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HISTORY
of
MORRISTOWN
VERMONT

by
ANNA L. MOWER

1935

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This book is dedicated to the
MORRISVILLE WOMAN'S CLUB
that arranged for its preparation and
made possible its publication

Forward

The purpose of this book is to give you a complete and accurate picture of the Morrisville, Vermont, area. It is a book for the people who live in the area, and for those who visit. It is a book that will help you to understand the area and its people, and to appreciate the beauty of the area.

The book is divided into two parts. The first part is a general description of the area, and the second part is a more detailed description of the area's history and its people.

The first part of the book is a general description of the area. It describes the area's location, its climate, its topography, and its population. It also describes the area's economy and its culture.

The second part of the book is a more detailed description of the area's history and its people. It describes the area's early history, its development, and its present state. It also describes the area's people, their lives, and their contributions to the area.

The book is written in a simple and straightforward style. It is easy to read and understand. It is a book that will be of interest to all who live in the area, and to those who visit.

The book is a valuable addition to the area's literature. It is a book that will help you to understand the area and its people, and to appreciate the beauty of the area.

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Foreword

This History of Morristown is the outgrowth of a meeting of the Morrisville Woman's Club, held on April 4, 1927, at which Miss Lou Rand, great-granddaughter of the first settler in Morristown, presented a paper, "Our Local History," excerpts from which are given in this book.

The Club felt it could engage in no worthier project than to preserve for later generations the story of the men and women who shaped the early destiny of the town.

Macaulay once said, "A people that takes no pride in the noble achievements of remote ancestors will never achieve anything worthy to be remembered with pride by remote descendants."

While effort has been made to avoid errors, the book probably contains inaccuracies and certainly there are many imperfections. But it brings together what has been ascertainable about the founding and development of Morristown.

Heminway's "Gazeteer," Child's "Gazeteer of Lamoille County," Crockett's "History of Vermont," and the material already collected and published by Elisha Brigham and Judge H. H. Powers have been freely consulted and they furnish much of the early history. Thanks are due many people and organizations for their cooperation, but special mention should be made of E. K. Seaver, who gave much of the information about Cadys Falls; of T. C. Cheney, who gave the use of the diaries of his grandfather, S. L. Gates, and his own time in consultation; of Mrs. Mary Cheney, for her interest and information; of D. A. Sanders, for his account of the Morrisville Military Band, and also data on the cemeteries; of Willard Sanders, for his history of the Water and Light Department, and of the Masonic Order; of H. M. McFarland of Hyde Park, who gave access to his complete file of the local newspapers and the index for them which he had prepared; and of Chief Justice G. M. Powers, for his advice and for reading much of the manuscript.

Contents

	Page
I Before Man Came.....	1
II Town Beginnings.....	4
III Physical Characteristics of the Town.....	20
IV Early Settlers	24
V Churches	39
VI Development of Various Sections of the Town	64
VII Educational Institutions.....	78
VIII Transportation and Communication.....	120
IX Military Record.....	130
X Morristown Bench and Bar	159
XI Medical Profession	169
XII Celebrations, Grave and Gay.....	178
XIII Organizations, Fraternal, Patriotic, and Social	196
XIV Music in Morristown.....	226
XV The Press, the Postoffice, and Public Houses..	234
XVI The Incorporated Village of Morrisville.....	246
XVII Industries in Morristown.....	259
XVIII Morristown in Public Affairs	268
XIX Miscellany	278

List of Illustrations

Green Mountain Range from Elmore Mountain Road.
E. T. Houston, Montpelier, Vt., Photographer

Frontispiece

	Facing page
Upper Main Street in Late '60s.....	76
Lower Main Street in Late '60s.....	76
Peck's Corner in Late '60s	77
Wheeler's Corner in Late '70s.....	77
First Peoples Academy.....	86
Peoples Academy, Copley Building	95
Second Peoples Academy.....	95
Alexander H. Copley.....	97
View from Bridge Street	119
Morristown Centennial Library	119
Old Covered Bridge Once Standing Near Power Plant..	124
Early Train in Morrisville.....	124
Copley Hospital	176
Copley Avenue	176
Lake Lamoille	246
Pulpit Rock	246
George Whitman Hendee.....	268
H. Henry Powers	270
Chief Justice George M. Powers.....	276

CHAPTER I

BEFORE MAN CAME

SINCE the physical features of a region influence very materially the life of its inhabitants, it seems fitting that the story of Morristown should begin with a hasty glance at those tremendous forces which in the ages long past carved out its valleys and shaped its hills.

Vermont is among the oldest regions, geologically speaking, within the boundaries of the United States, following next after the Archean formation of the Adirondack region; and the Lamoille River, together with the Winooski, are what are termed "antecedent" rivers of great antiquity. In prehistoric times the Labradorian glacier covered all of New York and New England, although the glacial scratches are less plainly seen at the top of Mount Washington. Slowly this huge stream of ice moved southward, crushing and grinding its way along until it extended below New York City, from which point the terminal moraine swung westward south of Chicago, then northward across Montana into northwestern Canada. The thickness of the ice is estimated at not less than 10,000 feet at the northern boundary of Vermont, so it entirely covered the highest peaks of the Green Mountains. At that time the land was much lower than today, partly because of the tremendous pressure of the ice.

As this vast ice sheet began to melt, great bodies of water were created and new channels for rivers were cut out, while the sea level waters followed the retreating ice cap northward. At first these waters formed a narrow strip which the geologist calls the Hudson Inlet. As this mounted still farther north, it became the Hudson-Champlain Inlet. After a time sea level waters took possession of the St. Lawrence Valley, causing what is known as the Champlain Sea. After a long period of time the Gulf of St. Lawrence united with the Champlain Sea and the Hudson-Champlain Inlet became the Hudson-Champlain Strait.

It is thought that at an early stage of the ice front recession one glacial water body covered the Memphremagog, the Lamoille, and Winooski Valleys. The waters

of the Memphremagog discharged through the depression now occupied by Elligo Pond into the Lamoille, and glacial Lamoille emptied through the Stowe Strait into the Winooski, which may have flowed through Williamstown Gulf into the White River and eventually into the Connecticut. This occupation by glacial waters seems to have been of comparatively short duration and its existence is deduced from the character of the sand plains which clearly show a water formation. A water level at about the altitude of the highest terrace near Morrisville is necessary to account for the soil and the northerly drainage of the valley of Joe's Brook. A large part of the valley about Morrisville is filled with fertile deposits, but about a hundred acres northwest of the village is of loose gravel, so that it bears little vegetation. This gravel deposit leads the geologist to think it must have been a glacial sand plain, for no other source of such material seems possible. Thus the Labrador glacier of prehistoric times provided the gravel which in this age has furnished the foundation for miles of roads in town.

So the Lamoille Valley first held glacial waters which after a long period were succeeded by an extension of the Champlain Sea. During this time the streams flowing into Lake Champlain formed deep estuaries and their deposits or deltas lay far east of the present Champlain Valley. The Lamoille created a wide delta about Milton, northern Colchester, and southern Georgia and entered the lake farther north than its present mouth. This inlet extended as far east as Hardwick. After the melting of the ice there was a gradual rising and tilting of the land which altered the flow of the rivers.

The region about Morrisville is described by Prof. H. L. Fairchild in the Report of the State Geologist, as follows: "A grand display of delta plains is found at Morrisville and eastward. Here several streams joined the Lamoille waters and the volume of detritus was large and quite filled this section of the valley. Extensive plains indicate the successive falling levels of the static waters. The business part of Morrisville is on a plain with an altitude of 670 feet, taking the railroad station at 646 feet. Passing eastward by the highway a higher plain with abrupt front has frontal elevation of 720 feet, rising to 730 at the back. Another terrace with a bar front is 740 feet. Above this is the handsome plain, with altitude of

750 feet. The village cemetery is on the extensive part of the plain on the south side of the river. The entire width of the valley was probably filled in this section and partly re-excavated by stream erosion. South of Morrisville, along the road to Stowe, the detrital plains, smoothed by the lowering waters of the Champlain Sea, are beautifully displayed. The summit plains lie at the col, or divide, between the Lamoille and Winooski Valleys, with altitude about 740-feet. From these figures it will be seen that while the lower terraces correlate with the summit level of the Champlain Sea the upper terraces are too high. Here again we have complication with glacial waters, as in the Winooski Valley."

On the north side of the river other terraces exist. The buildings of the Lamoille Valley Fair grounds occupy one corresponding to the level of Pleasant View Cemetery, the so-called old fair ground and the high school building. Farther northwest along the St. Johnsbury & Lake Champlain Railroad at Cadys Falls the several terrace levels unite, forming what is said to be the highest formation of that kind in the state.

Thus through the long centuries the waters of the Lamoille deposited rich silt, its course changed, its waters receded until the valleys and plains were made ready for the habitation of man. It was a long time before this section was permanently occupied. No considerable part of Vermont was inhabited by the Indians, but it was rather the hunting and fishing ground for the wandering bands. Tomahawks and other implements have been found in the Lamoille Valley and at a place called Indian Hill in Cambridge there is evidence of a camp-ground, but no settlements were made until Indian Joe and Molly discovered the resources of the Lamoille, or, as the Indians called it, the Wintoak, or Marrow River.

CHAPTER II

TOWN BEGINNINGS

THE years 1780 and 1781 were momentous ones in the history of the United States, for in the fall of the former year began that series of victories in the Southern campaign which included King's Mountain, Cowpens, and Guilford Court House and terminated at Yorktown in October, 1781, and virtually ended the Revolution.

They were also significant ones in the life of the doughty little Green Mountain Republic, which had declared its independence in 1777, and was struggling to maintain it in the face of predatory neighbors, and a Congress which had declared that the acts of Vermont in asserting its independence and continuing its grants of land in violation of the resolutions of Congress in 1779 "are highly unwarrantable and subversive of the peace and welfare of the United States." It demanded that the people abstain from all acts of authority, either civil or military, over those residents in Vermont who preferred to accept the jurisdiction of another state. The young republic accepted this challenge, and the General Assembly of October, 1780, determined to raise an army and to provide revenue for maintaining the same by granting the lands in the state not previously occupied. A printed form of petition to the General Assembly for a land grant was prepared and these petitions were freely circulated, not only in New England, but in the Middle States. Land companies were formed in New Hampshire, Massachusetts, Connecticut, and Rhode Island, and by officers in the Continental Army. Thus the state built up among its neighbors a body of public opinion friendly to the stand it had taken. Some discretion was shown in making these concessions to persons who "will most conduce to the welfare of the state to have such grants." At the session of the General Assembly, held in the autumn of 1780, more than fifty such grants were made by the House, and in most cases the Governor and Council accepted their recommendations, and named the grantees and the terms of the Charter. Among such we find the following:

"Resolved that the proprietors of the Township of Morristown Granted to Mr. Moses Morse & Co. being sixty

four in Number, Marked on the plan No. 44, pay £7 L. Money in silver or equivalent in other current money, to be paid by the first day of March next, the terms of Settlement is three years after the War, the reservations are to be Specified in the Charter of Incorporation."

Thus the inception of the Town was closely connected with the early struggles of the state. On that same day, November 7, 1780, grants of twelve other towns were made, among them Craftsbury, Coventry and Fletcher, in this section of the state. About nine months later this action was confirmed by the Governor, and on August 24, 1781, the following charter was granted:

"THE CHARTER OF MORRISTOWN

"The Governor, Council, and General Assembly of the
Freeman of the State of Vermont

[L. S.]

"To all People to whom these Presents shall come Greeting.

"Know Ye, That whereas, Doct Moses Morse and his associates, our worthy friends have by Petition requested a grant of a Tract of unappropriated Land within this State, in order for settling a new Plantation, to be Erected into a Township; We have therefore thought fit for the due encouragement of their laudable designs & for other Valuable consideration us hereunto moving do by these Presents in the name and by the authority of the Freemen of the State of Vermont, give and grant the Tract of Land hereafter described and bounded, unto him the said Moses Morse and to the several persons hereafter named his associates viz: Timothy Meach, Joshua Morse, Daniel Morse, John Norton, Sarah Morse, Charity Wibon, Gershom Randell, John Kelley, Willard Morse, Elijah Adams, Samuel Cook, Jonathan Cook, John Smith, Daniel Kinney, Nathan Hibbard, Jesse Spawlding, Jacob Kinney, Moses Porter, Simeon Rood, Nathaniel Edwards, Elias Brown, Dennis Mach, Nathan Fay, Joseph Hinsdale, Isaac Kellogg, Aaron Hubbel, Robert Cochran, Caleb Bingham, Joseph Hinsdale, Jr., Jedediah Hyde, Jabez Bingham, David Mitchell, Stephen Mitchell, Roger Rose, Ruggles Woodbridge, Noah Goodman, Josiah White, Mary Bingham, Marble Mitchell, Samuel Day, Lois Day, Samuel Day, Jr., Winstone Liberty Day, Gideon Beebe, John Morse, Jonathan Merrick, David Merrick, John Merrick, Eliel Todd, Lucy

Todd, Israel Jones, Marshal Jones, Isaac Searles, Mary Searles, Andrew Alger, Ebenezer Stratton, Luther Rich, William Farrand, Giles Barnes, Enoch Chapen, Thomas Train, Rosanna Farrand, Isaac Whitney, & Jason Wright. Which together with the five following Rights reserved to the several uses in manner following include the whole of said Township viz: one Right for the use of a Simony or College; one Right for the use of County Grammar Schools in said State; Lands to the amount of one Right to be and remain for the purpose of settlement of a minister and Ministers of the Gospel in said Township forever; Lands to the amount of one Right for the support of the Social Worship of God in said Township; and Lands to the amount of one Right for the Support of an English School or Schools in said Township, which said two Rights for the use of a Seminary or College and for the use of County Grammar Schools as aforesaid, and the Improvements, rents, Intrests, & Profits arising therefrom shall be under the Controul, order, direction & disposal of the General Assembly of said state forever; And the proprietors of said Township are hereby authorized and Empowered to locate said two Rights justly and equitably, or quantity for quality in such parts of said Township as they or their Committee shall judge will least incommode the General Settlement of said Tract or Township; And the said Proprietors are further empowered, to locate the lands aforesaid amounting to three Rights assigned for the Settlement of a Minister & Ministers for their Support, & for the use and Support of English Schools in such and so many places as they or their Committee shall judge will least incommode the Inhabitants of said Township when the same shall be fully settled and improved Laying the same equitably, or quantity for quality, which said lands amounting to the three rights last mentioned when located as aforesaid, shall Together with their Improvements, Rights, Rents, Profits, Dues & Intrest remain unalienably appropriated to the uses and purposes for which they are respectively assigned, & be under the charge, direction & disposal of the Inhabitents of said Township forever; which Tract of Land hereby given and Granted as aforesaid is bounded and described as follows, viz. Beginning at the North, Easterly Corner of Stow, Then westerly in the line of Stow (something more than) six miles to an angle thereof, Then carying that Breadth back North 36

Do East so far that to extend a Line north 54 Do West across said Breadth will encompass the contents of six miles square, And that the same be and hereby is Incorporated into a Township By the name of Morristown, and the Inhabitants, that do or shall hereafter inhabit said Township, are declared to be Infranchised and entitled to all the Priviledges, and Immunities that the Inhabitants of other Towns within this State do and ought by the Laws and Constitution of this State to Exercise and Enjoy.

"To Have and to Hold, the said granted Premises, as above expressed in equal shares with all the Privileges and appurtences thereto belonging & appertaining, unto them and their respective Heirs and assigns forever upon the following Condition and Reservations viz that each Proprietor of the township of Morristown, aforesaid his heirs and assigns, shall plant and cultivate Five acres of land, and Build an house at least Eighteen feet Square on the Floor, or have one Family settled on each respective right within the term of three years next after the circumstances of the war will admit of a Settlement with Safety on penalty of the Forfeiture of each respective Right of Land in said Township not so settled and Improved, and the Same to revert to the Freemen of this State, to be by their representatives regranted to Such persons as shall appear to Settle and Cultivate the same, That all Pine Timber suitable for a Navy be reserved for the use and Benifit of the Freemen of this State.

"In Testimony whereas we have caused the Seal of this State to be affixed in Council this 24 day of August AD 1781, in the 5th year of the Independence of this, and 6 of the United States.

"THOMAS CHITTENDEN

"By His Excellency Command
"Thomas Tolman Depy Secy"

It has generally been assumed that the name Morristown was derived from that of Dr. Morse, the chief grantee, being a modification of the somewhat awkward term Morse-town. Judge H. Henry Powers, who investigated the early history of the town so thoroughly, refers to a tradition which suggests a different origin of the name. While the early settlers were struggling for their rights, a man by the name of Morris was a staunch friend

of the Vermonters, and the name Morristown was given the new township in his honor. The fact that in both grant and charter the town is always called Morristown makes this explanation plausible. The question who this Morris was at once arises, and a study of the history of the state during that period suggests that it might have been one of two men.

Gouverneur Morris was a delegate from New York to Congress from 1777 to 1780 and served with marked ability. In private correspondence as well as in his public acts he showed that he was opposed to much of New York's policy. In a letter to Governor Clinton he said: "I wish the business of Vermont was settled. I fear we are pursuing a shadow with respect to that matter and every day I live and everything I see, gives to my fears the consistence of opinion. It is a mighty arduous business to compel the submission of men to a political or religious government." Again he wrote: "Let splendid acts of justice and generosity induce these people to submit early to our dominion for prejudices grow stubborn as they grow old."

Naturally these views were not in accord with those of the other leaders of New York and in part because of them Morris was retired from public service by that state in 1780, the year in which the grant of the town was made. He moved to Pennsylvania, where he was chosen a delegate to the Federal Convention and became one of its most influential members. Later he returned to New York and was elected United States Senator. If this tradition is worthy of any credence, it is not impossible that this early friend of the state suggested the name and any citizen of the town might well feel the town was honored by this choice.

Still another Morris whose services to the state were prominent about this time was Judge Lewis R. Morris, a nephew of Gouverneur, who had served in the American Army with distinction and settled here in Tinmouth. He served as Clerk of the Assembly, and in January, 1791, he and Nathaniel Chipman were elected Commissioners to go to Congress and negotiate with it for the admission of Vermont into the Union, which duty was performed to the satisfaction of his fellow Vermonters. President Washington recognized his ability by appointing him the first Marshal of the District of Vermont. It must be conceded.

however, that his more notable services to the state were performed after the township had been granted in 1780.

If, as has been generally supposed, the town was named after Dr. Moses Morse, it was connected with a strong and rather unique character. Dr. Morse at the time he became proprietor was living in Worthington, Mass., and so many of the men who invested in the new township were associated with that or adjacent towns that a few words in regard to its history seem in order.

In 1762 this town, together with Patridgefield, now known as Hinsdale, and Cummington were sold at public auction and settlement at once began, many of the pioneers coming from Connecticut. A list of these early settlers, as given in the history of Worthington, reveals the following names of persons who were soon to become proprietors in the new town of Morristown: Jonathan and Samuel Cooke, Samuel and Lois Day, John Kelly, Moses, Joshua, Daniel and Sarah Morse, Timothy Meech, John Norton, and Gershom Randall. In addition to these, Nathan Hibbard and Jacob and David Kinne were from the adjacent town of Patridgefield, now Hinsdale. Isaac and Mary Searles and Andrew Alger were from nearby Williamstown. John Smith came from Hadley, in the same county, and Joseph Hinsdale, who figured so largely in the early meetings of the proprietors, lived just across the state line in Bennington, while Moses Porter, another grantee, was in Pawlet. Other names indicate that still others came from that section of New England, but the ones given are definitely identified by the town records. Thus a third of the proprietors were from the northwest corner of Massachusetts or just over the border in the new commonwealth. Many of the records of the first sales in town were made by Nahum Eager, who served as Town Clerk in Worthington for years, and a study of the history of that town shows that these men who were identified with the new settlement were men prominent in the affairs of that place.

The one of them most vitally concerned with Morristown was Dr. Moses Morse, who was born in Newbury, Mass., in 1721, a descendant of Anthony Morse who came to that town in 1635. Dr. Morse was educated at the University of Cambridge, England, and served his apprenticeship as physician and surgeon in the hospitals of Liverpool and London and then returned to America and

settled down to practice his profession in Preston, Conn. About 1765 he moved to Worthington, being the first doctor in the town. In the record of the first town meeting he was elected Surveyor of Highways and later served as Selectman. In 1773 he was Agent to the Provincial Congress, the first man thus to represent the town, and in 1777 he was elected representative to the General Court. From the beginning of the Revolution his sympathies were with the mother country. "By shrewdness and tact, in 1774, he influenced the town to pass a vote making the Non-importation Act in regard to tea, which the town a few years before had covenanted to maintain, null and void." He remained in the session of the General Court of 1777 but a short time, being recalled and censured in the following resolution passed by the town: "Voted that Dr. Moses Morse, for his misconduct in refusing to act in behalf of the town, relative to a petition and saying that he would oppose it with all his might directly contrary to the vote of the town, ought not, in justice to the cause for which we are now contending with Great Britain sit any longer as a Representative in the General Court for this town." The petition referred to was a request made by the town to the Massachusetts Legislature to have its unimproved land taxed to assist in defraying the expenses of the war. "In spite of the ill-will and prejudice which his conduct at this time occasioned he was subsequently appointed by the town to act on important committees, on account of his eminent ability and talents." His financial standing also doubtless increased his influence in the town since his education, his frequent trips to England, and his colonizing activities indicate that he was a man of wealth for that period.

He died in 1783 in a fit of apoplexy and his body was borne to its resting place by Revolutionary soldiers. "The coffin in which he was carried burst open on the shoulders of his neighbors before they reached the grave which was nearly a mile from his residence, causing the corpse to roll upon the ground, and manifesting, as one of the soldier bearers quaintly expressed it, that 'habitual contrariness which was so characteristic of him'."

Whatever may have been the doctor's political views, he entered heartily into the opening up and settling of the undeveloped land. Having made his home in what was then a frontier town, he became interested in the still more

remote Republic of Vermont. Perhaps the very independence which the new state had shown in its dealings with Congress and its neighbors appealed to his pugnacious temperament. At any rate, he and his family became closely concerned with one of the new townships. Rights were made out to the doctor himself and to at least four other members of his immediate family. Family names were perpetuated among the Morses so it is impossible to tell whether the Sarah Morse mentioned among the grantees was his wife or daughter. Joshua and Samuel were his sons and Daniel may have been either his son or his brother. John and Willard Morse of the grantees were not in his immediate family, but Willard was at one time a resident of Worthington so was possibly a relative.

The doctor's death in 1783 occurred before the disposition of rights had begun to any great extent, but his son, Samuel, was made the administrator of his estate and the records show he not only handled the lots belonging to his immediate family, but also bought freely from the other grantees. For a time his name appeared more frequently in the real estate transactions than that of any other. At the first meeting of the proprietors he was chosen Moderator and in 1794 he came to inspect the township. He was so favorably impressed with it that during his stay he deeded land to his grandson, Ansell, who later moved to Ohio, and to another grandson, Rufus, who died in Worthington when but a young man. Again in 1804 he and his two sons, Elijah and Elias, were in town to attend to the disposition of some of their property, but in 1812 they gave the power of attorney to their townsman, Samuel Cooke, who had now moved to the new settlement. So far as we know the direct connection of the family ceased soon, but four generations of the family were land owners here and played their part in the development of the township.

So Morristown is probably the lineal descendant of Worthington, Mass., more than of any other one place and if, as generally supposed, it was named from Dr. Morse and his family it was a fitting recognition of their influence in its inception and settlement.

Some time elapsed after the granting of the charter before the proprietors took active steps to develop their new grant, but on May 19, 1784, they called a meeting at Pownal at which they chose Samuel Morse Moderator and

Joseph Hinsdale Clerk and elected a committee "to go and take a view of said town and report at the next meeting the quality thereof, and adjourned to meet at this place at ten o'clock in the forenoon, on Wednesday the first of July next." Various meetings were held either at Pownal or Bennington, at one of which held August 10, 1784, they voted to lay out the town of Morristown under the direction of a committee of three, but no report of such a committee is recorded. Two and a half years later at Bennington they voted to make a division, to lay out 105 acres to each right to make and number the corners and make out a plan. They also voted to give Lieutenant Hinsdale twenty-six shillings for each right, except public rights, to complete the survey. On February 2, 1789, they again met at Bennington and voted to make a second division and that it consist of 200 acres to each proprietor's right and gave Joseph Hinsdale one pound, thirteen shillings on each right to complete the survey. At Cambridge on the first Wednesday of June, 1794, they voted to lay out the third division, consisting of land not included in the other two, the lots of which were of smaller size. They adjourned until the third Monday of July, 1794, at Aaron Hurd's, "in said town of Morristown," the first gathering of the proprietors held within their domain.

Even before the laying out of the rights had been accepted, a sale in grants had begun, the first one occurring on April 1, 1782, when Daniel Kinne of Patridgefield, Mass., sold two rights, to one of which he was the original grantee and the other belonged to his brother, Jacob; and again on March 17, 1784, we read, "I, John Norton of Worthington, Mass. Gentlemen, in consideration of 12 £ do acquit my Rite or Share of land in the town of Morristown in the State of Vermont in County of Rutland being granted to Doct. M. Morse and his associates to John Stone of Worthington, etc."

These first transactions involved no thought of settlement which was not to come for some time yet. They were rather speculative in character and involved some risk for the purchasers, since, in addition to the price paid for the grants, the owners met some expense in connection with the development of the new township. Aside from the taxes levied by the proprietors the state made its demands. In October, 1788, for example, Morristown, together with some other towns, was required to pay

twenty-three pounds, three shillings, eight pence for surveying the town lines, which survey was made under the general direction of Ira Allen, Surveyor General. When improvements such as the making of roads and bridges or the building of a state's prison were undertaken, a tax of from one to three cents per acre would be levied. Some of the proprietors were unwilling to meet these recurring assessments and rather than pay the price of progress they let their lands lapse. On June 6, 1805, a vendue was held at Elisha Boardman's tavern for the sale of land to pay such taxes as were not met and such auctions were not infrequent in the early days.

In New England the county as a unit of government does not play the part it does in the South and West, yet some explanation as to why the early deeds place Morristown in four different counties may be desirable.

When the state was organized, it was divided into two counties, Cumberland to the east and Bennington on the west, with the Green Mountains forming the dividing line. This division lasted about two years when the County of Rutland was incorporated from Bennington, while Windsor and Orange Counties were taken from Cumberland, the name of which changed to Windham. When the first deeds were recorded, Morristown was in Rutland County. In 1785 Rutland County, which had extended to the northern border of the state, was divided and Addison County was formed, which in turn was divided to form Chittenden in 1787. Five years later Orleans County was incorporated, which included the towns of Eden, Hyde Park, Morristown and Wolcott from this section. For more than forty years this division remained, but there began to be agitation for the formation of still another county.

At first the movement had little following in the state, then a bill for such a change passed the House only to be defeated in the Council, and years of contention followed. The story of this struggle forms an interesting chapter of local history. While Morristown was only one of the group of towns thus battling for what they thought were their rights, its representatives were instructed to work for the project at the Legislature, and, although opposition to the movement existed in some of the towns, particularly Stowe and Elmore, there seems to have been none here.

In the fall of 1834 a convention was held which drew up a petition to be presented at the coming session of the

Legislature. Previous to this, the towns had acted individually. It was probably the work of a committee, but there is no way of determining who they were. The document is too long to be given in full, but its line of argument is so logical and its language is so characteristic of the century that produced the Declaration of Independence, that excerpts are given at some length as indicative of the spirit of the people who had settled the region and the manner of life they lived. The petition was signed by 234 delegates, of whom fifty-nine were from Morristown and included its leading men from all walks of life:

"To the honorable General Assembly of the State of Vermont to be holden at Montpelier on the second Thursday of October, 1834.

"A portion of your fellow citizens having assembled in Convention as delegates from the towns of Cambridge, Johnson, Waterville, Sterling and Belvidere in the County of Franklin; Hyde Park, Eden, Morristown, and Wolcott in the County of Orleans; Stowe and Elmore in the County of Washington; and Mansfield in the County of Chittenden for the purpose of consulting for the common good and devising means for the redress of grievances which they have suffered in times past and are still oppressed with, beg leave before they separate to address you. And we feel confidence in our cause, inasmuch as the 20th article of our Bill of Rights declares, 'that the people have a right to assemble together to consult for their common good; to instruct their representatives; to apply to the Legislature for redress of grievances by address, petition, or remonstrance'.

"We are instructed by the people of the several towns which we represent, and under whose delegated authority we act, to ask your honorable body to constitute a new County of the foregoing towns with all the rights and privileges of other counties in this state and as reasons therefor we respectfully ask your attention to some of the prominent facts in support of our petition.

"1st The distance from the various county seats to which we belong,

"2nd The natural situation of our territory,

"3rd The inconveniences to which we are subjected in order to obtain the rights and immunities enjoyed in common by the rest of our fellow citizens.

"It cannot be supposed that we shall be able to go very minutely into detail as to the distances, but we deem it necessary previously to remark, that all the towns here enumerated are on the borders, or extremities of four counties (to wit) Franklin, Orleans, Washington, and Chittenden."

Then follows the different distances which each town is from its county seat, which is summed up as follows:

"So that it will be seen that the common distance of the several towns from their various county seats is about twenty-nine miles. We leave these facts without comment here only to add that the distances as here enumerated are on the nearest public roads.

"2nd The natural situation of our territory.

"And to this part of the subject we invite the particular attention of your honorable body. Although the distances from our county seats are great, yet if we may be permitted so to say, the God of nature himself has so formed our situation and shapen our territory, and marked the boundaries of a distinct county, we apprehend that you have only to become acquainted with its situation in order to be fully convinced of the justice of our claims which entitle us to a favorable decision. The river Lamoille passes through the interior of our territory from an easterly to a westerly direction. The north, northeast, south, and south westerly parts of our county are bounded by mountains some of which are totally impassible nearly enclosing a tract of several hundreds of square miles of land of as good a quality we hesitate not to say as any other portions of the state. The most prominent outlets from this territory are by the valley along the banks of the Lamoille on the road that leads from Burlington to Danville. The county lines, as they are now formed, pass through the most fertile part of our territory and instead of giving us a common center for the transaction of our business draw us off four different ways, through a mountainous country and over rough roads thus constantly detracting from our growth and prosperity.

"With these facts thus briefly enumerated, we invite your attention in the third place to the inconveniences to which we are subjected in order to obtain the rights and immunities, enjoyed in common by the rest of the citizens of the state and here beg leave to set forth

"That our County and Superior Courts are so far

removed from us that we are compelled to purchase justice in order to obtain it.

"That our roads to the various county seats are not only rough and impassible, but the face of the country through which they pass is such that it is impossible by ordinary means, ever to make them good.

"That many of our citizens from the great expense which attends it, are compelled to sacrifice their rights rather than attempt to obtain them; thus giving the rich an ascendancy over the poor.

"That jurors and witnesses are compelled to attend courts at considerable pecuniary and personal sacrifice.

"That our inhabitants are obliged to travel from twenty five to forty five miles to attend Probate Courts and obtain the settlement of estates, many times taking a large portion of the widow's substance to protect her in the enjoyment of the rest of it.

"That we are compelled to pay our proportion for the administration of the government while we are denied the common rights and privileges guaranteed to us by the Constitution.

"It is for the purpose of obtaining a redress of these inconveniences under which we are laboring as a community and many others of a lesser consequence that has called us from our several occupations at the busy season of the year, together in convention in order that some means may be devised to get our true situation before your honorable body.

"It is true that this is no new subject to the Legislature; yet we apprehend very many of you have not become acquainted with all the evils that oppress us. For the last seven years this subject has been before the House of Representatives and as many times our rights have been passed by. But our cause has strengthened every year with our fellow citizens, and each succeeding Legislature has contained an increased number in favor of granting the prayer of the people which we have the honor to represent in Convention. This gives us one consolation and furnishes us with a hope that our rights will be eventually regarded. When this subject was first brought before the Legislature, it was generally regarded as chimerical and although it was referred to a Committee, yet it was passed upon almost without examination. We cannot refrain from mentioning the opinion of the Hon.

Henry Olin who was once Chairman of a committee to whom this subject was referred. He says after examining it, 'I have been disposed to think unfavorably of any alteration of our County lines; but the claims of these petitioners are peculiar and striking. Here are county lines formed by the God of Nature and a sense of justice will soon compel the Legislature to grant their request'.

"Thus it was viewed in its primary stages by many more that might be mentioned but so strongly have been our Legislatures prejudiced against any alterations that it was referred year after year to the next session without much examination until 1832."

In 1832, and also in 1833, the matter was again referred to the Legislature and in one case was considered by the Judiciary Committee and in the other by the Ways and Means Committee, both of whom after careful investigation recommended the passage of the bill, thus bearing out the contention of the petitioners that "the facts of our cause need but to be examined in order to convince every impartial mind of its justice."

In answer to the argument brought forward by the opponents of the measure that it would put the state to more expense, the petition states "It would cost no more for judges or jurors. No officers are created in counties with salaries but they are all paid by fees or perquisites and the only possible effect it could have in a pecuniary point of view would be to lessen the state expenses and divide the fees between five instead of four." Then follows a discussion in regard to the saving to the residents of the section under consideration. In answer to the argument that it is dangerous "to alter ancient landmarks," they reply: "Let justice be done and the consequences will not be evil. What then we ask is to interpose and deprive us of justice long sought by an oppressed people? Who would still make us tributary to our more wealthy neighbors? Have we not served long enough in this land of boasted liberty and equal rights now to have our freedom?"

The petition closes with the affirmation that they will not despair so long as the Bill of Rights forms a part of the Constitution, and will persevere in their request until it is finally granted. Whether it was the line of reasoning or the determined and persistent spirit shown that began to weigh with the members of the Legislature cannot be known, but on October 26, 1835, the measure was passed and the county incorporated.

Thus came into being the youngest and, with the exception of Grand Isle, by far the smallest of the fourteen counties. It contains only 431 square miles, which is just half the area of Rutland County and less than half that of Windsor. What it lacked in size and population it made up in other ways, for early in its history it was referred to as "Spunky Lamoille," spunk being a quality to which it owed its existence.

There have been many conjectures as to the origin of this appellation and the following was given in the "News and Citizen" in 1895 by Joshua Merriam, a former resident of Morristown and grandson of Capt. Joshua Merriam, one of the early settlers. He states that in the War of 1812 live hogs and poultry were taken from the Hubbell and McDaniels farms to supply the fleet on Lake Champlain. They were in charge of Jack Virginia, a negro captured from the British when Ticonderoga was taken by Allen. During the battle of Plattsburgh, there came a shot which killed one of the hogs, knocked a hencoop to pieces, thus liberating a rooster which flew into the rigging and stood there crowing loudly. Negro Jack Virginia, seeing the bird, yelled, "Hurrah for Spunky Lamoille." He composed several songs about the Battle of Plattsburg, among others being this one:

"Macdonough on his knees a-crying
While British balls around his head were flying
The river boys, they fear no noise
In the battle hotly going,
Their 'Spunky Bird' was heard
In the rigging loudly crowing,
When every red coat that got loose
Ran for Canada like Joe's moose."

This may or may not have been the reason why the county has been termed "Spunky" Lamoille.

The act which incorporated the county also provided that when some town should erect a suitable courthouse and jail, the county should be deemed organized. There naturally followed keen competition as to which of the towns should have the honor and the advantages which would belong to the county seat. The southern portion wanted Johnson and the northern part favored Morris-

town. It was left to a committee to settle and partly through the efforts of Joshua Sawyer, a prominent lawyer and influential citizen of Hyde Park, the decision was made in favor of that town. The county buildings were erected at once and Court convened there in December, 1836, for the first time.

Thus it happened that the early deeds placed Morristown in Rutland County, then in Chittenden, later in Orleans, and then in Lamoille.

CHAPTER III

PHYSICAL CHARACTERISTICS OF THE TOWN

ONE wishes that the report of the committee which was appointed in 1784 "to go and take a view of said town" was extant or, better yet, would be diaries in which they recorded their impressions of their new possessions. But only in imagination can one accompany them as they left the older settlements of the south and pressed their way, probably on horseback, into the unbroken wilderness where thousands of acres lay awaiting the woodman's axe and the settler's plow.

Johnson and Cambridge to the west were already settled; Cambridge the year before and Johnson the same season. To the south, Waterbury had received its first family in 1784, but at the most probably less than a half dozen families could have been found in all Lamoille County.

The original grant embraced 23,040 acres and to this was added in 1855 a part of the township of Sterling, which was divided among Johnson, Stowe, Cambridge, and Morristown. In 1898 the boundaries between Hyde Park and Morristown were altered and the net result of these changes has been to increase the size of the town to 29,238 acres. The surface is moderately uneven except in the western part, where the Sterling range of mountains separates it from Cambridge. Here Whiteface Peak rises to the height of 3,715 feet and lies about four miles to the northeast of the Chin of Mansfield. No attempt has been made to develop the scenic attractions of this region except that the Long Trail traverses this mountain barrier and through it thousands of nature lovers from all parts of the United States have become familiar with the beautiful panorama which spreads out, a view very similar to the one obtained from Mansfield.

When this committee saw the district, it was covered with a rich stand of maple, birch, hemlock, and spruce. When cleared, the soil is for the most part fertile and well adapted to agriculture. They must have been impressed by the numerous streams which could furnish power for mills of all kinds. The Lamoille, traversing the northern

section, was soon harnessed and put to work. It receives three tributaries from the south, East Brook, or the Ryder Brook; West Brook, or the Kenfield Brook, flowing west of Morristown Corners through a gorge of great beauty; and Boardman's, or Joe's Brook. The last two streams were soon busily turning mill wheels. In the southern part of the town the Shaw, or Sterling Brook, was to become known as Mill Brook because it furnished water power at four different points. On this stream Luther Bingham built the second saw mill in town on his farm now known as the Coan place. He also ran a starch factory nearby. A short distance above his plant another mill was located just above the Red Bridge; farther west was the site of the Billings mill and still nearer the source of the stream was a mill known in later years as the Gregg mill.

No lakes of any importance lie within the borders of the town, but Joe's Pond and Molly's Pond, situated between the LaPorte and Randolph roads, are rich in interest for the botanist who penetrates their swampy environs. Here in their season abound the *Sarracenia purpurea* or Side-saddle flower and the *Cassandra calyculata* or Leather leaf; while the orchid enthusiast will delight in the *Arethusa bulbosa* or Indian pink, the *Calopogon pulchellus* or grass pink, and the *Cypripedium acaule* or pink ladies slipper. Protected by their surroundings which do not invite the casual picnic party, these shy beauties bloom undisturbed.

If the grantees hoped for mineral wealth in the new tract, they were destined to be disappointed, since no deposits of sufficient quantity to warrant their being worked have been found. Thompson, in his "Gazeteer," refers to veins of lead which occur on a hill in the eastern part and promise to be productive, but that promise was never fulfilled, although lead has been found on the farm occupied in 1935 by Carl Mudgett and occurs in some amount on Elmore Mountain.

The geographer has long been familiar with the fact which the average person does not fully realize, that the differences in climate in Vermont are determined not so much by latitude as by the relative positions of the mountain ranges and the Champlain and Connecticut Valleys which effect the rain and snowfall as well as the temperature. Lamoille County, enclosed within in the Y of the Green Mountains, is included in that section of the state

where the average snowfall is, according to official records, 126 inches. These same conditions determine the rainfall in the summer so that droughts seldom occur here.

Nothing is more unreliable than general impressions about the weather from year to year, but the following items were taken from the diaries of two of the early settlers and record not later memories, but contemporaneous accounts. It is a well attested historical fact that the year 1816 was one of great hardship in northern New England and New York. There were practically no crops raised because of the unseasonably cold summer and the two years previous were cold and unfruitful. These conditions following the War of 1812 caused sufferings which would have entirely discouraged less persevering settlers. The following extracts taken from a diary kept in the Hadley family in 1816 record local conditions:

June 6. Snow fell to the depth of five or six inches and some sleighs ran.

June 8. Snow fell six inches more.

June 9. Ground froze hard at night.

June 16. Very cold. Began to snow about nine o'clock and snowed all day.

June 29. Killing frost.

Aug. 27. Frost that killed all corn.

This destruction of the corn crop by a frost which greatly injured the potatoes meant that turnips became one of the staple articles of food, while corn and rye were brought in from the southern sections and sold for two dollars and fifty cents per bushel. It is little wonder that the year 1816 was always referred to by the people who experienced its discomforts as "the cold year."

Records of other unusual seasons have been handed down. In 1834 snow fell on May 15 and 16 to the depth of one foot, while seven years later, in 1843, winter began on October 22, with a two days' snowfall which did not entirely disappear until spring. In contrast to these unseasonably long winters, the local paper of January 15, 1885, stated that the heavy rains had taken off nearly all snow and that farmers were ploughing greensward. Mr. S. L. Gates states that "since 1850 there have been several winters when wheels were used more than sleighs." The winter of 1931-1932 was a remarkable one in all the northern part of the United States. The local paper of January 20, 1932, contained the following comment:

"Why go South for the winter when you can play golf in northern Vermont in January? Thursday afternoon of last week an all-time record was established at the Lamoille Country Club with a dozen playing the regular course, and being able to putt on every green." Others recorded the picking of arbutus buds, pussywillows, and lilac buds. The thermometer registered sixty-eight degrees in some places on that date.

As a further illustration of the possibilities of local weather conditions, the following table is given, which was taken from the records of Mr. C. A. Saunders, who was for many years official weather recorder. It covers the period of twenty years, from 1895 to 1915:

	Maximum	Date	Minimum	Date
January	53	Jan. 19, 1900	—39	Jan. 9, 1901
February	50	Feb. 21, 1899	—33	Feb. 5, 1908
March	63	March 25, 1910	—26	March 6, 1912
April	85	April 30, 1903	—10	April 4, 1911
May	88	May 30, 1895	18	May 2, 1903
June	97	June 28, 1901	30	June 8, 1912
July	99	July 5, 1897	35	July 12, 1898
August	95	Aug. 8, 1909	32	Aug. 26, 1914
September	99	Sept. 4, 1898	20	Sept. 29, 1914
October	92	Oct. 10, 1909	10	Oct. 28, 1903
November	69	Nov. 8, 1895	— 6	Nov. 29, 1904
December	59	Dec. 12, 1901	—28	Dec. 26, 1914

These figures show the extremes to which the thermometer went in twenty consecutive years, but do not indicate the average weather which offers a succession of fruitful harvests and beautiful seasons.

CHAPTER IV

EARLY SETTLERS

WHEN the first census was taken, there were twenty-three towns in Vermont that had more than 1,000 inhabitants, most of them in the southern part of the state. Guildhall was the banner town, with 2,422 residents, and Bennington, with 2,350, was a close second. Of the six towns settled in what is now Lamoille County, Cambridge was the metropolis, with 167 inhabitants; Johnson, second in size, with ninety-three; Hyde Park had forty-three; Wolcott, thirty-two, and Elmore, settled the same year as this town, had twelve. Morristown reported ten; namely, Jacob Walker and wife, William Walker, wife and two children, two hired men from Bennington, and Indian Joe and Molly.

Ten years later, at the second enumeration, the number had swelled to 144, and included the following heads of families: Abner Brigham, Daniel Sumner, Micaijah Dunham, John Safford, Crispus Shaw, Cyrus Hill, Lydia Boardman, Elisha Boardman, William Boardman, James Little, Aaron Hurd, Samuel Rood, Samuel Gosslin (probably Joslyn), George Kenfield, Joseph Burke, Sylvans Perry, Stephen Childs, Nathaniel Goodale, Cyril Goodale, Alpheus Goodale, Asa Cole, Ebenezer Cole, Joseph Williams, Asa Sumner, Comfort Olds, John Keyser, Samuel Scrivner, David Scrivner.

This list, taken from the official census files, contains some names which do not appear elsewhere in the town records and omits some which tradition has connected with this first decade of the town's history.

Many of these people were so closely identified with certain phases of local life that brief accounts of them are given elsewhere. Of some of the others a few facts are here noted.

Miss Lou Rand, in a paper, "Our Local History," presented before the Morrisville Woman's Club, gave the following account of the coming of her great-grandfather, Jacob Walker, the first settler of Morristown:

"In 1789 Jacob Walker, a young surveyor, who was living in the home of his brother, William, in Bennington, was employed by Joseph Hinsdale in behalf of the proprietors of Morristown to run the lines of the second

division of the allotment of land. Jacob Walker, twenty-four years of age and unusually well educated, was in every way fitted for the task which he performed during the summer months of that year. He received a certain amount of land for his services which he shared with his brother, William, who came to help him.*

"There are many things connected with the history of our town, of which we may well be proud. First and foremost, is the fact that the first settlement was made by a young man whose character was crystal clear, his faith in God steady as the stars, and total abstinence a part of his religion. Steady, true, and brave he came into the wilderness in early June, 1790.

"Each Saturday night found him at the McDaniels home not far from Hyde Park Street, where he remained over the Sabbath, returning each Monday with food supplies. Before the cold weather set in, Jacob Walker returned to the home of his brother in Bennington to formulate plans for the following spring. In January, 1791, he journeyed to Fairfax, Vermont, and on the thirteenth day of that month Phillipa Story became his bride.

"Jacob Walker and his wife did not come alone into the wilderness. William Walker, his wife, and two children, with two hired men, came with them. They brought a few common tools and for live stock had a cow, a dog, and a cat. Thus it was that the log house became a real home in the heart of the forest. Soon potatoes, corn, and a few vegetables were planted and the clearing of the land went forward. That was the summer of 1791. Before severe weather came, they dug a deep hole in the ground and buried the vegetables, then set forth on their journey to Fairfax and Bennington, where they spent the winter. But the winter of 1792 Jacob Walker, with his wife and children, remained in town.

"Mr. Walker built a second cabin in 1801. It was much larger than the first and built a short distance from it in an easterly direction. He built a third house in 1820, where he lived twenty-three years, or until his death in 1843. It is now known as the brick house on the LaPorte Road."

*In the records of Brookfield, Mass., are these statistics: Daniel Walker married Hannah Upham January 27, 1763. Children: William born on October 19, 1763; Jacob born on October 20, 1765; James born on August 15, 1769; Metilde born on March 7, 1779.

Comfort Olds, the first of the settlers to winter in town, was born in Brookfield, Mass., on July 29, 1760. Caught by the pioneering spirit, he and his wife and two children left there in March, 1791, and came by ox team to settle on a lot previously bought on the LaPorte Road, afterward called the George Poor farm. After a laborious journey of about 200 miles he arrived to find that there was little prospect of the building of a road near his purchase, so he exchanged it for a lot on the height of land between Hyde Park and Stowe, the farm occupied in 1935 by Mark Kellogg. He shared the log cabin of the Walkers until his own could be built. At this time his nearest neighbor to the south was Joshua Hill of Waterbury, fourteen miles distant. In 1794, Oliver Luce settled in Stowe about three miles away. To the north was only two miles to neighbors.

The following incidents taken from Heminway's "Gazeteer" give an idea of the daily life of these pioneers: Soon after coming to Morristown, it became necessary for Mr. Olds to go to Cambridge to get his grist ground. He set out with his ox team expecting to return by the middle of the week. A severe snowstorm began and, knowing he had left wood enough to last only a short time, he set out for home on foot. Late Wednesday night he arrived to find that Mrs. Olds had burned all the fuel and, alone with her two little ones, was awaiting the consequences of the storm. After replenishing his woodpile, Mr. Olds returned to Cambridge for his grist.

He also had the misfortune to lose his only cow soon after settling here, so started to go to his brother's in Randolph, Vt., to secure another. He went by marked trees through Stowe and Waterbury and then crossed the Hogback Mountains, keeping on the north side of the river, since there were no bridges in Middlesex and Waterbury. He obtained a cow which wore a bell and on his way back called on his neighbor, Mr. Hill. On reaching home he put his purchase in a yard made by felling trees, but Bossy evidently did not like such primitive quarters and a few mornings later he awoke to find her gone. He followed her until he reached the home of Mr. Hill, who, having heard a cow bell the night before and remembering Mr. Olds and his purchase, got up and secured her.

When the town was organized, Mr. Olds was elected Town Clerk, which office he held for six years. He also

filled other positions of trust and responsibility. He was a strong church man, serving as class leader in the Methodist Episcopal Church for more than thirty years. He died April 22, 1839.

A distant neighbor of Mr. Olds was George Kenfield, who, in 1793, settled on a farm a short distance west of Morristown Corners occupied in 1935 by Jesse Briggs. Here the following June was born a son, Asaph, the first male child born in town. A son of Asaph was Frank Kenfield, for years one of the leading men of the town who died in 1914.

The first family to settle in Cadys Falls and the fourth to winter in town were the Boardmans, who came here from Canaan, Conn. The head of the family, Ozias, had married Lydia Hinsdale, sister of Joseph Hinsdale, who was one of the most active of the proprietors of the new township. It was perhaps through him that Mr. Boardman was led to purchase land intending to move here with his family, which consisted of his wife and four sons. Mr. Boardman died before the change was made, but his son, Ozias, came in 1793 at the age of nineteen to examine the land his father had bought. He remained during the summer, working for Aaron Hurd, and the March following he returned with his brother, William, making the trip with an ox team by way of Lake Champlain and the Lamoille Valley. They settled on lots sixty-three and sixty-four and the next spring the two other brothers, Elisha and Alfred, came with their mother. From that time on the Boardmans were intimately associated with the development of the town. When the sons were married, they asked their mother to choose with whom she would live. She replied: "Elisha has too much public business and cannot well attend to his home affairs. William is a good son, but careless and will leave the bars down, exposing the crops, but Ozias always puts up the bars." So it seems probable that she went to dwell with Ozias.

The eldest son, Elisha (1773-1826), built the first tavern in town, which also served as a town house for years, was the second Town Clerk from 1802-1812, was the first Town Representative, being elected four years in succession, from 1804 to 1808, and was Captain of the first Militia. His eldest son, Milton Hervey (1799-1834), married Sophia Haskins and later Alice Gates; and Milton's oldest son, Hervey C. (1824-1898), was a farmer and lum-

berman who for years ran the mill still known as the Boardman mill. He was the father of Maria Boardman Tinker, who died in 1933, and Milton H., who still resides here, although his son, Winfield H., and daughter, L. Alberta Ballard (Mrs. Percy), live elsewhere. The second son of Elisha, Alfred C. (1801-1871), married Mary Holcomb and was Town Clerk from 1842-1871. He was one of the men injured in the raising of the Universalist Church, his leg being so shattered that it had to be amputated.

The first of the family to come here, Ozias (1774-1843), married Lydia Whitney and all of their children except the eldest son, Almond, went West. Almond (1807-1891) married Jemima Goodell and remained on the home place. Of his five children only two grew to maturity here, Cornelia, who married Leander Small, an attorney at Hyde Park, and Ellen, who married Albert L. Noyes of that town.

The third son of Ozias, Sr., William B., married Anna Town of Stowe and had eight children. His oldest daughter, Lydia, married Hiram Earle, whose father came from England and settled on the farm occupied in 1935 by Joseph E. White. This family is now represented by Hiram Earle's two grand-daughters, Mrs. Alice George and Mrs. W. F. Churchill, and by a great-granddaughter, Mrs. C. B. Spaulding. William's youngest son, Charles Wright, married Huldah Cole and spent most of his life here. His grandchildren, Mrs. George Wells and Mrs. Roger Newton and Leslie Boardman, are residents of the town.

The fourth son of Ozias, Alfred, married Lydia Little and left a son, William A., and a daughter, Diantha.

Of two other pioneers, Nathaniel and Cyril Goodale, or Goodell, as the name was often spelled, their descendant, Miss Lou Rand, wrote as follows:

"Nathaniel and Cyril Goodell came from Amherst, Mass.* Nathaniel built a temporary cabin of logs which

*From the records in Woodstock, Conn.: Nathaniel Goodell and Abigail Chaffee, both of Woodstock, were married May 29, 1766. Their children: Esther, born September 16, 1767; Nathaniel, born August 21, 1769; Abigail and Alpheus, born February 2, 1771; Cyril, born November 4, 1774.

From records in Amherst, Mass.: Nathaniel Goodell died in Amherst, September 13, 1814, aged seventy-nine years. Abigail, wife of Nathaniel Goodell, died June 7, 1811, aged seventy-four years. Nathaniel, his son, died in Amherst, September 18, 1840, buried in the Union Cemetery at Dwight, Mass.

he occupied three years while he was getting out lumber for the large two story dwelling which he erected on the hill which overlooks the 'Sally Joy' place. After its completion he returned to Massachusetts in 1798 for his bride, Miss Warren. Tradition says she was a niece of Gen. Joseph Warren of Revolutionary fame.

"To this home Nathaniel, when he had reached middle life, brought a second mother for his boys and girls. Her name was Mary Thompson, daughter of Col. Loring and Mary (Whitten) Thompson, of Cornish, N. H., and a direct descendant of Lieut. John and Mary (Cook) Thompson. John came in the third ship to America and Mary's father was Francis Cook who came in the Mayflower."

Miss Rand goes on to say that from this home, with only the education gained in the little red schoolhouse, two of Nathaniel Goodell's sons migrated to Massachusetts. The younger one settled in Boston, took up the trade of a cabinet maker and read law evenings and was later admitted to the Bar and became a successful lawyer. The other built the great dam seen as one enters the City of Lawrence, Mass.

Among the most prominent of the early settlers was Samuel Cooke, who was born in Hadley, Mass., in 1755. He served in the Revolution, being with Arnold in his unfortunate expedition against Quebec where he contracted smallpox. In 1786 he moved to Worthington, Mass., where, like so many other of his neighbors, he became interested in the new township of Morristown, Vt. He bought a lot just south of the Four Corners and began to clear it in 1794, and the year following built a block house. For some reason he did not move his family to their new home until 1805, but from that time on he filled various positions of trust and responsibility. Before leaving Worthington he had served six successive years as Selectman and he was Moderator of the first recorded town meeting in Morristown. He was Town Representative from 1809 to 1814, Justice of the Peace and Assistant Judge while the town was still a part of Orleans County. He died in 1834, leaving a family of seven children.

His oldest son, Dennison, married Margaret Matthews and was Town Clerk for a quarter of a century. Another son, Chester, settled on the Plains, married Lucy Shaw, and had six children, one of whom married Salmon Niles, whose son, Albert A., held many public offices and is sur-

vived by two daughters, Mrs. Ila Jackson and Mrs. Lula Spaulding, and an adopted son, Logan A. Niles. Another daughter of Chester Cooke married John S. Chaplin, whose son, Joseph, was a well known figure in the west part of the town for many years. A third son of Samuel, Jonathan, married Sarah Felcher and was one of the leading men on the LaPorte Road. He lived for many years on the Ryder place and his son, Oscar, succeeded him there. No descendants of Jonathan's ten children reside in town, but Oscar, Jr., is a prosperous farmer in Hyde Park. Samuel's daughter, Fanny, married Elisha Brigham and lived to the ripe age of ninety-six, while her sister, Mary, married Jedediah Story of Fairfax, who first came to Morristown with Jacob Walker. That branch of the family is represented by Charles, E. S., and George Story, who live on Morristown Plains.

Another of the substantial men of that early period was Luther Bingham, who was born in Windham, Conn., on April 5, 1778. When a small boy, he moved to Cornish, N. H., and at the age of twenty-two began for himself on a farm in the new settlement of Morristown. He felled the trees on land adjoining the town of Stowe, known for years as the Hale place, which in 1935 is occupied by Max Coan; built a frame house and then returned to Cornish for his bride, Polly Cummings, of that place, and another home was established here. He soon realized the possibilities of the water power in the stream running through his property, and in 1806 he built the second saw mill in town, for which he bought a crank at Starksboro, Vt., and brought it here upon a drag.

The town recognized his ability and at four different terms he represented it in the Legislature. For several years he commanded the local militia, three times he was chosen a member of the Committee to consider Amendments to the State Constitution. In 1812 he was made Justice of the Peace, an office which he held until his death, in 1846. By hard work and good management, he amassed what was a considerable amount of property for that day and more than that he enjoyed the respect and affection of his townsmen. His daughter, Emma, married Clark Boynton and their son, Luther Bingham, or "Bing" as he was generally called, was for years one of the well known business men of the town, being owner and manager of the Morrisville House and also one of the largest maple sugar dealers in Northern Vermont.

Another of the prominent men of the first decades of the town's life was Micaijah Dunham, a native of Southampton, Mass., who possessed more education and more means than did many of the pioneers. He surveyed one section of the town and settled in the eastern part on the farm occupied in 1935 by Owen Douglass. Their large house built by Mr. Dunham is said to have been the first two story house in town. He married Dorothy Pratt, but died in 1812 at the age of forty-seven. His descendants who have remained here were in the line of his daughter, Maria, who married Amasa Spaulding, and lived on her father's place. Her grandson, Calvin Spiller, is a resident of Morrisville.

Another name frequently found in the history of Morristown is that of Shaw. The first of that line to settle here was Crispus, who was born in Nova Scotia in 1763, but when a boy moved to Shutesbury, Mass., and, although young, served in the Revolution. In 1798 he moved here when there were but twelve families in town and remained until his death, in 1845. He was twice married, first to Anna Burke, and later, in 1840, to Fanny Liscomb. Most of his children spent their lives here. Crispus, Jr., settled in Elmore and with his descendants was a leading citizen there. Benoni married Betsey Whitney and their children who grew to maturity here were Benoni, Jr., who married Hannah Travis, and was a mill man in what is still known as Shaw Hollow near the Red Bridge. A second son, Boardman, lived near the Sterling line and was the father of Leslie M. Shaw and also of Dutha, the father of Mrs. Walter Isham. A third son of Benoni, Darwin, married Mary Reed and they were the parents of Carlos Shaw, the father of Ned Shaw, still a resident here, and of Almary, now Mrs. Joseph Bannister and the mother of Mrs. Frank Allen. Darwin Shaw was also the father of a daughter, Marion, who married Jackson Chaffee, the father of Mrs. Frank Strong and Mrs. William Welch.

A fourth son of Benoni was Rockwell, who lived in the southwestern part of the town and had one daughter, Della, who married Levi Gile and only recently moved to Stowe. A daughter of Benoni, Betsey, is represented by Mrs. Wayne Durett.

Crispus Shaw had three daughters whose lives were spent in town. Martha married Baruch Darling and

their sons, Alden and Chester, were for many years proprietors of the excellent farm in Mud City, occupied in 1935 by Ernest Inkle. They left no descendants. Another daughter of Crispus was Sally, who first married Jared Spaulding, father of Alonzo Spaulding, and late in life she married Jedediah Bingham. A third daughter, Lucy, married Chester Cooke and her descendants are given in connection with the Cooke family.

Another Shaw influential in local affairs was Ebenezer, who was born in Middlebury, Mass., in 1773, and died in 1866. As a young man he came to Vermont, where, at Woodstock, he learned the tanner's and shoemaker's trade and was the first tanner in Morristown, coming here about 1800. He is said to have been the first Universalist here and was for years one of the pillars of that church. His first wife was Polly Whitney, daughter of Eliphalet Whitney, who was also the father-in-law of three other early settlers, Benoni Shaw, Seth Haskins and Ozias Boardman. Young Shaw and his bride settled on land given him by his father-in-law and kept in his family until after the death of his grandson, Charles. It is occupied in 1935 by W. G. Lepper and Son. His wife, Polly, died in 1835, and the year following he married Abigail Sherwin. His son, Edwin H., born in 1818, married Pelina Gay and their son, Charles, remained on the home place until his death, in 1913. His widow, Helen Bliss Shaw, was a resident of Morristown until her removal to Burlington, in 1932, but they left no descendants.

Another family identified with the town since its early days are the Brighams. Lieut. Abner Brigham came to Vermont from Grafton, Mass., where his ancestors settled at an early date. He was a Revolutionary soldier, being one of them who went with Arnold in his attack upon Quebec. He died at Hartland, Vt., in 1791, leaving a widow and several children. About 1800 Mrs. Brigham and several of the children came to Morristown and from that date until the present (1935) the farm just north of the Tenney Bridge has been occupied by a Brigham, the present owner being Melville, the fifth generation to live there.

Seventeen years after their coming here the family was smitten by a disease much more prevalent then than now, typhoid fever. In July a son, Enoch, twenty-eight years of age, who two years previous had married Lucy

Bingham, died from that disease. The following September, the oldest son, Abner, who had married Anna Safford, died of the same scourge and within three weeks a grandson and a granddaughter were laid away, victims of the same plague. Abner Brigham at the time of his death was Captain of the local militia and was buried with military honors in September, 1817.

Another son of Lieutenant Abner was Elisha (1791-1831), who married Fanny M. Cooke, daughter of Samuel Cooke, and to them were born four children, three daughters and a son, Elisha (1823-1906), who throughout his life was one of the town's leading citizens. He held many town offices and his judgment was respected by everyone. He was deeply interested in local history and many of the facts in this volume were obtained from his research. He married Mary Adela Cole, in 1848, and left two sons, Charles and Albert. The former married Clara Eaton and to them were born two children, Gertrude F., who married Charles Ross, now deceased, and is a Methodist minister in Pennsylvania, and Melville, who married Bernice Guyette and has three daughters, Lucy, Eunice, and Emma. Albert Brigham married Rose Messer and lives in Morrisville.

James Matthews was living in town when the second census of 1800 was taken, on the road leading to Tyndall Hill on the farm long known as the Hill place. He married Clarissa Ketchum and had a family of eight children. He died in 1868. His son, Leonard, born in 1826, carried the mail between the Corners and Morrisville for many years, dying in 1900. Another son, Addison, who was unmarried, for many years owned the farm on the brow of the hill west of the Corners, occupied in 1935 by Harry Fisk. His later years were spent with his brother, Leonard, at the Corners.

Another name familiar to anyone acquainted with the history of the town is that of Cole. Three brothers, John, Asa, and Ebenezer, sought their fortunes in the new township just previous to or in the early years of the nineteenth century. The oldest, John (1752-1842), was a Revolutionary soldier, noted for his huge stature and great strength. Those of his descendants most closely connected with the town came in the line of his son, Harvey, who first married Lydia Pottle, by whom he had three sons, Horace, Hiram, and Heman, and a daughter, Huldah.

Horace married Caroline Wilkins and died in 1863 while serving in the Civil War, leaving two daughters, Lizzie and Laura. The former married Henry Fisher and has two sons, Claude, who has been a clerk in the local postoffice for several years, and Harold of Palo Alto, Calif. Heman left no sons to carry on the family name, but two daughters, Alice, deceased, and Emma, who married Lysander Barrows of Stowe. The daughter, Huldah, married C. Wright Boardman, and her descendants are given in connection with that family. John Cole's second wife was Mary Springer, by whom he had three sons, John, Levi, and Daniel. The last named married Amelia Reed and had four children, Effie, Eulalia, Etta, and Alberto. The son lives on his father's farm in what is still known as the Cole Hill District.

Ebenezer and Asa moved here in 1801 from Cornish, N. H. Ebenezer (1766-1849) married Ruth Pierce and so far as is ascertainable is represented in town now by a great-grandson, Arthur Douglass. His daughter, Sally, married Jonathan Douglass who, with his son, Albert, lived for years on the farm occupied in 1935 by Henry Ross. Of Albert's children, one son, Arthur, resides at the Corners. Lucy, another daughter of Ebenezer, married Warren Goodell, but their four children, Emmaline, who married Elias Merritt; Lucy, who married Sewell Baker, and the two sons, Bliss and George, have no direct descendants here.

Asa (1772-1852) settled in the northern part of the town by the Hyde Park line on land which remained in his family for a century and a portion of which is still owned by a descendant, Melville Brigham. One of his sons, Daniel (1800-1868), married Lucy Burke. Not all of Daniel's children grew to maturity, but one of them, Charles, married Laura Clark and had two sons, Henry and George, who still reside here. The latter married Winnifred Foss and has been a R. F. D. mail carrier for years. A second son of Asa's was Morris Cole (1801-1890), who married Mary Chaplin and was the father of Albert Cole, a respected citizen of Morristown throughout his life, and of Mary Adela, who married Elisha Brigham in 1848, and her descendants are given in connection with the Brigham family.

A name prominently connected with the early development of Cadys Falls and a familiar one in the history of

the town is that of Gates. This family originated in Essex, England, and in the tenth generation came to Hingham, Mass., in 1638. Later they migrated to Preston, Conn., where was born Nathan Gates (1754-1838), the one who came to Morristown. He served as private in the Sixth Connecticut Regiment at the siege of Boston in 1775 and gained the rank of Lieutenant. In 1777 he married Tamerson Kimball. They lived in Plainfield, N. H., for a time, coming from there to Morristown in 1801.

Lieutenant Gates was the father of eleven children and the ones most closely identified with the town through their descendants were Nathan, Jr., Daniel, Lovell and Elizabeth.

Nathan, Jr. (1778-1858), soon after coming to Morristown, married Martha, daughter of Abner and Mary Brigham, and had six children. The oldest was Nathan Brigham Gates, who had one son and three daughters, of whom only two lived to maturity. The son, Benjamin N. (1830-1893), married Delia Whittier and had one son, Calvin Leo, who married Abbie L. Bullard. C. L. Gates was a well known business man, one of the few Democrats whom the town has sent to represent it at Montpelier. He was Postmaster during the Wilson Administration, and his daughter, Mary, the only one of his three children to reside in Morristown, has been clerk in the postoffice for several years.

Nathan B. Gates' youngest daughter, Alice, married Horace Day and they had one son, Clarence, whose family have been residents here much of the time.

The second son of Nathan Gates, Jr., was Daniel F. (1804-1859), who married Lavinia Jordon. One of his daughters, Ellen, was the first wife of Henry D. Bryant, who was prominent in the local business world of the 80's and 90's. A son, Amasa O., was for years the leading druggist in town.

The fourth son of Nathan, Jr., was George Washington (1810-1890), who married Betsey Smith and their grandson, Ernest W., was in business in town for many years and Postmaster from 1924 to 1933.

The fifth son of Nathan, Jr., was Sylvester L. (1809-1897), a life-long resident of the town, who married as his first wife Lydia Ferrin, daughter of John and Hannah Ferrin. To them were born two daughters, one of whom, Mary, married William Cheney, and to them were born a daughter, Winnifred, and a son, Thomas C.

The third son of Lieutenant Nathan was Daniel Gates (1781-1869), who married Sally Spaulding. Of their twelve children, descendants of two have spent their lives here. Susan A. married Truman C. Ryder, father of Elmer Ryder and grandfather of Harold and Bessie Ryder. Sanford (1824-1856) married Diantha Town and their daughter, Sanfordora, married George E. Town. Their four children, Grace (Mrs. Fred Wilson), Gerald, Winifred, and Lila, live in the eastern part of the town.

The fourth son of Lieutenant Nathan was Lovell (1784-1865), who married Hannah Coates. Their oldest son, Irvine, married Hancy L. Pike of Sterling. Of their children the oldest, Celeste, married Eli B. Gile and left no descendants, while their three sons, Elmer, Carroll, and Bert, were well known here in their day. The other son of Lovell was Orsemus, who lived in Cadys Falls until his death, in 1909. His only child, a daughter, Benelia, married A. J. Sherwood, a prosperous farmer in the western part of the town. Lovell's daughter, Harriet Carola, married Danforth Eaton, a long-time resident of Morristown.

The sixth child of Lieutenant Nathan was Elizabeth (1787-1866), who married David Reed. Her great-granddaughter, Ida A. Lilley, married William H. Towne and their great-grandson carries on the line of Lieutenant Nathan to the eighth generation.

JOE AND MOLLY

Jacob Walker is always referred to as the first settler of Morristown, but years before his coming and before the charter was granted, Indian Joe and Molly had explored this region and found it good.

Joe was born in Nova Scotia, but his tribe was practically annihilated by the English at the siege of Louisburg and he was brought up by the St. Francis Indians and served with Capt. John Vincent's Indian Company in 1777-1778. This early experience of his probably accounted for his hatred of the English and led him to serve as scout for the colonists during the Revolution. Thus he became familiar with Northern Vermont and

There are three distinct stages in the development of the human mind. The first stage is the period of infancy, when the child is entirely dependent on his parents. The second stage is the period of childhood, when the child begins to assert his independence. The third stage is the period of adolescence, when the child becomes a young man or woman. In each stage, the mind develops in a different way. In infancy, the mind is primarily concerned with the physical world. In childhood, the mind begins to explore the social world. In adolescence, the mind begins to explore the spiritual world. The development of the mind is a continuous process, and it is the task of the educator to guide the child through each stage of his development.

The first stage of development is the period of infancy. During this period, the child is entirely dependent on his parents. The mind is primarily concerned with the physical world. The child learns to crawl, to walk, to talk, and to understand the basic principles of cause and effect. The parent's role is to provide a safe and nurturing environment for the child to grow and develop.

THE SECOND STAGE

The second stage of development is the period of childhood. During this period, the child begins to assert his independence. The mind begins to explore the social world. The child learns to play with other children, to share, to cooperate, and to understand the rules of society. The parent's role is to provide a supportive environment for the child to explore his independence and to learn the values of honesty, respect, and responsibility.

about 1780 selected the Lamoille Valley for his fishing and hunting ground and for a time established his wigwam on Butternut Island on the bank of this river a short distance below Morrisville. It was during his stay here that he and Molly visited General Washington at his headquarters on the Hudson, where they were received with respect and given many presents in return for Joe's services to the patriot cause.

The pioneers of this and other towns were indebted to him for many kindnesses, and many stories are current of his helpful acts and also of his quick wit. Miss Lou Rand related hearing her grandmother tell of the many ways in which he befriended Jacob Walker. Once when a panther menaced the Walker home, the Indian warned the occupants, and himself shot the beast. Again the first winter this family spent in town, when their supply of food was almost exhausted, Joe shot a moose and shared the meat with his white friends before he took any to his own wigwam. It is told that he and Molly were once starting on a season's hunting and trapping and called at Esquire Taylor's tavern in Wolcott. He asked for a glass of rum, for which he was charged six cents. When he returned in the spring, he stopped for another glass and laid down six cents as before, but Taylor demanded ten, saying it cost as much to winter a barrel of rum as a horse. Joe drew himself up, looked at the esquire a moment, and said: "Ugh, it don't take so much hay, but heap more water."

Many years before his death it seems he was beginning to lose his skill as a hunter, for, on November 7, 1792, the State Legislature in response to a petition, appointed John McDaniel of Hyde Park his guardian and authorized McDaniel to purchase such supplies as were necessary not to exceed three pounds per year. Later the state granted him a pension of seventy dollars annually. Joe's troubles increased as the Saffords built a dam across the river, and their mill began to pour forth sawdust which interfered with his fishing. Then, too, neighbors were encroaching too closely on every side. So he left the valley to spend the remainder of his days in Newbury, Vt., where he died in 1819. He is buried in the Ox Bow Cemetery there, and the marble slab marking his grave bears the simple inscription, "Joe, the Friendly Indian."

At the session of the Legislature of 1886 an attempt was made to secure funds to erect a monument to him, but it was not successful. Many years later it was proposed to name a portion of the new cement highway after him, but that was not done.

Morristown has preserved his name and that of his wife in the two bodies of water lying between the Randolph and LaPorte Roads and similar memorials occur in the towns of Cabot and Danville. As the State of Washington honors Chief Tacoma, and Massachusetts perpetuates the name of Massasoit, so the Lamoille Valley may well keep alive the memory of Joe and Molly.

CHAPTER V

CHURCHES

IT IS a well known principle of physics that water seeks its own level. It is equally true that the intellectual and spiritual life of a community will rise no higher than its schools and churches, which, of course, have their origin in the lives of its citizens.

These first settlers in Morristown were as sturdy and strong in their religious convictions as in their physical bodies. Unlike many others this town was settled by men from many different sections of New England instead of a band from one locality, and this fact may account for the diversity of religious beliefs held from the first. Within thirty years after the first settlement, four different denominations had established churches, while others have been added since, including such short lived sects as the Millerites, who had a preacher here in 1847.

Jedediah Safford, son of the first settler in Morrisville, used to say that he sawed the first log, ground the first grist, and heard the first sermon preached in town. This first sermon has been attributed to Elder Bogue, a Baptist minister, but as early as 1798 the noted evangelist, Lorenzo Dow, held preaching services in John Safford's barn. This man was one of the unique characters in the early religious history of the country. When but nineteen, this Connecticut youth began his career as an evangelist, and during the first years of his work traversed large sections of New England and within fifteen years had traveled on horseback and on foot all over New England, and New York, had gone into Canada, and south as far as Georgia and Mississippi, often preaching four and five times a day. He traveled as an independent preacher, but his sympathies were with the Methodist Church and most of his converts affiliated with that body. His enemies described him as "in habit and appearance more filthy than a savage Indian," but in spite of his harsh voice and uncouth appearance people gathered to hear him, his largest audience being estimated at 7,000. The earnestness of purpose which led him to travel over hills and through valleys in all kinds of weather and over all kinds of roads or with no roads at all; his devotion to a cause

which led him to persevere in spite of opposition from the religious leaders of his day, attracted and moved his hearers in spite of his eccentricities. His work, carried on amid such difficulties, bore fruit in some of the neighboring towns and undoubtedly helped to keep religious feeling in this town strong.

At the second town meeting, of which there is any record, held on September 2, 1806, a committee was appointed to arrange for the organization of a religious society and Samuel Cooke, John Cole, and Ralph Tinker were chosen to draw up a subscription paper for signers to form a Congregational Society. Just how much this committee did is not known, but the vote was in line with the law passed by the Vermont Legislature in 1798 requiring every person of adult age and a legal voter to help support some religious body. It is a fact that the Congregational Church was the first one organized and its records have been kept much more fully than any of the others, so it is possible to give its story more in detail for that reason.

Its earliest records were burned, but the account of its founding was contained in a historical sermon preached by the Rev. Septimius Robinson in 1859. From this sermon the following facts are taken, the first record begins thus: "At a conference holden at Jacob Walker's barn Saturday, July 13, 1807 several persons came forward and manifested a desire to unite in church covenant. After the examination of some persons relative to the subject the meeting was adjourned until nine o'clock in the morning of the Monday following. At the time appointed meeting began with prayer, the Rev. J. Hovey, pastor of the Cong. church in Waterbury." After further examination the church was organized and the following officers were elected: Moderator, Crispus Shaw; Clerk, Dr. Ralph Tinker. Dates are not given in the list of members at first, but it seems evident that thirteen people constituted the newly organized body. One man stands out prominently in these early years, Deacon Cyril Goodale. Though no date of his election is recorded, he seems to have been the first deacon and he held that office until his death, in 1854. For a series of years the church depended upon him mainly to conduct religious services. Meetings were held in private houses until 1815, when the first town house was built east of Jacob Walker's and then gatherings were usually held there.

It was customary for the Congregational Church of that period to have an Ecclesiastical Society in connection with the church, and in 1823 such a body was organized with the following officers: Moderator, Samuel Cooke; President, Elisha Brigham; Vice-President, Dennison Cooke; Secretary, James Tinker; Treasurer, Samuel Cooke; Collector, Ira Edwards; Chaplain, Cyril Goodale. The first record of any preaching service is as follows: "Preaching and sacrament Lord's Day April 13, 1817 by Rev. Mr. Parker." It is uncertain how much regular preaching was enjoyed during this period, but in June, 1817, occurs the following record: "Rev. Nathan Rawson began to preach with us June 8, 1817. June 24th at a conference at the Town house agreed with Mr. Rawson to preach with us four months or one third of a year for which we are to give him one hundred dollars next winter, one half in money, the remainder in grain."

This first settled pastor in Morristown was a man of recognized ability, who was born in Mendon, Mass., in 1780, of a long line of distinguished ancestors. One of them served as Secretary of Massachusetts for thirty-five years, another was so influential in the affairs of that colony that "he was complimented as being the General Court's oracle." Another of his more distant forbears was Archbishop of Canterbury in the reign of Queen Elizabeth, and Bacon called him "the greatest and gravest prelate in the land." Still another was an evangelist among the Indians, and Cotton who preached his funeral sermon said of him, "We usually took it for granted that things would be fairly done when he had a hand in doing them." The same missionary spirit which led him doubtless influenced young Rawson to come to the new settlement of Vermont about 1809. He first located in Hardwick, in 1811, as the first Congregational pastor and served there acceptably for more than six years. Then he came to Morristown, but the struggling church here was too weak to support a settled minister and he left to fill other pastorates in other sections of the state.

On September 8, 1824, a call was extended Rev. Daniel Rockwell, which ran in part, as follows: "We do now agree to give you a small piece of land near the meeting house and build upon it a comfortable dwelling house. House is to be built and said land and house to be legally conveyed to you within the term of two years from your

settlement to be yours and your heirs forever. We also agree to pay you on the 15th day of January \$150 annually one third of which is to be paid in money the remainder in grain. We also further agree to pay you said Society's share of public ministerial money which we suppose will be at least \$20 annually. Until the parties shall otherwise agree we expect that you will appropriate one half of the time, every other week only. We also agree that you may appropriate two weeks out of said time to visit your friends.

"Signed

"Cyril Goodale

"Ebenezer Cole Com.

"Crispus Shaw"

In addition to the advantages set forth in the above call another inducement for Mr. Rockwell was the fact that he could occupy a fine modern church. Some years previous a Baptist Church had been organized, and these two denominations became the joint proprietors of what was undoubtedly the finest church ever erected in the county. It was a brick structure with a two story pulpit reached by winding stairs and galleries on three sides, and stood on the brow of the hill just east of the brick house occupied in 1935 by Mr. Hadlock. Its towering spire was a landmark for a long distance around. It was built by popular subscription, and it speaks volumes for the devotion of these people that they would undertake such a task with their limited means. They were certainly building for the future since the edifice was capable of seating 1,000 people, while the population of the entire town, according to the census taken two years previous, was less than 800. It must have been a grievous disappointment to them when, ten years later, the building was declared unsafe and it was torn down in 1849.

The first Congregationalist minister to preach in the brick church was the Rev. Jotham Waterman, who came here from Connecticut. His term of service was short. According to the records "the funds for the support of preaching the present year being nearly expended a vote was passed that it be not advisable to employ the Rev. Mr. Waterman any more at present." Tradition says he was so intemperate in his use of liquor that some of the church members called a meeting and drew up a temperance

pledge which was signed by some fifty people. Mr. Waterman failed to appear at this meeting and was not engaged for a longer period.

Mr. Rockwell accepted the call as given and on October 19, 1824, an ordination Council was held at the home of Ebenezer Cole on West Hill. It was a stormy day and after the examination the whole Council spent the night at Mr. Cole's, and the following day the ordination service was performed. Because Mr. Rockwell was the first minister to be really settled in town, he received the ministerial lot not far from Jacob Walker's. He was a man greatly beloved by his church and respected by the townspeople. He shared his time with the Congregational Church of Johnson, where he was equally liked. He set a worthy example for the long line of ministers who have succeeded him in the different pulpits in town. He remained here after the close of his pastorate, preaching for short periods at different places, and in 1835 moved to the Western Reserve and later to Illinois, where he died.

With the downfall of the splendid brick church, it became necessary to plan for a new edifice, and the Congregational Church decided to change its location to the new village of Morrisville, although "at the time of building the meeting house not one member of the church lived in the limits of this large school district nor but four, all females, in the territory north, east, and south of us." But in 1832 and 1833 the LaPorte Road was opened and soon settled by thrifty prosperous farmers, whose names figure largely in the history of the church of that period. Deacon Horace Felcher owned the farm later known as the Malvern Stock Farm, or New York Farm, Wingate Webster the Rand place, Frederick Powers the old poor farm, and John Ferrin the farm just north of that; and for all these Morrisville was more convenient to reach than the Corners. The change seems to have been effected without any friction which may have been due, in part, to the wise leadership of the Rev. Septimius Robinson, whose pastorate deserves more than a passing word, for his guidance, both in church and in the affairs of the town, was wise. More than any other one person he was the founder of Peoples Academy, and was for many years president of its Board of Trustees. He was diplomatic, both in and out of the pulpit. Judge H. H. Powers relates that once while at the Corners the choir, without his knowledge,

introduced a violin into the musical part of the service. It was expected that he would not approve of the innovation, but he made no comment. The first hymn was sung with violin accompaniment. In announcing the second one Priest Robinson, for thus he was called by everyone, simply said, "the choir will please sing and fiddle Hymn number 48."

Septimius Robinson was the sixth in direct descent from John Robinson of Pilgrim fame, and was born in Dorset, Vermont, in 1790. Not until he was thirty-one did he begin to study for the ministry with several clergymen of the Rutland Association. Licensed to preach in 1823 and ordained pastor at Underhill in 1824, he conducted a revival service in which the church was nearly doubled. Then he went to Fairfax, where he preached half the time and divided the balance between Fletcher and Waterville. For six years previous to his coming to Morristown he was acting pastor at Milton, where about eighty were added to the church. During his stay here about 100 joined the local church. In addition to his eight children, several of whom settled here, he adopted his niece, Emily Redington. One son, William Albert, followed his father in the ministry and came from Homer, N. Y., to deliver the sermon in connection with the Centennial of 1890.

Mr. Robinson gives the story of his call and first impressions of the church here as follows: "On returning from a journey into the state of New York, I found a messenger from the Church inviting me to visit the place and preach the next Sabbath. I complied, found a large meeting house not rendered very comfortable for winter meetings. Spent two Sabbaths with a people evidently in earnest to obtain the stated administration of the Gospel yet evidently in the lot of churches unable to sustain the ministry without aid from the Home Missionary Society. Before leaving town on Monday a regular call in due form was presented me to settle in the ministry here. With some misgivings I consented to bring my family here and subsequently accept the call to settle here as pastor."

Thus was begun a quarter of a century of fruitful service. In 1856 it became necessary to enlarge the church, which fact is recorded as follows: "The pastor would here record with gratitude to God, His smiles and His good hand upon the Congregational Society in making

them enlarge and improve their house of worship so as to render it commodious and tasteful by the addition of sixteen feet to the length of the house so as to add twenty four more seats, by the erection of a new and beautiful pulpit, by removing the old gallery and forming a new orchestra for the choir and by rendering the walls beautiful by tasteful paper, by making the house warmer and more pleasant both for speaker and hearers. It was completed about the sixth of September and on Wednesday the eighth as the whole interior was new was dedicated to the worship of Almighty God, Father, Son, and Holy Ghost. Sermon on the occasion by Rev. Charles Parker of Waterbury. Prayer by the pastor. To the Triune God be the Glory."

A review of the church records emphasizes the fact that in those early days church membership meant something. A Committee on Church Discipline was elected annually and for years they were no mere figureheads. In 1859 the following rules of discipline were adopted at the annual meeting:

"Article I. Disciplinable offences are Walking disorderly
II Thess. 3:6

(which see)

Neglecting Gospel institutions, Heb. 11:25

Private injuries to the members of this Church or
others Matt. 18:15

Heresy, Titus 3:10

All open and gross offences against the laws of
God.

"Article II The general rules of procedure in all cases of gross offence or scandal shall be that laid down by our Savior in Matt. 18:15.

"Article III If any brother be offended with any other, he shall go and tell him his fault in a humble, private manner; and if this step be not successful, he shall take with him one or two brethren, and labor for a Christian settlement of the difficulty previous to any public steps of discipline in the case by the Church.

"Article IV Every complaint brought before the Church shall be exhibited in writing (a copy of the same containing charges and specifications with the names of witnesses having been previously left

with the accused) signed by the accuser and also accompanied by a certificate recommending this course, signed by his associates in the labor. Whenever a complaint is lodged against a member of this Church, in his absence from Church meeting, it shall be the duty of the Moderator to send a copy of the complaint to the member accused and also to notify him of the time appointed for his trial.

"Article V No complaint shall be exhibited before the Church except at a Church meeting duly warned which it shall be the duty of all members to attend, when the charge shall be read by the moderator and if no good reason is offered to the contrary, trial shall proceed.

"Article VI The accused may have the liberty of naming witnesses and mentioning evidence of the fact on charge but not of acting in the decision of the church; the accused may be heard in answer of the charge brought against him either by himself or any other person a member of the Congregational church whom he may choose as his counsel but he shall not act on the deciding of the question proposed for the decision of the Church.

"Article VII After a full hearing of both parties the question proposed for the decision of the Church shall be, 'Is he guilty or not guilty' and the mind of the Church on the question shall be taken by yeas and nays.

"Article VIII When any member is convicted by the Church of the charge brought against him, he shall be considered as disqualified for and suspended from communion; he shall be called upon to give in the presence of the Church glory to God by confession and if satisfaction be not given, a letter of admonition from the Church shall be transmitted to him at the time of the next Communion following his trial; and a second letter at the time of the second Communion; and if he shall still continue obstinate, a letter of excommunication shall be publicly read on the Sabbath. Provided that this course may not be averted by the calling of a new trial council; for the offending brother shall in all cases have the privilege of calling one new trial ecclesiastical council."

Such trials were not unknown, and excommunication was sometimes the result. In 1855 two men were excommunicated; in one case, because the accused was "a profane and wicked man, guilty of great severity and unkindness to his family." The charges related sometimes to business and sometimes to the personal life. In either case they were investigated according to regular rules of procedure and very fully. In one instance we read that the vote was taken at 2:00 A. M. We smile at such procedure today, but it was an honest attempt to keep the life of the church pure and above reproach, though it could hardly have been conducive to church harmony.

But the interests of this early church were not merely local. In the report of the annual meeting in 1875 we read: "Voted that our contributions for the next year be 1st Freedmen's Bureau, 2nd Vermont Domestic Missionary Society, 3rd A. B. C. F. M." This placing of the foreign missionary interests last is rather strange since the church of that day had several close personal contacts with the foreign field, and many interesting missionary events had occurred within its walls. In August, 1863, Mr. Giles Montgomery of Walden was ordained for foreign work here. The reason the service was held in this church was because on that day he married the niece of Priest Robinson, Miss Emily Redington, who lived in her uncle's family and accompanied her husband to his work in Marash, Turkey. On August 19, 1863, an Ecclesiastical Council was called which was presided over by Rev. Benjamin Labaree, D. D., of Middlebury College, who also preached the ordination sermon, and Rev. Daniel Bliss of Syria extended the right hand of fellowship. The young couple started at once for their life work in Turkey, where Mr. Montgomery died at Adana, in 1888.

Four years later Priest Robinson's successor, Rev. Lyman Bartlett decided to take up work in the foreign field, and on July 21, 1867, a council was called and his relations with this church were severed, and Mr. and Mrs. Bartlett afterwards left for his chosen field of work in Caesarea, Turkey. In 1884 they were removed to Smyrna, and here in 1892 Mrs. Bartlett died. At her request she was buried in the Protestant cemetery there, the only American to lie among the Armenian, Greek, and Jesuit converts. In 1884 their daughter, Cornelia, who had completed her education in this country, joined her

parents and started a kindergarten, the first mission kindergarten in Turkey. In 1904, because of his daughter's ill health, Mr. Bartlett returned to this country, and resided in California until his death, in 1912.

On July 1, 1880, still another Council was called in this church to ordain the Rev. Henry Otis Dwight to foreign work in Turkey. Mr. Dwight had previously married a Morristown girl, Miss Della Griswold, a member of the local church and this fact doubtless led him to take a letter from the Edwards Congregational Church of Northampton, Mass., to this church. At this Council the sermon was preached by Rev. N. G. Clark, D. D., Secretary of the A. B. C. F. M. It is interesting to note that Mr. Dwight's name remained on the church roll here until his death, in 1917, in spite of his long years of distinguished service in Turkey and his last years spent in this country. His daughter, Adelaide, who was a teacher at Peoples Academy for a short time, joined this church and retained her membership for some time after she, too, took up foreign work in Turkey, where she is still engaged.

In 1875, under the vigorous leadership of the Rev. V. M. Hardy, the church building was again remodelled, being raised up and a furnace added to make better heating facilities, also a ladies' parlor, a vestry, and a kitchen equipped to make possible the serving of meals. The building was rededicated in December of that year, Rev. M. H. Buckham, President of the University of Vermont, preaching the sermon. In the winter of 1885 and 1886, the pipe organ, the first one in town, was added at a cost of \$1,425 with a dedicatory service under the direction of Prof. W. F. Whipple. Local talent, consisting of Professor and Mrs. Whipple, Miss Mellie Slayton, Mrs. H. P. Munson, Miss Kate Healey, and Mrs. P. K. Gleed, presented the program, assisted by S. D. Hopkins and Professor Davis of Burlington.

For twenty years this edifice met the needs of the congregation, and then agitation for a new church was begun. So hearty was the response that in less than a year from the time the building committee was appointed the present structure was dedicated. No small part of this efficient work was due to the building committee, consisting of H. A. Slayton, Chairman, H. P. Munson, E. S. Robinson, Rev. G. N. Kellogg, Mrs. P. K. Gleed, and Mrs. G. M. Powers. The new church was a memorial to the

Rev. G. N. Kellogg in more ways than one. Not only did he create the sentiment which made its erection possible, but he designed the building, the architect simply carrying out his ideas. On January 21, 1897, the structure was dedicated, the Rev. Smith Baker of Boston preaching the sermon.

In 1880 the Church and Society voted to purchase a parsonage and the debt thus incurred was assumed by the Ladies' Industrial Society. The house at the corner of Main and Summer Streets opposite the Soldiers' Monument served for a time, but was exchanged for the house adjoining on Summer Street. This proved too large and not well adapted to the purpose and was later sold. When the death of Mrs. Martha Safford made the lot adjacent to the church available, it was purchased and an attractive, modern, Dutch colonial house was erected and opened in 1927.

In June, 1898, the facilities offered by the new church made possible the entertainment of the General Convention of the Congregational Churches of Vermont, at which Rev. V. M. Hardy, pastor here ten years before, was Moderator. In October, 1912, the twenty-seventh annual state Christian Endeavor Convention was held here. Rev. Fraser Metzger of Randolph, candidate for Governor on the Progressive ticket, was President of the State Association that year, and among the high spots of the convention were the addresses by Rev. George L. Cady, D. D., later Executive Secretary of the American Missionary Association; Rev. Paul Moody, then at St. Johnsbury, now President of Middlebury College, and A. J. Shartle, long associated with "The Christian Endeavor World," the official organ of the society.

Among the men who have gone out from this town to serve as Congregational ministers were: Wm. A. Robinson, 1840-1910; Herbert M. Tenney, 1850-1924; Samuel Luman Vincent, 1851- ; Josiah Wood- ; Wilbur Rand, 1856- . Dr. H. M. Tenney, after thirteen years of fruitful service as pastor of the First Congregational Church of San Jose, Calif., resigned in 1903 to become the Secretary of the American Board for the Pacific District, and was serving in that office at the time of his death.

THE BAPTIST CHURCH

The second organized church in town was undoubtedly the Baptist, since on January 19, 1811, this church was received into fellowship by a council, in which the Johnson and Fairfax churches were represented. The Articles of Faith previously prepared were then examined and after slight changes were found satisfactory, and in 1812 the church joined the newly organized Fairfield Association. The Covenant accepted by the Council was a long, but a very clear statement of their belief as Christians and as Baptists. From it the following characteristic articles are quoted: "Baptism and the Lord's Supper are ordinances of Christ and to be observed in the church until His second coming and that no person has any right to the Lord's Supper until he has received baptism and that baptism is to be administered by burying the body in water and that in the name of the Father, Son, and Holy Ghost and this is to be done on the profession of the candidate's faith and that the administrator must be one who has been authorized according to Christ's appointment. A church thus gathered have power to choose and call to ordination those officers that Christ hath appointed in His Church viz. Bishops or Elders and Deacons and also to depose such officers as evidently appear to walk contrary to the Gospel and to discipline their members though in some cases it is common and profitable to request the advice of sister churches. We believe that brother ought not to go to law with brother but all differences should be settled in the Church according to the rule given by Christ in the 18th of Matthew and elsewhere."

That this Covenant was made the rule of their daily life is shown by the church records. Elder Thomas Brown was called in 1814 and seems to have been their first pastor, but, applying their right as an independent church, three years later they withdrew fellowship from him, and in thus excluding him were sustained by a regularly called Council. Nor did they neglect the discipline of their own members, as their records show: "Voted to send a letter of admonition to Bro. Rankin for neglecting to meet with the Church and refusing to abide his own agreement." In another instance the church was called upon to settle a dispute between father and daughter, the former complaining the latter had spread a report about

the extravagance of her mother-in-law in using 200 weight of sugar, while the daughter said she had been neglected when sick, and that her father had not paid her for work done before he married a second time. Votes were taken upon all charges. In 1819 it was "Voted to raise six cents on the dollar on the Ratable Property for the purpose of hiring preaching." In 1823 Elder Spaulding was called and they "Voted to assist Elder Spaulding to move to this town and get up his wood and pay him \$125. for a compensation for preaching one half the time for one year." Again we read, "The Church was then called to express their mind in regard to Br. Dulcive's gift whether they thought he had a preaching gift. The majority thought he had not and could not approbate him." Another brother, Joel Hayford, was more fortunate, for in 1826 a Council was called to set him apart by ordination to the work of an evangelist.

The Church Covenant was signed by twenty-four people, Earl Wingate and Miriam Wingate heading the list. The fifth name recorded was that of Jacob Walker, but in point of service and influence in the church his name might well have come first. He not only served as Deacon, but was Clerk for a quarter of a century. Church meetings were often held at his house, and he was generally included in any committee elected, and to him fell the lot of writing letters of admonition to recreant church members.

After the fine brick church already referred to was declared unsafe the Baptists shared the newly erected Methodist Episcopal Church, but much of the time they were without regular preaching service, and again they had a supply for a fourth or a half of the time. One does not wonder at the entry which appears, "Feelings generally low." That they met these discouraging circumstances with a brave spirit is indicated by the last entry in their first and only record book, which is extant: "Church met at Br. Hocomb's on Sat. 20 of June, 1835. Meeting was opened and some remarks made on our situation and it was proposed to leave all old difficulties, say nothing about them and make one effort to travel on and a prayer meeting was appointed every Sabbath evening at 5 o'clock at Br. Hocomb's. Jacob Walker, Clerk."

Ten years later, in 1845, Rev. J. B. Hall moved into town from Waterbury Center. He was not a close-communion Baptist, so from that time on the character of the

church changed somewhat, and in the "History of the Baptists in Vermont" it is later listed as a Free Baptist Church. In 1873 the local paper contained the following item: "The Baptists of the western part of the town have been making strong efforts to raise the means to engage the services of Rev. Mr. Stevens of Waterbury for a year, but on account of the smallness of their numbers have failed. Mr. Stevens has officiated in the church at the Corners for a few Sabbaths." Ten years later Rev. Lyman Sargent was preaching there, and the pulpit was occupied more or less regularly until 1892. After that date there was no resident pastor, though services were held at different times by various denominations until 1922, when the church was burned in the disastrous fire which destroyed the large barn on the Hadlock place, and the blacksmith shop.

THE METHODIST CHURCH

But little is known of the very early history of this church. At a town meeting, held in September, 1813, the subject of dividing rent money due for the support of the Gospel was discussed, and it was voted that the Selectmen be empowered to make the division among the different denominations "when either of them shall provide a preacher on the Sabbaths at the most convenient place agreed on, they shall have their proportion of the money." At the March Meeting following, these officers reported that there was a balance of \$78.94 unexpended, and recommended that under the former vote it be divided among the Congregationalist, Baptist, and Methodist Societies, and it was so voted. So they were holding preaching services here as early as 1814. The town was probably a part of the Stowe or Wolcott circuit, with no resident pastor until 1865, when Benjamin Cox was appointed to Morristown, Hyde Park, and North Hyde Park, and since that date it has been a regular conference appointment, sometimes alone and at other times as of late years with Elmore.

After the brick church at the Corners was condemned for use, the people began to plan for another building, and the second church erected was another Union Church, this time at Morrisville, on the site of the present Universalist Church. It was completed about 1836. Like the first

edifice the money was raised by general subscription, and no one denomination had a controlling voice in its construction or management. There were fifty-two pews and the same number of pew owners, and each owner, according to these articles of organization, had the right to dictate the kind of preaching for one Sunday in the year. If these early churchmen thought in this way to settle the troublesome question of church rivalry, events soon proved they were mistaken. Human nature was still too selfish, and soon a sharp contest for the control of the church was on. Proxies were solicited from pew owners; in fact, they were bought, as each denomination struggled to maintain its hold. The Universalists were successful in gaining domination, and the Methodists began to work for a church of their own at the Corners.

In June, 1839, a meeting was held which was recorded as follows: "We the undersigned inhabitants of Morristown do hereby agree to bind ourselves our heirs, and assigns to pay the sum affixed to our names for the purpose of building a house for the worship of God, to be located near the south line of the land now owned by Horace Powers in James Tinker's garden. Said house is to be for the use of the Methodist Episcopal Church and Society of Morristown and occupied for no other purpose than religious worship. The expense of building above the foundations is not to exceed the sum of \$1,000. When \$500. shall have been subscribed, said subscribers shall meet and choose such officers as shall be necessary to constitute them legally qualified to carry into effect the above design. Said house shall be completed in the month of October next or before if possible."

In less than three weeks the contract had been let, the pews had been sold at public auction, and over \$1,200, or enough to pay for the church building, had been raised. Thus was built the structure, which for almost a century was a familiar landmark at the Corners. For more than thirty years it was the home of the Methodists. Then they yielded to the trend of population and in 1872, during the pastorate of Rev. J. H. Wallace, moved to Morrisville. Services were held in the Town Hall for a time, then they purchased the Christian Church and occupied it for two years, but sold it back because they could not secure a clear title to it. Plans were already under way for a house of worship of their own. In June, 1874, a com-

mittee was appointed by the Quarterly Conference to build a chapel on the present lot and the following November it was completed and served for more than a decade. In January, 1888, a meeting was called to consider building again, and under the direction of Rev. W. F. Puffer this was done. Mr. A. F. Whitney was one of the foremost workers, and offered to build and complete a church ready for use for \$3,000 and to give \$300 towards it. Others gave freely, and the project was pushed forward. The chapel was moved back to serve as a vestry and the present edifice was built. On November 22, 1888, the dedication was held. Rev. E. W. Culver was presiding elder, and the dedicatory sermon was by Rev. C. B. Pitblado of Hartford, Conn. The exercises closed with pledges sufficient to cover all indebtedness.

The new edifice made possible the entertainment of the State Conference, which opened its forty-fifth session here on April 18, 1889, with Bishop Ninde of Topeka, Kans., presiding. Again, seventeen years later, the local church was host to the state body, when on April 17, 1906, the sixty-second annual conference assembled, with Bishop Hamilton of San Francisco, Calif., presiding. It was during this gathering that news came of the disastrous San Francisco earthquake. In addition to the regular meetings of the Conference the local Board of Trade, of which D. H. Lamberton, editor of "The Morrisville Messenger," was president, tendered a banquet to the bishop and other invited guests to the number of 100.

Twice since this church was built it has been necessary to enlarge it in order to accommodate growing numbers. During the pastorate of Rev. W. T. Best, in 1912, the choir loft was added and in the pastorate of Rev. Wm. J. MacFarlane, in 1928, a large addition was built on to the vestry, and it was newly equipped throughout, making very fine convenient Sunday School rooms.

One of the unique contributions of this church was its support of the local camp-meetings, which were held here for many years, the story of which is told elsewhere.

THE UNIVERSALIST CHURCH

The fourth religious body to formally organize here was the Universalist Church, which has continuous records of its annual business meetings since 1828. Tradition

says that Ebenezer Shaw was the first Universalist in town, and that he took the lead in calling a meeting which convened in a barn at the Corners. If its beginnings were thus humble, the men who organized it possessed clear reasoning powers, and were actuated by lofty purposes as the following constitution which they drew up at that time shows:

"That religion is the most important subject that can engage the mind in the present state of existence is abundantly evident both from reason and revelation. It teaches us to contemplate God as our Creator, our Father, and bountiful Benefactor. That His designs of mercy are unlimited and although as children we have gone astray like the Prodigal and abused His Goodness, yet His arm is not shortened that it cannot save, neither is his ear heavy that it cannot hear but in accents of mercy is calling to us in the language of Scripture 'Look unto me all the ends of the earth and be ye saved for I am God and there is none else'. 'I have sworn by myself, the word has gone out of my mouth in Righteousness that unto me every knee shall bow, and every tongue shall swear, Surely shall one say, in the Lord have I Righteousness and Strength'. To accomplish this glorious design the only begotten Son of God, left the bright abode of immortal glory, and condescended to take upon him human nature, to suffer and die as a propitiatory sacrifice for the sins of the world. That this atonement was as extensive as Creation is evident from testimony incontrovertible. 'For as in Adam all die, so in Christ shall all be made alive'. That he came 'to seek and to save that which was lost. That he is the propitiation for our sins and not for ours only but for the sins of the whole world'. That Repentance towards God and faith in our Lord Jesus Christ are prerequisites to Salvation is also evident from the preaching of Christ and His Apostles. 'Without Repentance there is no remission of Sins'. 'Repent ye therefore and be converted, that your sins may be blotted out when the times of refreshing shall come from the presence of the Lord. And He shall send Jesus who before was preached unto you Whom the Heaven must receive until the time of the Restitution of all things which God hath spoken by the mouth of all the Holy Prophets since the world began. And without Faith it is impossible to please God'.

"To the end that sinners may be converted from the error of their ways and come to the knowledge of the truth, it is necessary that the Gospel should be preached in its purity—unshackled by metaphysical Subtelties, or Sophistical reasoning. That Holiness and Happiness in contrast with sin and its attendant misery should be brought to view, and that the unbounded love of God, His goodness and His mercy, clearly exhibited as an inducement for them to forsake the way of the transgressor which is hard, and walk in Wisdom's which are ways of pleasantness and all her paths are peace.

"With these views, we the subscribers, inhabitants of Morristown, in the County of Orleans and State of Vermont do hereby voluntarily associate and agree to form a Society by the name of the First Universalist in Morristown for the purpose of supporting the Gospel according to the first section of an act entitled An Act for the support of the Gospel passed Oct. 26, 1797. In witness whereof we hereunto set our hands. Dated at Morristown, Vt. the 29th of March, 1828."

John Walker heads the list of 110 men who signed this document and he was elected President of the society, with E. A. Burnett, Scribe, and Daniel Pierson, Treasurer. Among the signers are many well known in the early history of the town, including David P. Noyes, Calvin Burnett, Milton and Alfred Boardman, the Spauldings, Burkes, Giles, Chaffees, Gates, and others. Thus the liberal faith was launched.

While the records give the officers of the society, they say comparatively little about the early pastors. There was doubtless preaching before the above organization was made. S. L. Gates says the first Universalist sermon was by Elder Palmer of Barre. The early business meetings were **often held in the schoolhouse** at Mill Village, or Cadys Falls, as it was later called. The first mention of hiring a preacher was in 1832 and in 1834 it was voted "that the superintending committee be authorized to hire Mr. Fuller one fourth part of the time for the year ensuing." That his services were acceptable may be inferred from the record made three years later: "Voted that a sum sufficient to pay Mr. Fuller for preaching one fourth part of the time the present year be raised by a tax on the Grand List of such members of the Society as the superintending committee shall suppose willing to pay in that

proportion and that the Society rely on their generosity for the payment of the same."

This society later shared with the Methodists in the use of the union church built in 1840, and, as previously related, gained control of it only to have it destroyed by fire on February 23, 1852. Various places of worship were then used, especially the Town Hall, until in 1865 the present structure was built and dedicated during the pastorate of the Rev. George Bailey. Among the leaders who made the new building possible were S. M. Pennock, Orlo Cady, Hiram Kelsey, Harrison George, H. H. Powers, and others, and later, in 1883, Mr. Pennock conferred a rare distinction upon the church by presenting a town clock to be placed in its belfry. Various changes have been made in the interior, and in the season of 1924-1925 a large addition was made to the vestry, furnishing adequate room for Sunday School and social purposes.

In September, 1919, this church entertained the annual convention of the Universalist Churches of Vermont and Quebec, the most interesting event, of which, for local people, was the sermon by the Rev. I. P. Booth of Stafford, Conn., minister in the local church for sixteen years and well known in other parts of the state, having held pastorates in various other towns.

Several interesting ordinations have been held here. In 1893 was the joint ordination of Mr. and Mrs. Alfred Wright. Again in 1906 there was a similar service for the Rev. Otto Raspe; in 1911 for Mr. John Porter; in 1913 for R. D. Cranmer; in 1917 for the Rev. F. A. Stockwell, and in 1926 for the Rev. Donald K. Evans. Mr. Stockwell's service was particularly impressive since he was about to take up war work, serving first as Y. M. C. A. Secretary at Camp Devens and coming here each week for Sunday services, and later he was accepted to serve as Chaplain overseas.

On June 24, 1928, a little more than one hundred years after its establishment, the church observed its centennial. Special exercises were held, which were participated in by the pastor, the Rev. Donald K. Evans, and the Rev. George F. Morton, pastor from 1923 to 1926, and the sermon was by the Rev. Otto Raspe of the First Universalist Church of Cambridge, Mass., pastor here from 1923 to 1926. In the evening a reception was held with exercises which included a history of the church by Mrs. H. J. Fisher, from which

many of the facts in this sketch were obtained; greetings from former members and from the other churches in town. This centennial was enjoyed not only by the people of the town, but by several from other parts of the state, for the two days following, the annual state convention was in session here. making the last week in June, 1928, one of the red letter weeks in the calendar of this church.

THE CHRISTIAN CHURCH

The year 1928 also marked the hundredth anniversary of the organization of another religious body, the Christian, since Heminway's "Gazeteer" is authority for the statement that on November 13, 1828, Jabez Neuland, John Orcott and Royal Haskell met and established this denomination here. There was also quite a body of believers of this order in the southern part of the town, but they did not affiliate with the Morrisville group to form a strong church. It is believed that the Rev. J. P. Hendee, father of the Hon. G. W. Hendee, was the first pastor of the local church, but it had no settled place of worship until the Civil War when, largely through the efforts of A. G. West and B. B. Hawse, the structure occupied by the Advent Church was built.

Indirectly the Civil War made its contribution, for the bell placed in its belfry at the building of the church was one of the many captured by Gen. B. F. Butler at New Orleans. Early in the Civil War the need of the Confederacy for some kinds of supplies was desperate, and in March, 1862, General Beauregard issued an appeal to the planters of the Mississippi Valley to contribute the bells in their possession to the common cause that they might be cast into cannon. These bells were used on the large plantations to call the slaves to and from their work. After the capture of New Orleans by General Butler, these bells were sent to Boston and sold at auction. Most of them were sold to junkmen and foundry men to be melted, but a few were bought by churches, and one of them found its way to this village, where it still performs its task of calling men, but it summons free men to Divine Worship instead of slaves to drudgery. The casting bears the date 1859, and the bell itself is a work of art, being profusely embellished with many designs.

The Rev. A. A. Williams was the first pastor installed, and it was under his leadership that the church was built. Two of the more important ministers of the earlier period were Elder Isaac R. Pettingill, who was here most of the time from 1836 to 1847, and died here the latter year, and is buried in the Cadys Falls Cemetery; and the Rev. John A. Capron, a well known preacher of this denomination, who preached here from 1854 to 1858, and died here in his eighty-seventh year. Pastors are credited to this church until 1879, but that it was not functioning regularly is proved by the fact that in 1872 it was sold to the Methodist Church, who two years later sold it back because they could not get a clear title to it. In 1901 A. G. West and his heirs deeded the building to trustees of the Advent Christian Church.

THE ADVENT CHRISTIAN CHURCH

This body was organized on July 19, 1892, with twenty-six charter members, and the month following a Sunday School, with thirty-two scholars, was formed under the leadership of the Rev. A. P. Drown. The early members were largely residents of Morristown and the meetings were held at the homes of the members bi-monthly. Then the church at the Corners was used for a time, but in April, 1893, its present church home was leased from Mr. West and later purchased. Extensive repairs were made on the building in 1907, while the Rev. L. L. Chase was minister, and a re-dedication service was held with a sermon by a former pastor, the Rev. Daniel Gregory. Further repairs were made in 1916, while the Rev. J. J. Bennett was serving the church, and these improvements were celebrated by a mortgage burning service.

On July 19, 1932, the church observed its fortieth anniversary with appropriate exercises. Addresses were made by visiting clergymen, including former ministers, a history of the church was given by the Clerk of the church, L. Grace Prior, and recollections of early church events were offered by some of the older members. Such events as this indicate the loyalty which characterizes this body.

THE ROMAN CATHOLIC CHURCH

There is no record of any Roman Catholics among the early settlers in town, and the first followers of this faith were obliged for years to attend religious services at Hyde Park. It was not until the fall of 1911 that the Rev. W. P. Crosby, who had recently come to Hyde Park, began to say mass in Morrisville. He is authority for the statement that at the first service there were thirty-five present. Meetings were held in the Grange Hall, the G. A. R. Hall, etc., and the interest and numbers steadily grew so that the project of building a church began to be agitated. Encouragement was received from the townspeople, even though they were not of that faith, and Judge H. H. Powers was especially friendly to the idea, and in 1913 the Church of the Holy Cross was built on Brooklyn Street. Begun in the summer of that year it was completed so far as to permit holding the first service in it on November 23, 1913. On June 10 of the year following the formal dedication was held. The service was conducted by the Rt. Rev. J. J. Rice, D. D., of Burlington, assisted by the Rev. E. C. Droulin, P. P., of St. Johnsbury and the Rev. Napoleon La Chance of Fairfield. Solemn high mass was celebrated by the Rev. E. M. Salmon of Swanton, and the sermon was preached by the Rev. P. J. Barrett of Poultney. The service of dedication was followed by the confirmation of a class of seventeen.

During 1918 and 1919 the influx of French Canadians into this section of the state greatly increased the number who attended this church, and the need for a larger structure began to be felt keenly. So in the summer of 1931 extensive alterations were made in the building, and the grounds were improved by grading and the setting out of shade trees, removal of the horse sheds in the rear of the church, etc. An addition which doubled the seating capacity of the auditorium was built, and the altar was enlarged to nearly twice its former size, and a new and larger heating plant was installed, the interior was tastefully decorated and the exterior freshly painted. Thus there was provided an attractive place of worship for a large body of attendants. The priests thus far have been residents of the adjoining parish at Hyde Park.

THE SPIRITUALIST SOCIETY

During the early days of Spiritualism, it was considered more as a religious belief than as a matter of psychical interest, and its followers were grouped together into Associations which met at stated intervals to listen to lectures and exchange experiences.

The adherents of this faith in this and the adjacent towns were banded together in the Morristown and Hyde Park Spiritualist Association. As there are no records of this Association available, the date of its organization cannot be obtained, but it was doubtless in existence during the Civil War period, perhaps before. It was the custom to engage a speaker for a month at a time, and the meetings were held at different places, sometimes at the Town Hall, or in the hall which formerly was found on the second floor of the building now occupied by the Morrisville Fruit Co.

Prior to 1869, this Association secured the union church at Cadys Falls, where they held preaching services more or less regularly for about twenty years. In the autumn of 1870, Mr. Henry Houghton was hired and conducted services for two or three years. Then Mrs. Emma Paul, who had in the meantime moved to Morrisville and had previously filled some shorter engagements, carried on the work for about twenty years, dividing her time between this Association and those in other states.

At least five state conventions were held under the auspices of the Morristown and Hyde Park Association, one at Cadys Falls, two at Hyde Park, and two at Morrisville, which brought distinguished speakers from other states as well as local talent. Among the pioneer workers in this organization were Mr. and Mrs. Edwin H. Shaw, Mr. and Mrs. George Brewster, Mr. and Mrs. Charles Burke, Mr. and Mrs. Samuel Clark, Mr. and Mrs. William Thomas, and others who supported the movement loyally for many years.

With the decline in interest, the hall at Cadys Falls remained closed for several years until it was bought by the Cadys Falls Hall Society, in 1894, and has since been held and used by it for public purposes.

THE EPISCOPAL MISSION

The Episcopal Church has never been strong in this part of the state and its adherents in Morristown have always been few in number if firm in their loyalty to that faith. As no local records have been kept, the following facts in regard to the mission have been obtained by the present priest-in-charge, the Rev. F. W. Burge.

The first services of the Episcopal Church in Morrisville were probably held by the Rt. Rev. Arthur C. A. Hall early in his episcopate, beginning February 2, 1894, and have been continued by the different priests-in-charge at Hardwick, including the Rev. George R. Brush. The present minister, whose pastorate in Lyndonville dates from July 1, 1925, ministered here for the first time on the second Sunday in October, 1927. During these years meetings have been held in different halls, the Grange Hall having been used of late until the purchase of the property on Bridge Street, formerly known as "The Castle," the acquisition of which was due to the initiative of Mr. Burge. At the last service held in the Grange Hall the name of Chapel of the Resurrection was adopted by unanimous vote of the congregation present.

The \$1,500 required for securing the property from Mr. George Prior was obtained as follows: \$500 from a gift to the priest-in-charge by George T. Adee and Mortimer N. Buckner of New York, classmates of Yale, '95; \$500 from the Missionary Committee of the Diocese of Vermont; \$250, the loan of a fund at the disposal of the priest-in-charge; \$250 the gift of the American Church Building Fund Commission, New York.

After gaining possession, the barn and woodshed in the rear were torn down and other improvements in the appearance of the property were made. The two rooms constituting the temporary Chapel of the Resurrection were ready for use and the whole site dedicated on the evening of September 19, 1931, including the altar for the permanent basement chapel from the former Universalist Church of Lyndonville. The Holy Eucharist was celebrated for the first time in the new property the following day, September 20, 1931.

Services are held here regularly once a month.

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE SOCIETY

During a period of about ten years prior to 1917 a few persons became interested in Christian Science and began meeting in private homes, usually on Sunday afternoons, studying and reading the Christian Science lesson sermons. From this small beginning the interest grew, and the numbers increased until the winter of 1917 when regular meetings were held in the G. A. R. Hall and the present order of services was established.

This continued until April 1918, when the use of the rooms over the old Brick Store on Main Street was secured and they were appropriately furnished. On January 2, 1919, a group of interested Christian Scientists met and decided to form a Christian Science Society. A set of by-laws was adopted and on January 21, 1919, at an adjourned meeting, formalities were completed, and the first officers were elected as follows: President, H. A. Slayton; Clerk, Mrs. H. A. Slayton; Treasurer, Mrs. M. C. Greene; Readers, Mr. and Mrs. E. W. Gates.

The Society consisted of nineteen charter members and became an authorized branch of the Mother Church during the year 1919.

CHAPTER VI

DEVELOPMENT OF VARIOUS SECTIONS OF THE TOWN

WHEN Jacob Walker chose the geographical center of the town as the spot on which to build his log cabin, he doubtless thought he was fixing the business center also, and well he might. The highway which linked his home with the outside world was surveyed in June, 1800, and ran from Waterbury through Stowe past his door and on to Hyde Park. Near him Elisha Boardman built and kept the first tavern and in a room finished off at the end of it was convened the first school in town taught by Eunice Pratt and attended by six children. This tavern also was the civic as well as the social and educational center, for here the town meetings were held until 1814, when it was voted to build a Town House and two cents on a dollar of the Grand List was appropriated for that purpose. The committee in charge, which consisted of Joseph Sears, Luther Bingham, and Crispus Shaw, may have proved poor financiers, for the year following one and one-half cents additional was voted to complete the simple one story structure which stood on the east side of the highway and served as both town house and church for eight years. In 1802, Dr. Ralph Tinker, the first physician in town, had settled a little farther south, and a blacksmith by the name of Samuel Huggins began to ply his trade nearby; and, on the road to Stowe, Comfort Olds and Cyril Goodale, two of the leading citizens, had built their homes, while the ministerial lot given to Daniel Rockwell, the first settled minister, was not far distant. Mr. Walker utilized the power furnished by the brook running north of his property by erecting a saw mill, and an oil mill in which flaxseed was ground. This making of linseed oil from flaxseed sounds like a strange proceeding today, but a study of the industrial life of scores of Vermont towns shows it to have been one of the earliest industries. The oil mill flourished along with the pearlash and the potash. The Center seemed to be the heart of the town.

But about 1809 Dr. James Tinker, the second physician, came here and proved to be an important factor in the development of the town. The record of his professional career is given elsewhere, but now it is noted that he settled on the level plain to the south of the Center. The fine old brick house opposite the store is a monument to his good taste and judgment. When the postoffice was established, he secured its location at the Corners and was the first postmaster, being appointed about 1812. About this time, the first general store in town was opened here by Robert Kimball, who also operated a "Potash."

The making of potash and pearlash was an important industry in those days. Before the era of barrels a huge hollow log was placed upon a platform and filled with hardwood ashes mixed with quicklime, and wet down. The resulting lye was drawn off and evaporated and the residue was the salt of lye or potash. To form pearlash these salts were again dissolved and filtered through straw into a barrel. The liquid was again evaporated, and the resulting substance, broken into small lumps of a pearl white color, contained a considerable percent of potassa. These factories were found in different parts of the town and the brook running through the village back of Cherry Avenue, and known as Potash Brook, received its name from this industry. The market value of the salts ranged from \$3.00 to \$5.50 per hundred pounds, and they were some of the few products that could be sold for cash when barter was the ordinary method of trade.

To the Corners came the first lawyer, Charles Meigs, who may have been the prosecuting officer in what is said to have been the first lawsuit in town. Samuel Town was complained of because he traveled on horseback on Sunday to Stowe. He was tried before Justice Elisha Boardman and was fined one dollar and costs. When the fine brick church was built in 1822, the people decided it should be located at the Corners. A tannery was built by the Cole brothers; Joseph Sears opened a tavern and also did cabinet work; Giles Rood, who built the first house at the Corners, opened a saw mill and also a grist mill. Thus a variety of interests and industries met here, and it was but natural that at the March Meeting, held in 1833, it was voted "that individuals may without expense to the town remove the town house to the Four Corners if they will provide a suitable spot to set it on, then the town will

finish off said house in convenient manner." The spot chosen was one near the brick church, and perhaps the clay soil was responsible for its being abandoned in a comparatively short time, for in 1850 there was an article in the warning to see if the town would build a Town House. It was dismissed, but in May, 1853, the old building was put up at auction and bid off by John West for \$19.50.

In 1853 and 1854 the town meetings were held at the Methodist chapel at the Corners. If one follows still farther the fortunes of this center of our civic life, he finds that on March 7, 1854, the town voted to build a Town House at Morrisville, which village furnished the site which was acceptable to the selectmen and gave \$300 towards the erection of the building. John West, Fabius George, and Benjamin Howard were elected a committee to superintend the construction. In passing, it is interesting to note that the Four Corners did not meekly submit to losing this symbol of its importance, for on March 23, 1854, an adjourned meeting was called to reconsider the vote taken two weeks before to place the new Town House in Morrisville and to vote to place it "on the land now owned by widow Marshall near where the old store used to stand." This article was passed over, the die was set, and in 1855 the annual meeting was called in the new structure, which, with alterations and additions, is our present building.

CADYS FALLS

In the northwestern part of the town another hamlet sprang up which was at one time the leading industrial center. The magnet was the excellent water power furnished by the Lamoille River, and the little village was known as Lower Falls, Little Falls, Gates' Falls, Mill Village, and finally, with the establishment of the postoffice in 1858, as Cadys Falls, after Elisha Cady, who then owned most of the mills there. Around this water power was centered a greater variety of industries than existed elsewhere in town. A saw mill, tannery, grist mill, shingle mill, carding mill, starch factory, wagon and sleigh shop, butter tub factory, woolen mill, and forge for the manufacture of iron were among the industries which depended upon the river for their maintenance. A short distance from the Lamoille on what is known as Ryder Brook there was a factory for the manufacture of shoe pegs,

operated by the firm of Wilder and Patten. After the local manufacture of shoes was discontinued, it turned to making tubs and pails. This mill was carried off in the high water of October, 1869, and not rebuilt.

With Cadys Falls are connected a few names which have always been associated with the history of the town, and descendants of the Gates family, the Boardmans, the Terrills, the Watermans, and the Towns still play their part in the Morristown of today. Something of their story is told elsewhere and here is noted only their part in the development of the village. We are indebted to Mr. E. K. Seaver for most of the facts in regard to this hamlet.

The first settlement here was made in 1794 by the Boardmans, who located on lots sixty-three and sixty-four. In 1801 or 1802 Nathan Gates came and was evidently impressed with the possibilities for water power, as he purchased lot sixty-one, a 200-acre lot, which included all of the water power and most of the present village, together with a considerable area that was flooded when Lake Lamoille was formed. He constructed a dam across the river and built the first saw mill here and sold water rights to John Cook, who operated a woolen mill for several years. This building was later occupied by a planing mill and job shop run by E. B. Reed. A tannery was soon established which supplied leather for the boots and shoes which were made in the first place by a Mr. Lewis and later by Frank Pettingill. In 1826 Mr. Gates sold to Joshua Sawyer of Hyde Park and others the privilege of taking water from the pond to run an iron forge. This plant was a little south of the present electric power house. The iron ore was obtained in Elmore on the east side of the mountain near the head of the pond, and also on the west side, and was of good quality so that edged tools could be made from it. At first the project suffered from the inexperience of the workers, and the material would not weld because of a lack of cinder in the ore, a deficiency which was later remedied. In August, 1828, a serious reverse came in the shape of high water, which swept away the forge and its equipment. There was no insurance on the property and as Mr. Sawyer had recently suffered heavily from a fire which destroyed his home and contents, the forge was never rebuilt. Some years later a starch factory was built on the site by V. W. Waterman and Orlo Cady, and that was burned.

Mr. Gates operated his saw mill until 1830 when he sold it, together with the water power, to Elisha Cady of Stowe, from whom the village was named. Mr. Cady built a new saw mill and a grist mill containing three runs of stone which served the citizens of the town for years. After Mr. Cady's death the property passed in 1881 into the hands of Napoleon Manning, who conducted the business along the same lines as his predecessor and also manufactured chair stock. Ten years later George Brown bought the property and improved the saw mill by changing the old upright saw, the last one in this section, to a circular saw. T. S. Seaver then became the owner of Mr. Brown's interests and they were managed under the name of the Cadys Falls Mill and were enlarged by the addition of a shingle mill. With the construction of the municipal dam the property came into the possession of the Village of Morrisville, and the buildings were torn down.

At an early date a shop for the manufacture of carriages and sleighs was located here, which was managed at one time by Truman Ryder. In later years the products of the Lilley Wagon Co. were well known in this section, but that business was eventually moved to Morrisville.

For a time one of the largest enterprises of the town was situated near Cadys Falls, namely, the hide business of the late United States Senator Carroll S. Page. This industry was started by Mr. Page and his father, R. S. Page, in a small way in Hyde Park village. After the railroad was built, it was moved near the track to be more convenient for shipping and receiving stock. This location was in Morristown. Because of Mr. Page's business ability the enterprise grew to be one of the largest in green hides and calfskins in the world. He bought and sold in many foreign countries and employed over a hundred men. Sheepskins and wool were also handled and bone meal, poultry feed, and fertilizer were by-products of the business. In 1898, when the town line was changed, the district occupied by this plant was given to Hyde Park.

In addition to the business enterprises cited the village was supplied with all the other industries which characterized that period, blacksmith shops, hotels, etc.

Mention of the hotel calls to mind another family long connected with Cadys Falls, the Towns. Samuel

Town, Sr., settled on a part of lot number sixty-two, purchased of the Boardmans in 1819, and built himself a plank house, one of five such which were constructed here, and for a short time was associated with Mr. Sawyer in the iron business. He raised a family of seven children and his descendants of the sixth generation still live here. One son, Edmund, popularly known as "Mun" to distinguish him from his twin brother, Edwin, built a hotel at an early date. It was a two story building with ell and dance hall in the second story of the ell. Mr. Town managed it during his life time, but after his death it was bought, in 1883, by Fred and Ullie Dow, and has since been used as a dwelling house. Another son, Hiram, was the father of George Town, who long served the county as Deputy Sheriff and Sheriff, and has left children to carry on the family name and traditions. A daughter, Jennette, married Hiram Kelsey, a well known citizen here for many years. Another daughter, Clarissa, first married Hiram Town of Stowe and later Allen Terrill, and died in 1898 at the ripe age of ninety. Another son, Nehemiah, was the father of Eli and Samuel C., whose son, William, has carried on the occupation of his great-uncle, Roswell, and of his father, that of stone mason.

Another man prominent not only in Cadys Falls but also in a wider field was Vernon W. Waterman, who was born in Johnson, Vt., July 30, 1811, the son of Aurunah and Rebecca (Noyes) Waterman. At an early age he went with his father to Montpelier to live, where he remained until he was nineteen. He then came to Morristown, and entered the employ of his uncle, David Noyes, who was engaged in the mercantile business. When he became of age, he went into partnership with Mr. Noyes and continued it until eight years later when he went to Cadys Falls and went into the mercantile business for himself, and engaged in other business enterprises. He was active in securing the charter of the Waterbury Bank and upon its organization in 1854 he was one of its directors, a position which he held until the establishment of the Hyde Park Bank, when he resigned to become associated with that institution.

Mr. Waterman held many public offices, being Town Representative in 1844 and 1845, Assistant Judge two terms, Sheriff for two terms, Court Auditor for nearly thirty years, and a Delegate to the State Constitutional Convention at Montpelier in 1857.

Through his family his influence was perpetuated as his son, George, was a prominent lawyer in the county for many years, and his daughter, Caroline, became the wife of H. H. Powers.

Another name long associated with Cadys Falls is that of Terrill. Timothy Terrill, born in East Canaan, Conn., came there in 1817 from Fletcher, Vt., with his son, Moses, and settled on the river farm occupied by his descendants for more than a century. Moses soon found his bride here in the person of Matilda Weld, to whom were born three children. After her death he married Minerva Calkins, who bore him seven children. "Uncle Moses," as he was familiarly called, held several town offices and died in 1883.

His son, Moses Weld Terrill, was born in 1826 and in 1849 entered the general mercantile business, but his keen commercial instincts led him to seek a broader field, and in 1861 he moved to Middlefield, Conn., where he became president of a firm making washing machines, wringers, and other laundry utensils. Mr. Terrill was a successful man in the highest and best sense of the word. His daughter, May, returned to her father's native town as the wife of T. C. Cheney.

Another son, Newton, remained on the home farm and married Mary Cheney. Three of his children became well known educators, Flora being a teacher of German until her retirement to California; Herbert filled responsible educational positions in New England and New York, and Bertha has been head of the Home Economics Department at the University of Vermont for many years. Another son, George, remained on the home farm, filling many important local offices until 1923, when he moved to California.

School District No. 3 was organized in the early days of the village, and the first schoolhouse was not far from the present one, only nearer the road. The earliest records to be found are in 1872 when the officers were: Moderator, David Drown; Clerk, H. J. Town; Collector, S. B. Clark; Treasurer, A. V. Wiswell; Committee, S. C. Town. Article 5 of the warning that year was to see if the district would vote to build a new schoolhouse, but it was passed over. In 1878 a similar motion was carried, and it was voted to build, the cost not to exceed \$1.50 on a dollar of the Grand List of that year; one-half to be

collected that year, the remainder when the building was completed. When Morristown began to standardize its schools, this was one of the largest in town, and in 1930 the necessary alterations, including better lighting, heating, and toilet facilities were made, and the building received its plate as a superior school that year from the State Department of Education.

Although affected by the hardships due to the Civil War, the people of this locality realized their community life was not complete without a church, and in 1865 and 1866 one was erected at a cost of about \$2,000. At first it was used as a union church, and later was taken over by the Spiritualist Society, which occupied it more or less regularly until about 1887. It remained closed for several years, and in 1894 the Cadys Falls Hall Society purchased it and moved it to its present position, where it is used as a public hall.

MORRISVILLE

As the coming of Jacob Walker marked the beginning of settlement in Morristown and the rise of the Center, so the name of John Safford is forever connected with the early history of Morrisville.

He was born in Norwich, Conn., on August 14, 1738, and at the age of twenty-four married Sarah Plumb of Stonington, Conn. From Connecticut the Saffords moved to Windsor, Mass., but in 1796 migrated from there to Morrisville, and were for six years the sole residents of this part of the town. The family consisted of Mr. and Mrs. Safford; a son, Jedediah, and three daughters. One daughter, Lydia, married Darius Felcher and died in 1799, her's being the first adult death in town. On Christmas Day, 1803, another daughter, Anna, married Abner Brigham and some years later, while mentally deranged, drowned herself. The third daughter, Sabria, married Gardner Clark of Milton, Vt., and the son, Jedediah, chose as his wife Miss Eunice Pratt, who taught the first school in town.

The Saffords were attracted by the water power afforded by the river at what was called the Great Falls, and here, in 1798, they built the first saw mill in town and later, in 1812, the first gristmill. The following description of the river taken from Thompson's "Gazeteer" gives a vivid picture of the Falls as they then appeared:

"The river at this place (the Falls) pours itself into a channel cut directly across the stream twenty feet deep and thirty feet broad. On the west side of this chasm the rocky side rises perpendicularly thirty feet and the beholder standing upon the verge of this precipice, sees the whole volume of the river at his feet plunged into this boiling cauldron, from which it escapes through a channel cut at the south end and immediately spreading itself out, encircles numerous islands, whose high jagged points are covered with a thick growth of cedar and fir and altogether present a scene of grandeur and beauty seldom found surpassed."

No wonder that Indian Joe chose one of these islands for his home and today in spite of all the changes it is still a place of beauty.

John Safford died in 1813, leaving his son, Jedediah, to carry on the business enterprises which they had established, and these mills were kept in the Safford family for more than a century, for it was not until 1899 that the grist mill was purchased from Hiram Safford by H. A. Slayton.

Others were attracted by the natural advantages of the place and soon there grew up the different kind of industries that characterized the village of that day. A clothing mill was established by David P. Noyes, one of the leading men of the village; a tannery was opened by Calvin Burnett; a cabinet shop by Daniel Gilbert; a general store by Clark Noyes; and a blacksmith shop by William Brockway. Soon a doctor, Robert Gleason, located here, and a lawyer, George Mason, was prepared to settle any legal difficulties; and steps were taken to educate the children. The first school was held in David Noyes' barn, with Sarah Gates as teacher, while the winter term was housed in more comfortable quarters in Mr. Safford's back kitchen. In the winter of 1822 a small schoolhouse was built on Randolph Street near the site of the house so long occupied by William Howard. This building was afterward moved up near the building which was the home of Peoples Academy for so long a time and was used as a primary school building.

Another factor contributing to the growth of Morrisville was the development of the Randolph and LaPorte Districts. The first settlers in the former section were the Smalls, who were not only the first here, but were

pioneers in the United States as well. William Small, the progenitor of the family in this country, came to Salem, Mass., on the third trip of the Mayflower, in 1634. Among the household goods which he brought was a comb back chair, which is now in the possession of his descendant, Fred M. Small. More than a century later, a Small fought in King Phillip's War and received in return a grant of land in Amherst, N. H., to which his descendants moved, about 1750. From that town in June, 1811, came William Small, Jr., and a cousin, Levi Secombe, to Morristown, built a house which in 1935 is still standing on the farm owned by his great-grandson, Fred M. Small. In the fall they returned to New Hampshire, but came back in the spring with William's two brothers, George and Luther, built a house, and cleared a few acres of land. The following February, 1813, their father, his wife and six children came to take possession of their new home. They exchanged their place in Amherst with Levi Secombe for his lot here, thus adding to their original holdings and forming the fine farms which their descendants have occupied for a century and a quarter.

William Small, the elder, married Patience Lovejoy, granddaughter of the first William Bradford, and perpetuated her family name in that of his oldest daughter, Patience Lovejoy Small, and another daughter, Nancy Bradford Small. The latter, familiarly known as Aunt Nancy, was a well known figure in town, a school teacher, who died in 1894, having lived more than eighty years in the same house. Of William's eight children who came to Morristown, three of them, William Milo, George, and Sarah, married and settled here. Sarah married Amherst Palmer in 1823 and had four children, two of whom, Luther and Sylvester, were well known residents of the southern part of the town. The latter married Rosepha Cleveland, the granddaughter of Oliver Luce, the first settler in Stowe, Vt.

William Milo Small married as his first wife Loretta Dyke, and as a second, Harriet E. Bennett, and by the latter union had two children, William H., who died unmarried, and Fred Milo, who occupies the home place and has two sons, William D. and Wayne A., to carry on the family name.

The second son of this early settler was Levi S. Small, who married Martha Harris, and left four children,

Walter, Henry, Frank, and Allen. Two of them, Henry and Allen, are prosperous farmers in "the Small neighborhood."

The only daughter of William Small to grow up was Viola, who married John M. Campbell and had five children who grew to maturity. Their oldest daughter, Arlie M., became the wife of Harry D. Neuland and they have one son, Paul, and occupy one of the best farms in this Randolph District.

The youngest son of Mr. and Mrs. Campbell, Hugh, married Mary A. Johnson, and remained in his home neighborhood, and has three children, James, Lois and Lucy.

Another son, who came from Amherst, N. H., to help found the new home, was George F. Small, who took as his bride, Orpah Wilkins, from his native town. They had ten children, two of whom were life-long residents of Morristown. George F., married Caroline Keeler and is survived by one son, Albert G., a merchant here for many years, who has two daughters, Dorothy and Barbara. Hiram M. took as his wife Laura Edson, and had one son, Charles, who married Ella Spaulding and still resides here, as does his son, Charles Lyle.

While this settlement was made in the southern part of the town, farther to the north came David Thomas, in 1825 or 1826, and made a beginning on the farm owned in 1935 by Mrs. Stillman Ring. He replaced his first log cabin by the brick house which is still used. As was the custom in those early days, he returned to Tunbridge, Vt., for the winter, but the following spring came with his family. His five children, William, Martha, Almon, Norman, and Henry, were born here, with the exception of the oldest, and resided here as respected citizens throughout their lives. William's son, Don, with his two children, Donald and Maurice, still live here, as does Mrs. Elizabeth Thomas, the widow of Henry, while Henry's son, J. Frank, has but recently moved to the neighboring town of Hyde Park.

At about the same time came James Kibbie, Mr. Thomas' nearest neighbor, and several other settlers, so many of whom were from the town of Randolph, Vt., that they gave that name to the locality.

The LaPorte District was first settled by Stephen Spear, who built his house on the LaPorte Dairy Farm, but later sold to Isaac Allen. This road received its name from

the fact that in early days a settler by the name of LaPorte lived there. He was a great wrestler and the neighbors used to speak of going over to LaPorte's for a wrestle and gradually the name became attached to the entire locality. This district was soon occupied by thrifty, prosperous farmers, such as Frederick Powers, John Ferrin, Wingate Webster, George Poor, Moses Weld, Jonathan Cooke, and others. The most convenient trading center for them and for the Randolph District was the hamlet at Morrisville.

In 1840 the mail route which had run from Waterbury to Hyde Park and beyond, via the Four Corners, was changed to pass through Morrisville. So marked was the trend towards the younger village that in 1840 the Congregationalists in building their new church located it at the new metropolis, and the union church of the Methodists and Universalists was also erected there.

Some years previous to this, steps had been taken to define the bounds of Morrisville as the following entry in the Town Records shows:

"Whereas applications in writing has been made to the undersigned selectmen of the town of Morristown in Orleans County, state of Vermont, signed by more than seven freeholders of said town requesting us to lay out and establish bounds and limits to the village near Safford's Mills in said Morristown, we hereby certify that in compliance with said application we have layed out and established limits and bounds to said village as follows: viz. beginning at the bridge below Jedediah Safford's mills and running up the Lamoille river on the south side thereof to the east line of Jedediah Safford's land and running thence south on said Safford's line to the south east corner of said Safford's land thence west on said Safford's south line to the brook that crosses the road near Calvin Burnett's; thence down said brook to the river thence up said River to the Bridge or bound begun at.

"Given under our hands at Morristown the 18th of Feb., 1829.

"LUTHER BRIGHAM

"ISAAC ALLEN

Selectmen"

The Calvin Burnett house was the one on East High Street now owned by George Cole.

From the bounds thus laid out considerable growth had been made. Local advertisers in the "American Observer" of 1852 and 1853 included D. Gilbert, with a supply of readymade coffins constantly on hand; Thomas Tracy, carriagemaker; Joseph Somerby, mason; C. H. Fox, fashionable tailor; shoe shop, W. F. Hutchins; a co-partnership of Jos. Somerby and M. W. Terrill to carry on a mercantile business; Morrisville House, F. L. Matthews; Charles Robinson and Leander Small, attorneys-at-law; S. L. Gilbert, straw bonnets, artificial flowers, etc.; Thomas Gleed, attorney and counsellor-at-law.

Twenty years later, in 1873, the following business cards appeared: Dr. C. A. Jackman, homeopathist; C. W. Fitch, architect and builder; C. C. Rublee and E. J. Hall, physicians and surgeons; A. M. Burke, Geo. W. Hendee, Powers and Gleed, A. A. Niles, lawyers; D. Gilbert, furniture and caskets; O. Hitchins, painter and paperhanger; B. H. Dickinson, millinery and ladies' furnishings; B. B. Hawse, practical house builder and mechanic; A. O. Gates, apothecary; D. C. Hardy and D. L. Eaton, auctioneers and deputy sheriffs; C. R. Page, wholesale and retail dealer in flour, feed, etc.; Dunham and Spaulding, boot and shoemakers; Geo. P. Hardy, gent's furnishing goods; Merriam and Jockow, foundry; B. S. Wilson, Morrisville House; J. A. George, H. H. Elmore, and C. A. Rich, groceries; W. M. Clark, barber; R. G. Gilbert, dentist; Geo. J. Slayton & Co., D. A. Gilbert, Stoughton & Tift, general merchandise; Dodge and Shaw, insurance; Danforth & Stone, marble works; W. F. Moulton, water tubing, and G. W. Doty, carriages and wagons.

Thus a variety of professions were represented, together with a few business activities, although the village consisted for the most part of High and Main Streets with scattering houses in other sections. With the survey of the proposed railroad, land near that took on new value. Portland Street, now the principal business street of the village, was laid out and built up, and in 1873 we read that a movement was on foot to extend Portland Street from the depot across the flat bridging the river. This would open up the section known today as Brooklyn. The foundry, one of the oldest business enterprises, was built near the railroad, and Morrisville became the center of a brisk lumber trade, fostered by the mills scattered throughout the town, as well as a shipping point for agricultural products.



UPPER MAIN STREET IN LATE '60S



LOWER MAIN STREET IN LATE '60S



PECK'S CORNER IN LATE '60s



WHEELER'S CORNER IN LATE '70s

Centennial year brought something of a boom, the results of which are evident in the village of today. In 1890 the Centennial block was erected through the enterprise and initiative of Dr. E. J. Hall and the professional skill of C. W. Fitch, the architect and builder. The tannery, which has been on the whole the leading manufacturing plant in town, was built in 1889 by Webster and Stafford. In 1891 the Union Savings Bank & Trust Co. opened its doors, with G. W. Hendee, President; C. H. Stearns, Vice-President, and a strong board of directors, and has been an increasingly vital factor in the business life of the community since. At first it was located in the rooms now occupied by the Water and Light Department, then the present home was built, with the bank occupying the first floor and the library the second. These quarters were soon outgrown, and in 1913, when the present library building was completed, the second floor was taken over by the bank. That does not provide sufficient room and the lot adjacent on Main street has been purchased with the idea of building. The stability of this institution is shown by the fact that in the crisis of March, 1933, when supposedly solid banks all over the country were closed for months, if not permanently, the Union Savings Bank & Trust Co. was ready to carry on business in a normal way except as it was obliged to meet the state-wide requirements, and local business was but little hampered by this financial emergency.

In 1892 the Waite block was erected at the foot of Portland Street, while at its head the old Morrisville House was moved back and the new Randall arose. In 1896 the Congregational Church was moved back to form the vestry of a handsome new edifice. There was a general spirit of progress.

The village bounds have been enlarged several times since its incorporation, the last addition being in 1923 when the section near the Fairground was included.

CHAPTER VII

EDUCATIONAL INSTITUTIONS

THE winter of 1792 and 1793 Comfort Olds, with his wife and two children, occupied their new home on the height of land on the hill road to Stowe and these children were the vanguard of that army of youth who have since made possible and necessary the public schools. They must have been instructed at home for a time, since it was not until 1799 that Eunice Pratt, who, afterwards married Jedediah Safford, taught the first school in a room finished off in the Boardman tavern at the Center. Here six children formed the nucleus of the system which has since been such an important factor.

In 1797 the State Legislature passed a law giving the several towns in the state power to raise such sums of money on the list of their polls and ratable property as they thought proper to be used for the support of English schools, and the money thus raised was divided among the several districts according to the number of pupils between the ages of four and eighteen years. In 1810 an advance step was taken when one cent on the dollar of the list of polls and ratable property was levied by the Legislature for the purpose of schooling for a term of two months. In 1824 the amount was raised to two cents, and, as the school movement gained impetus, the rate was increased until in 1842 it was nine cents. One-fourth was distributed equally among the districts and the remainder according to the number of children between four and eighteen years of age. The part of the cost of schools not furnished by towns was provided by the different districts, and the bone of contention was, "Shall the money be raised by a tax on the grand list or a tax upon the scholar?" Just how serious a matter this was may be seen from the following extract taken from the records of the Baptist Church: "Church met at Bro. Hocomb's the last Friday in Jan. 1831 agreeable to appointment on account of some difficulty about supporting the school. Some thought there was no morral right to injure one to benefit another but that we should do by others as we should wish to be done by and not do evil that good might come. Others thought it was

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right to support the school on the Grand List and that brethren ought not to have any trial on that account. After much conversation it was agreed that we would not as brethren vote to support the school on the Grand List to the grief of any of our brethren."

In September, 1806, it was voted to appoint a committee to divide the town into school districts and lay a plan before the town at their next meeting. Jacob Walker, Crispus Shaw, and Samuel Joslin, Jr., were chosen thus to act. The boundaries of the districts then laid out were very flexible and scarcely a town meeting passed but that some family was set from one district to another. At first these units were named according to their location as Center District, North District, etc. Later numbers were given to designate them. Morrisville was number one, Morristown Corners two, Cadys Falls three, etc.

Nineteen such school units have been organized at different times. Changes were made in the location of the schoolhouses, and in time some of the first districts were combined. In 1873 the district formerly known as number twelve was given up, and a part of it was set off into number six, or the Elmore Road, and a part into the North Randolph District. This schoolhouse formerly stood at the junction of the road leading past the George Town homestead to the Mountain Road, and one going by the Dodge place to the Randolph Road. The year following, 1874, numbers ten and eleven were combined, and the schoolhouse in number ten, which first stood on the D. J. Cole farm on a road now abandoned, but once intersecting the Stowe Road near the Dyke farm was moved up to its present location; and the present road past the schoolhouse, built that year, better accommodated all the pupils. The number eleven building was on the highway not far from the Eli Gile homestead and the farm owned by the Douglass brothers. In 1883 H. R. Burke, a well known contractor of that day, constructed the new building on the Elmore Road and changed the site somewhat to better accommodate the pupils from the southwestern part of the district. In 1895 a new plant became necessary in the North Randolph neighborhood and in 1896 the schoolhouse at the Corners was relocated and rebuilt. It formerly stood on the road leading past the old Center to Stowe at the foot of the hill below the store, but was changed to the flat opposite the cemetery.

When the movement for standardizing rural schools began in Vermont, Morristown gradually fell into line in places where it seemed practicable and made a superior school at North Randolph in 1925, at South Randolph in 1926, and at the Corners in 1927. Schoolhouses are maintained in a condition suitable for occupancy at No. 1, Morrisville; No. 2, Corners; No. 3, Cadys Falls; No. 4, South Randolph; No. 5, South LaPorte; No. 6, Elmore Road; No. 7, Plains; No. 8, Lamson; No. 9, North Randolph; No. 10, Cole Hill; No. 13, North LaPorte; No. 14, Cheney; No. 15, Mud City; No. 16, Tyndall Hill; No. 19, Billings. But not all of them are used, since the number of pupils in each varies from year to year. Numbers seventeen and eighteen have long been discontinued. In one case only a cellar hole marks the site of the former building. One was situated on the old County Road that lead from Mud City to Sterling past the foot of Judd Hill, and the other was on the Wolcott Road not far from the Tenney Bridge on the farm occupied in 1935 by Leo Edson.

The trend towards centralization has led to the transportation of some pupils to the village school or to other districts, but some sections offer problems which make such a plan unwise, and the town probably maintains more rural schools than most others in the state.

If the tax for the support of the early schools was paid with reluctance by some, effort was made to render the process of paying as easy and painless as possible. In December, 1811, the following item appears in the town records: "Voted to pay the cent tax for the support of schools in grain if paid on or before the first day of February and, if not by that time, to be paid in money. Voted that said tax shall be paid to the several trustees of each district or some one of the committee for said districts if paid in grain as aforesaid otherwise to be paid to the Town Treasurer. Voted that after said tax shall be collected and a dividend made by the selectmen that the balance due from any district shall be paid to the Town Treasurer to be paid to such districts as shall have a ballance in their favor. Voted that the price to be allowed for grain shall be as follows viz: \$1 per bushel for wheat, .75 per bu. for rye, and .50 per bu. for corn. Voted that said tax shall be made up on the present year's list to be averaged according to the return of the Schollars made last March."

From the records of District No. 5, the following copy of one of the returns thus made is taken:

Heads of Families	Names of Children from 4 to 18	No.
Nelson Slocumb	Sanford, Calista, Harriet	3
Seth Sherwin	David	1
Seamon Lewis	Chauncey, Clarinda, Adeline, Mary	4
Jonathan Powers	Lester	1
Hiram Bingham	Susan, Sarah	2
Horace Felcher	Horace, Harriet, Erastus	3
Alanson Stow	Cordelia, Baron, Solomon, George	4
Wingate Webster	Laura	1
Isaac Allen	Samuel, Nancy, Louisa	3
John Ferrin		
Frederick Powers	Martha, Henry, Charles	3
Joseph Sears	Julia, Margaret, Hannah, Albert	4
Isaac Alger	Lucien, Emily	2
John Spaulding	Francis	1
Sylvester Gates	Maria	1
Edwin Dunham	Milton, Lisander	2
Nathan Ferrin	Collins	1
Rufus Wheeler	Mary, Nathaniel, Fidelia, Susan	4
Dotham Goodale	Weltha Ann	1
Archibald Fuller		3

No. of scholars who have attended school	45
No. of weeks 13 taught by a male at per mo.	\$12.50
No. of weeks 16 taught by a female per mo.	4.00
Received and appropriated of public money	\$47.95

"I certify the above to be the true returns of Dist. No. 5 as required by law.

"Attest RUFUS WHEELER, District Clerk
"Morristown Jan. 1, 1845."

This roster of names is interesting for many reasons. It shows the fine old Yankee stock which formed the backbone of the town, and the fact that almost every family was represented by from one to four pupils accounts for the size of the schools of those early days, while one familiar with local history recognizes in almost every name people of sterling character who played an honorable part in the life of the town.

Perhaps no better idea of this phase of those early days can be obtained than by copying the report of one of those most democratic of all assemblies, the district school meeting:

"Morristown, Vt. Nov. 1, 1847.

"The legal voters in District No. 5 met according to notice and were called to order by the Clerk. The warning read. Wingate Webster was chosen Moderator and the following business transacted: Namely

- "1st Voted to have three months school the following winter
- "2nd Voted to spend two thirds of the public money to support the school and the remainder to be raised on the poll of the schollars according as each one shall send.
- "3rd Voted to prepare eight cords of good hard wood split and prepared for the stove two feet long and put under the shed by the first day of May 1848. Sold to Isaac Allen at \$.49½ per cord.
- "4th Voted to repair the house suitable to teach school in the ensuing winter.
- "5th Voted that if any schollar shall break a light or lights of glass in said schoolhouse said schollar, his parents or guardian shall replace the same forty eight hours after being notified or shall forfeit and pay to the committee the sum of twenty five cents.
- "6th Voted that the repairs of the house shall not exceed \$5.
- "7th Voted to pay the wood on the poll of the schollars as each shall send.
- "8th Voted to adjourn without date.

"HARRISON FERRIN, District Clerk"

At a following meeting they voted to appoint a committee of three to visit the school once in every month. That this act was prompted by a sincere interest in the school is indicated by the following resolution which was passed at the March Meeting in 1867: "Whereas the prosperity and advancement of our common schools depend

upon the interest taken in them by the parents and guardians of the scholars attending such schools and whereas it is the duty of all of us to visit such schools while in session, Therefore Be it Resolved that we individually pledge ourselves to visit the school in this district at least once during the summer and winter term of said school the ensuing year." This resolution passed by an unanimous vote. That the rising tide of expense was felt even then is seen in the fact that this year the wood was bid off at \$1.65 per cord. At this meeting it was also voted "to board teachers on the Grand List of the district, the teachers boarding round the district having a rate bill of the time made out by the Prudential Committee before commencing the school, said board to be estimated at a reasonable rate at so much per week and those who do not choose to board shall pay the money to the Prudential Committee."

Later the teacher boarded around in the summer, but had a steady boarding place in the winter term. This was auctioned off to the lowest bidder and in 1883 the winner received \$1.20 per week.

To one who has ever attended a district school of the olden times, there comes a vivid picture of the bare room with its huge box stove, its uncomfortable seats whose desks bore the marks of the jackknives of many former occupants. In the earliest days there were no blackboards and no slates: Instead on rough unbleached paper the ciphering was done with a plummet, the predecessor of the lead pencil, made by running melted lead into a groove. When cooled, it was whittled off to point. The pen of the earliest period was a goose quill. As the first steel pens cost twenty-five cents apiece, one may be sure the children of Morristown did not indulge in such luxuries until they were reduced in price, about the middle of the century. Here, by the laborious alphabet method, the pupils learned to read and thus unlocked the treasures of *The American Preceptor*, being a New Selection of Lessons for Reading and Speaking, *Pike's New Complete System of Arithmetic*, *Dwight's Short but Comprehensive System of the Geography of the World*, *Wells' Grammar of the English Language*, *Childs' First Book of History*, or other textbooks equally ponderous in title and contents.

The Vermont Legislature of 1827 enacted a law that "it shall be the duty of the Town Committee or some one of them to visit each of the district schools in said town for the purpose of making a careful examination thereof; of seeing that the scholars thereof are properly supplied with books, of inquiring into the regulations and discipline of such schools and of the habits and proficiency of the scholars therein; such visits to be made on the first or second week after the commencement of each school, and also once a month afterwards during the continuance of such schools, without giving previous notice of such visit to the instructors of such schools; and also once during the last week of school."

We have no way of knowing how faithfully these officials carried out the law, but in time they delegated a part of their duty and in 1857 Charles H. Heath was elected "Superintendent of Common Schools," but it was voted that the Selectmen attend the examination of school teachers in connection with the Superintendent, and the town as a body kept a watchful eye over its schools as is indicated by the fact that in 1879 a textbook committee was elected. At first the Principals of Peoples Academy added the duty of supervision to their duties in connection with that institution, but the office of Superintendent was seldom filled by one man for any length of time. The Rev. I. P. Booth, who acted in that capacity from 1877 to 1882, was perhaps the longest incumbent of that early period and it was most often filled by the ministers or lawyers of the town. P. K. Gleed, H. H. Powers, G. W. Hendee, O. W. Sturges, G. M. Powers, and F. G. Fleetwood have represented the legal profession in that capacity, while among the clergymen Lyman Bartlett, V. M. Hardy, and I. P. Booth served.

No town ever fought harder against adopting the town system than Morristown. In 1885, by a vote of 240 to four, they rejected the plan and it seemed to gain little following in the succeeding years, but in 1893 they yielded to the inevitable and C. H. Slocum, A. O. Gates, and J. M. Campbell were elected the first School Directors. When the property was turned over to the town, there were fourteen district schools and the property was appraised at \$7,742.75.

THE QUIMBY SCHOOL

No account of the early attempts at education in town would be complete without mention of the select school kept by Miss Jennie Quimby at the Corners in the late 50's. It was a co-educational institution maintained during that part of the year when the brief terms of the public schools were not in session. While it gave instruction in the regular school subjects, it specialized in music and it was that feature, doubtless, that attracted pupils from Hyde Park, Waterbury, and other neighboring towns. For a time its sessions were held in the last house on the right-hand side of the main street as one goes south, a house which was burned some years ago. The large dwelling house owned in 1935 by Frank Shippey was also occupied by Miss Quimby and furnished rooms for the out-of-town students.

Miss Quimby was an accomplished musician, a student of the Boston Conservatory of Music, at one time connected with Peoples Academy as Instructor in Music, and in 1858 the school was included in the list of educational institutions in Morristown given in "The Vermont Register" under the name of the Morristown Seminary, Jennie F. Quimby, Principal.

In addition to her work as teacher, Miss Quimby used to give concerts. The following advertisement, taken from "The Mountain Visitor," a short lived publication appearing in Stowe, August 17, 1858, indicates that her company had more than a local reputation: "The Green Mountain Bards, consisting of two Ladies and two Gentlemen, are visiting all the principal parts of New England giving concerts in Vocal and Instrumental music. The attention of the musical public and all classes of citizens who are fond of music, new, popular, and edifying is respectfully solicited.

"Morristown, Vt. 1858

"E. QUIMBY, Agent."

The agent mentioned was Mr. Elisha Quimby, her father.

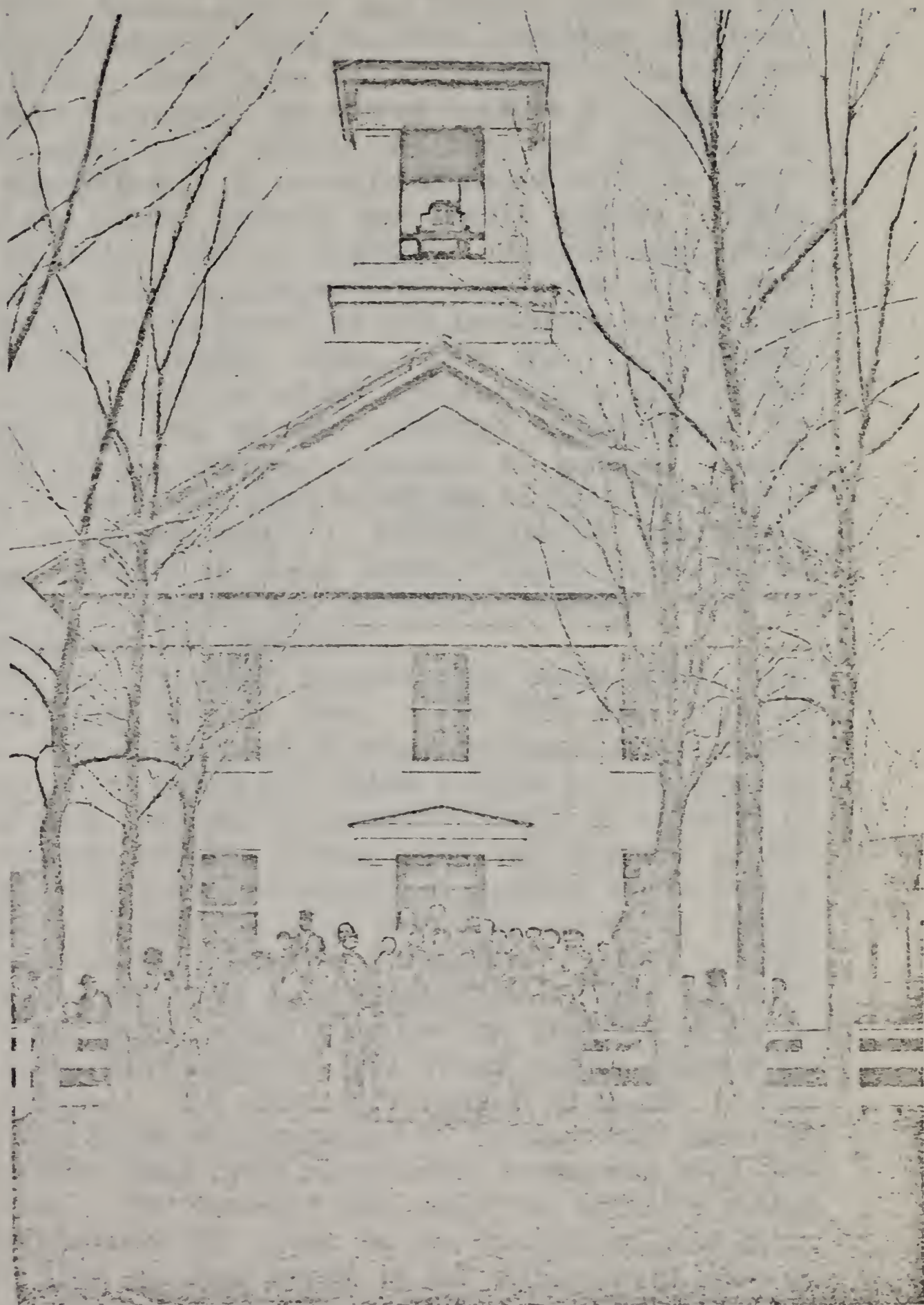
Miss Quimby was, in many respects, a unique character who left Morristown for Johnson in her later years and there died.

PEOPLES ACADEMY

For the first half of the nineteenth century the rural schools satisfied the educational needs of the community except in rare cases. Occasionally a lad was ambitious to continue his studies beyond what they offered, and was sent to the Lamoille County Grammar School, established at Johnson in 1830, or to the Bakersfield Academical Institution, which was founded only seven years before. But the desire for broader educational advantages was working like leaven in the community. The Rev. Septimius Robinson, himself an educated man in the best sense of the word, coveted for his children and those of his parishioners better opportunities and to him perhaps as much as to any one man Peoples Academy owes its inception. Other pioneers in the project were Thomas Tracy, at whose shop at the lower end of Main Street the first meeting to plan for it was held; Dr. D. W. Putnam, Judge Calvin Burnett, F. T. George, the Rev. J. P. Hendee, Dr. Horace Powers, Frederic Powers, and others. It must be remembered that Morrisville at that time contained about 400 inhabitants and unfortunately most of the wealthy men of the community were opposed to the whole idea and fought it vigorously.

The plan agreed upon at the preliminary meeting of raising \$1,500 by subscription was easier to frame than to carry out. Only about \$700 was pledged and the idea was temporarily given up. Nothing daunted, Mr. Tracy started a second paper in which the subscribers pledged notes payable in six and twelve months. In this way about \$700 was raised, of which less than \$100 was cash. The money was used to buy nails and glass, and Mr. Tracy took the contract to build the structure for \$750 and take the notes in payment. The work was started in earnest and within forty days the building was completed. Anyone who contributed one dollar or more was a proprietor of the institution. No wonder the name first chosen for the school was "The Poor Peoples Academy," and the struggle and real sacrifice which entered into its founding perhaps account in part for the loyalty with which it has always been regarded. Surely no school in the country had a more romantic conception and institution than this one.

The first recorded meeting of the proprietors was held June 1, 1847, with Jonathan Cooke, Chairman, and the



FIRST PEOPLES ACADEMY

Rev. J. P. Hendee, Clerk, Pro Tem. Three important committees were chosen. John West, D. W. Putnam, and Thomas Tracy formed a committee to draft a constitution; John West, Robert Parcher, and Thomas Tracy were the Building Committee; while the Rev. Septimius Robinson, Josiah Atkins, Abel Camp, Jr., and Horace W. Gates were to obtain subscriptions for raising funds to buy apparatus.

The constitution reflects the aims and ambitions of those sturdy men. It could be amended with the exception of the eighth, eleventh, and twelfth articles. These three were its "Bill of Rights." Article eight read: "No person shall be compelled by law to pay any tax or assessment for the benefit of this institution in any case whatsoever." Article eleven stated that, "Any person who is not a deist or atheist and sustains a good moral character and has all the necessary qualifications for teaching all the different branches of learning usually taught in Academies shall be eligible to the office of preceptor or preceptress." Article twelve guaranteed religious equality in these words, "There is not to be taught or inculcated any particular religious creed or sectarianism in the Academy."

The year following by-laws were added which were changed from time to time. The first ones required among other things that all students should attend public worship on the Lord's Day unless excused by their parents or guardians, and that no exercises should be attended in the Academy building except under the direction of the principal, and no evening meeting of students, even a lecture or lyceum, should last later than 9:30 except by special permission of the Prudential Committee. Later, in 1852, were added the study hour regulations in force for more than sixty years, which required the students to be in their respective rooms by 7:30 o'clock unless excused by the principal. No doubt this general oversight of the life of the pupils was prompted by the fact that many of the students came from surrounding towns and even distant ones. For the first few years the boarding places of the students are given in the catalogues, and it is evident that the best homes in the village were open to them, and every precaution was taken to make their stay here both pleasant and profitable. That it was never a purely local institution is shown by its roll of students and its trustees. When it opened in 1847, its officers were as

follows: The Rev. Septimius Robinson, Chairman; L. P. Poland, Secretary; Calvin Burnett, Treasurer; Hon. Nathaniel Jones of Wolcott, Hon. Nathan H. Thomas of Stowe, Hon. Lucius P. Noyes of Hyde Park, Deacon Abel Camp of Elmore, Frederick Powers and John West of Morristown, Trustees. In 1851 its trustees included men from Hyde Park, Elmore, Stowe, Waterville, Waterbury, Woodbury, Hardwick, Walden, Lowell, Eden, Cambridge, and East Montpelier. Men well known in all walks of life have served in that capacity. Among such are the Rev. Edwin Wheelock of Cambridge, P. K. Gleed, H. H. Powers, G. W. Hendee, George M. Powers, and T. C. Cheney of Morrisville, Frank Plumley of Northfield, Harland P. French of Albany, N. Y., C. P. Hogan of St. Albans, Benjamin F. Sanborn of Boston, and Mason S. Stone of Montpelier.

In 1847 the doors of the new institution swung open to a body of students numbering thirty-six young men and forty-eight young women, representing eleven different towns. The faculty consisted of: Ozias C. Pitkin, A. B., Principal; Mrs. Julia Bliss, Assistant Teacher; Miss Elizabeth D. Pitkin, Assistant Pupil; Azro B. Robinson, Teacher in Penmanship; Nathan D. Thomas, Lecturer in Anatomy and Physiology.

We can imagine the satisfaction with which the trustees made the following statement in their first catalogue: "The Peoples Academy was established for the purpose of supplying in part the demand for an increased number of schools, occasioned by the interest awakened by the late movements in the cause of education. This institution, as its name implies, is intended expressly for the People. The Trustees, in presenting their first catalogue to the public, take pleasure in stating that they have been confirmed in the opinion that the Institution was needed by the full attendance of this their fall term. And this serves, also, to confirm their opinions that Morrisville is the place for an Academy. The trustees would farther say that, without disparagement to any other school, they consider the advantages here offered to the scholar, as unsurpassed by any in the state. The Academy Building is new and convenient and occupies a delightful place, which will soon be rendered more delightful by the improvement of the grounds. The village is small and is pleasantly located on the Lamoille River, which here makes

a great fall, adding much to the romantic and picturesque scenery of the place. Board can be obtained on as reasonable terms as at any other place in this section—at present \$1.25 per week. Tuition for common English branches \$3. per term. Higher English branches \$3.50. Languages \$4. Drawing and Painting \$2. Penmanship \$1. A regular examination of the pupils will take place at the close of each term and all friends and patrons of the Institution are respectfully invited to attend. Textbooks—The following textbooks have been selected for the subjects to which they respectively relate: Crosby's Greek Grammar, Shurtleff's Governmental Instructor, Olmstead's Philosophy, Cutler's Physiology, Wood's Botany and Worcester's Dictionary. Upon other subjects the textbooks are those in common use.

"Winter term will commence on Thursday, Nov. 25th; Summer term, Thursday, May 20th; Fall term, Thursday, Aug. 21st. Vacations, the first of one week, at the close of the Fall term; the second of two weeks at the close of the winter term; the third of one week at the close of the spring term; and the fourth of four weeks at the close of the Summer term."

Thus Peoples Academy was launched, and the sacrifices and aspirations of its founders must always be a challenge to its friends of later years.

In 1851 the catalogue contained the work of the Classical Course:

FIRST YEAR

1st Quarter	2nd Quarter
Andrews & Stoddard's Latin Grammar	Grammar reviewed
Andrews & Stoddard's Latin Reader	Latin Reader continued
3rd Quarter	4th Quarter
Latin Reader finished	Caesar's Commentaries
Exercises in writing Latin	Exercises in writing Latin

SECOND YEAR

1st Quarter	2nd Quarter
Caesar's Commentaries	Virgil commenced
Greek Grammar	Greek continued
3rd Quarter	4th Quarter
Greek-Anabasis	Virgil completed
Virgil continued	Anabasis cont.

THIRD YEAR

1st Quarter	2nd Quarter
Anabasis continued	Anabasis continued
Cicero's Orations	Cicero's Orations
Extra studies	French-Ollendorf's
Telemaque	Grammar
	Oeuvres of Jean Racine

3rd and 4th Quarter
 Review of Latin continued
 Review of Greek authors
 Boyer's Dictionary
 Corinne

Declamations and compositions once in two weeks
 throughout the year

"Young ladies wishing to pursue the ornamental branches will have an opportunity of so doing every term of the year under the instruction of a well qualified teacher. Thorough instruction in Oil Painting given."

They who pursued the "ornamental branches" were required to pay a little more for the privilege as the tuition for music "with the use of the piano \$8, on Melodeon \$5, on Aeolian \$5, Oil Painting with use of Patterns \$8, Drawing and Water Paints, each \$2."

While in accordance with the spirit of the age, the Classical subjects were stressed, the Trustees were not unmindful of the so-called practical studies, and in 1855 a Scientific Department was added, and in the catalogue of that year they stated it was their purpose to make it correspond to the Scientific and Agricultural schools in various parts of the country. It included Arithmetic, Algebra, Trigonometry, Surveying, Chemistry, Agricultural Chemistry, Geology, Botany and Mineralogy, in addition to

History and English. The school was doubtless as well equipped to teach these subjects as most of the schools of the state.

In the second year the number of students had increased to 169, or more than doubled, thus farther justifying the faith of the founders.

In the catalogue of 1852 was included the following letter from Ex-Governor Horace Eaton, first State Superintendent of Schools:

"To the Trustees of the People's Academy, at Morrisville,
Vt.,

"Gentlemen:

"In accordance with your request I attended the examinations held on the 11th and 12th inst. in the above named institution under charge of Mr. Baker and his able assistants and while I would carefully avoid speaking more favorably than strict truth would warrant, I should on the other hand be doing less than justice if I did not say that I was highly pleased with the evidence presented that a judicious and faithful system of instruction had been pursued; for the character of the system was clearly manifested in its results. Indeed the indications of accurate and thorough scholarship both in the languages, Latin and French, and in Mathematics including Arithmetic, Algebra, and Geometry, were, I am free to say, extremely gratifying and such as I did not expect to see exhibited by pupils of such age as those examined had attained to.

"At the closing exhibition also, the original productions in the form of Orations, Compositions, and Dialogues displayed generally—and some of them in a very eminent degree, a power of discrimination, an accuracy in the use of language, a correctness of taste, and a reach of thought, which were not merely creditable to their authors, but such as would be not unworthy of those who had reached maturer years.

"Briefly and finally, I can freely say, that I believe the People's Academy under its present teachers is doing a noble service in the cause of education.

"Yours truly,

"H. EATON.

"Middlebury, Vt.

"May 14, 1852."

One can appreciate the satisfaction this letter brought to both friends and students of the institution, but his sympathy must go out to the students who had to pass through the ordeal of such a public examination. One year the Examining Committee consisted of the Rev. Septimius Robinson of Morrisville, the Rev. Edwin Wheelock of Cambridge, Prin. C. H. Heath of Plainfield, the Rev. R. H. Barton of Morrisville, the Rev. Eli Ballou of Montpelier, P. K. Gleed, A. B., of Waterville, and Hon. George Wilkins of Stowe. When to such a board was added an ex-governor of the state, together with a company of interested friends and relatives, one may well believe that each student would do his utmost to acquit himself with credit.

It must be remembered that the students of that day received much practice in public speaking. It was a day when oratory was at its height. In the second catalogue it is stated that Rhetorical Exercises are attended to weekly and also the fact that "there is connected with the school under the immediate supervision of the principal a flourishing Literary Society, called the Society of Social Friends; the exercises of which consist of written and extemporaneous discussions, declarations, essays, Letters of Friendship, of Recommendation, of Introduction, billet doux, etc., calculated to promote the advancement of general literature in the mind of the student, and at the same time prepare him for the relations of active life."

For a time the organization was known as The Society of Literary Improvement and following is a report of one of its weekly meetings:

"Sept. 22, 1852

"Pursuant to adjournment, the Society of Literary Improvement assembled at the People's Academy and was called to order by the President. The Secretary being absent, C. Swasey was appointed Sec. Pro Tem. The proceedings of the last meeting were then read. The Society then listened to an oration by C. Herrick next listened to a ladies essay by Julia A. Raymond. The following question was then discussed, Resolved that the literature of the past fifty years has been more favorable than unfavorable to Christianity. Discussed in the Aff. by Messrs. Aiken and Durkee. Neg. by Messrs. Swasey and Allen. Not decided by the President. The Emblem was then read by the Editors followed by the reading of

the Rising Star by the Editress. The Emblem, for the first one, had a very encouraging appearance. The Rising Star, though it has but lately made its appearance in the Horizon, shone with almost dazzling brightness. The following question was then chosen for discussion in one week, Resolved that war is conducive of more evil than intemperance. Disputants, Aff. Messrs. Durkee and Davis, Neg. Messrs. Gleed and Robinson. C. Swasey was appointed to write the gentleman's essay for one week and Sarah Somerby the Ladies essay. George Waterman delivered an oration. No other business before the society voted to adjourn one week.

"C. D. SWASEY, Sec. Pro Tem."

Other questions that claimed their attention about that time were: "Resolved that the Maine liquor law ought to be introduced into Vermont. Resolved that the principles of the Whig party tend more to advance the prosperity of the United States than those of the Democratic party. Resolved that a monarchical form of government has more permanence than a republic." And in 1853 they debated the following: "Resolved that women ought to be allowed the right of elective franchise." It was decided in the negative by the President, but in the affirmative by the House.

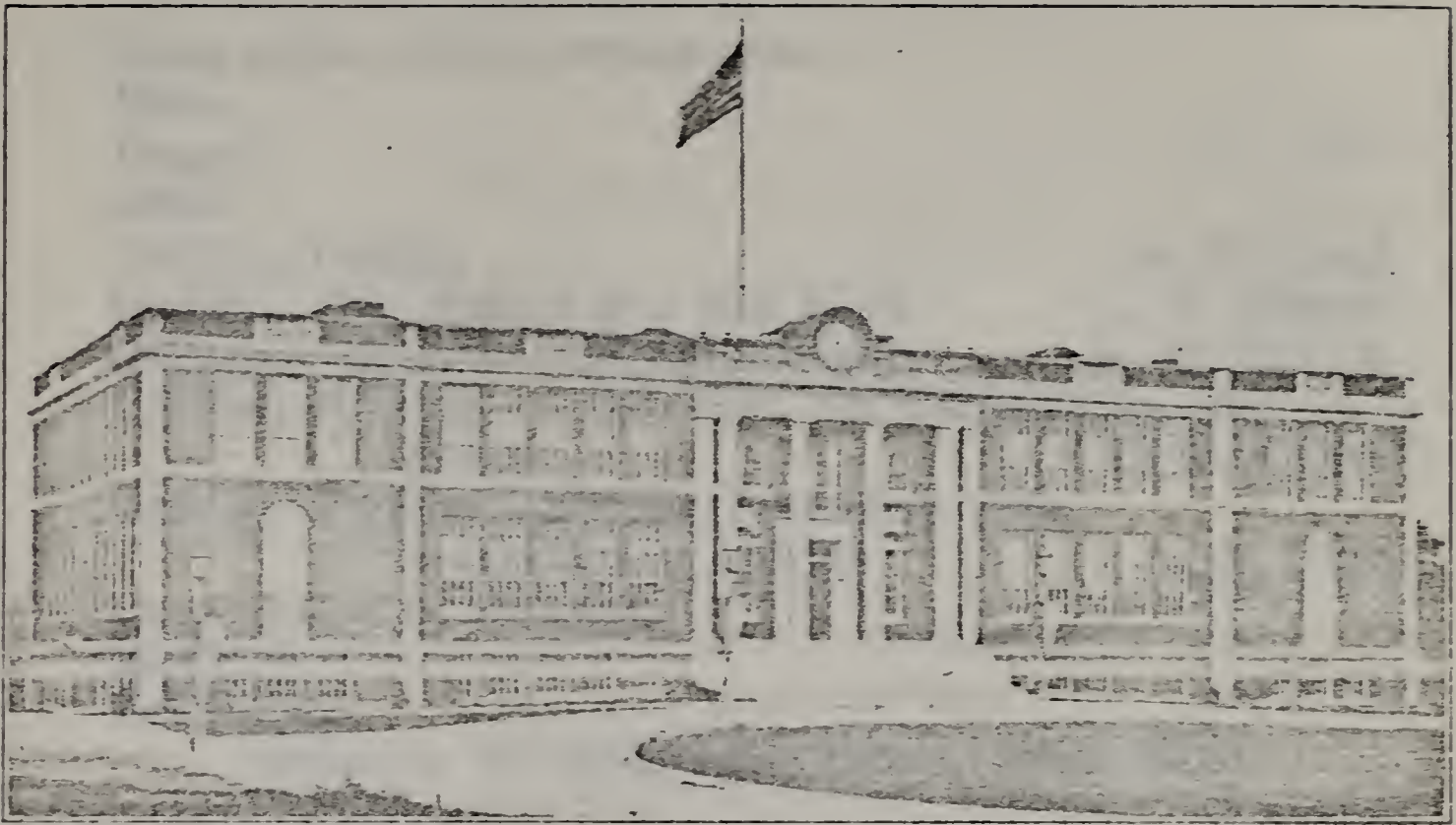
These meetings of the S. S. F., as the society was popularly called for most of the time, were kept up for more than sixty years, and many a man and woman all over the country can testify to the value he or she derived from these lyceums where training was given in presiding over a public gathering, in debating, and various other forms of self-expression.

In 1855 and 1856 two other literary organizations were formed, the A. D. A. and the V. E. A., the former for the boys and the latter for the girls. At the close of each term these societies held public exercises consisting of music, recitations, essays, etc. At first these associations had the added attraction of secrecy, although always under the control and supervision of the principal. Later the societies were discontinued, but the custom of holding exhibitions at the end of the fall and the winter terms, usually by the Junior Class, was kept up until 1913.

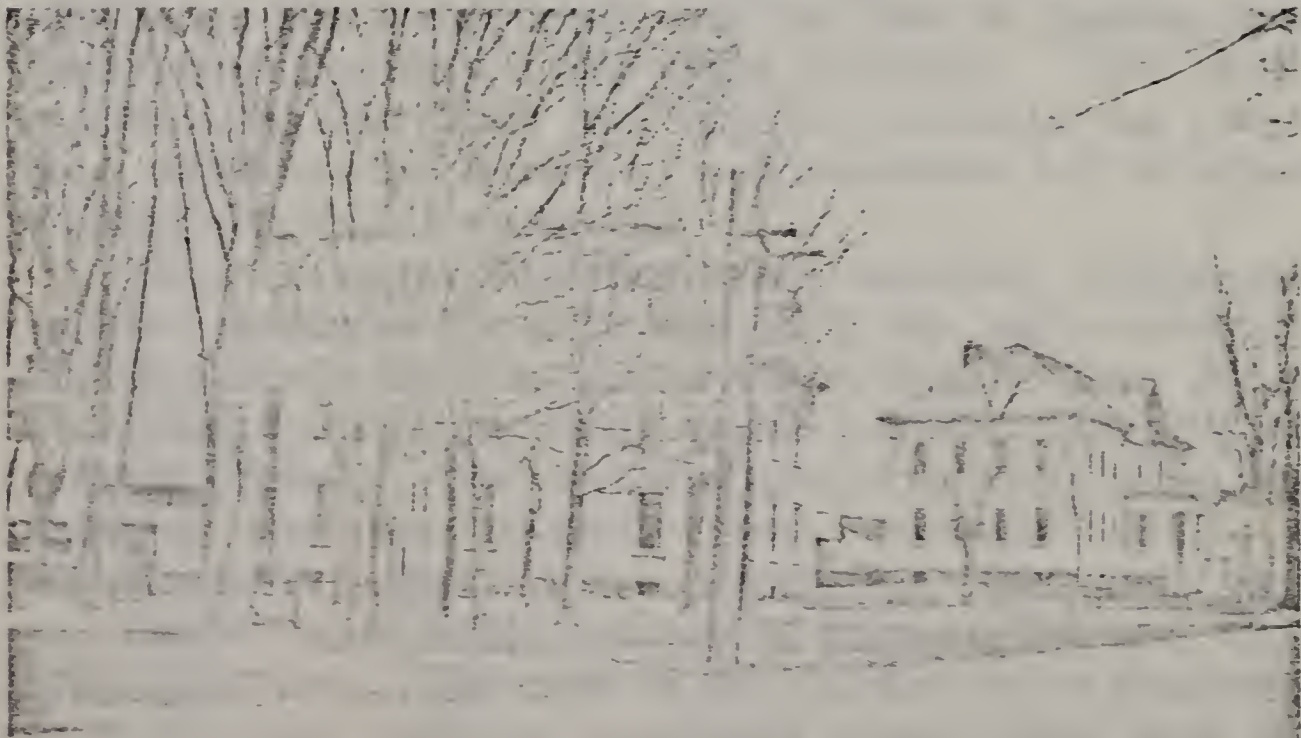
The prosperity of the school continued until the Civil War curtailed its activities. In 1860 over 200 students were registered, but the war clouds which were then piling up cast their shadow even over this remote village. In 1861 one of the boys at the closing rhetorical exercises took as the subject of his oration, "The Horrors of Civil War." Soon the care-free lads, then students, were to know from actual experience what those horrors were. The story of their splendid achievements is told elsewhere in this record. It is enough to say here that when Prin. A. J. Blanchard answered the call to a higher service, resigned as head of the school and marched away as Captain of Company E of the Third Vermont, he took with him a goodly number of his former students.

Soon after the war an important change was made in the management of the Academy. In April, 1866, the following resolution was adopted: "Resolved that B. L. Rand, President of the Board of Trustees, be directed to lease the Academy Building, library, apparatus, and the appurtenances to school district Number One in Morrisville so long as wood grows and water runs upon the terms and conditions that said school district Number One shall during said term keep and maintain a High School or Academy and in all respects carry out and fulfill the stipulations of the lease of said premises by Jedediah Safford to The People's Academy and with the further consideration that said school district shall at all times keep said Academy buildings in suitable repair and well insured and said district shall have the right to repair, enlarge, or alter said buildings in such manner as they may deem advisable for the purpose above set forth and in consideration that said district accept the lease of said property as above set forth, the treasurer of The People's Academy is hereby directed to pay annually to the treasurer of said district all moneys received by him during said time for rents of public lands or otherwise." Thus was closed a picturesque period in the history of the institution when it passed out of the private control of its Board of Trustees whose duties from henceforth were largely honorary.

This transfer of the management was followed by some changes in the policy of the Academy. For example,



PEOPLES ACADEMY, COPLEY BUILDING



SECOND PEOPLES ACADEMY

in 1868, diplomas were granted and the first class was formally graduated with the following program and members:

Class motto—Finis coronat opus

Music

Prayer

Music

Oration, Destiny

A. P. Grout

Oration, The Worker and His Work

C. H. Slocum

Oration, Literature and Its Influence

H. M. Tenney

Oration, Memory of the Past, its Lessons for the

Future

H. E. Carter

Oration, Vermont and Her Defenders with

a valedictory address

A. A. Niles

Presentation of Diplomas

Music

Benediction

Music by the Morrisville Silver Cornet Band

District Number One was keenly alive to the educational needs of its children, and both Academy and graded buildings were proving inadequate. So in 1874 the Academy building, erected at so much sacrifice by Thomas Tracy and his associates, was moved to Pleasant Street, where it is now occupied by the Lamoille Grange and Lanpher's feed store, and the building used for more than fifty years was constructed with the idea of housing both grades and Academy in the same structure. The grades occupied the first floor, the Academy students the second floor, while on the third was a commodious hall in which all public exercises were held.

These enlarged facilities were naturally emphasized and the catalogue for 1875 and 1876 was quite elaborate. The classes are listed as Senior Class, Middle Class, Junior Class, and Preparatory Class, which included the sixth and seventh grades. The course of study for the grades was included and the teaching force consisted of A. J. Blanchard, Principal, with a preceptress, teacher of vocal and instrumental music, teacher of penmanship, and three grade teachers. The class of '75, the first to be graduated from the new building, numbered seven, four boys and three girls. It is indicative of the type of student and of the character of the school that all of the boys went to college, three to Dartmouth and one to the University of

Vermont. Thus the Academy was the head of the school system of District Number One, the catalogue emphasized the fact and the diplomas were granted from Peoples Academy and the Morrisville Graded School.

By a change in the state law in 1892 the districts were abolished and the year following H. H. Powers, P. K. Gleed, and J. C. Noyes were elected by the trustees a committee to confer with a similar committee from District Number One to arrange for the management of the Academy under the new system. Tuition for the pupils from without the district was done away with and the entire town has been free to enjoy its advantages in return for the payment of the town school tax.

In 1895 the Lamoille County Summer School was established and its two weeks' sessions were held in the Academy. This was made possible through the increase in state aid to summer schools which the General Assembly of 1894 granted, and such sessions were held for several years. Thus the Academy contributed to the larger educational life of the county.

In 1912 and 1913, in order to keep in line with similar movements in other High Schools in the state, the curriculum was expanded to include a Teacher Training Course, a Home Economics Course, and a course in Agriculture. The latter never seemed to be in great demand and was dropped after a few years. The Teacher Training Course was popular, but its close proximity to the Johnson Normal School led the State Department to give it up.

In line with the policy quite general throughout the state, in 1919 seventh and eighth grades were abolished and a Junior High School established in their stead. These various changes and additions would have been impossible had not more room been provided. In 1899 the town voted to build a graded school building and a pleasant four-room structure was erected, which left the entire building free for the use of the Academy. This new graded building was soon outgrown, and in 1917 money was appropriated for enlarging it; and a \$25,000 addition was made which doubled its capacity. In the basement of this new building were located the Home Economics Department and the science laboratory, while the Junior High rooms were on the second floor except for a short time.



ALEXANDER H. COPLEY

The year 1927 marked another epoch in the history of Peoples Academy, for at that time the gift of its beautiful new home was made.

The story of poor boys who have gone to the city and there won fame and fortune is not unusual in this country, and often they have remembered their birthplaces with generous benefactions, but it is doubtful if any of them ever made any more practical manifestation of their love for their birthplaces than did Mr. A. H. Copley, donor of Peoples Academy-Copley Building and Copley Hospital. Alexander H. Copley was born in 1856 in the old hotel, the first Morrisville House, his mother being the widow of Mr. F. L. Matthews, so long its proprietor. At the age of ten he was left an orphan without resources and went for a time to live with relatives in Elmore and elsewhere. When old enough to plan for himself, he returned to Morrisville and learned the drug business in the A. O. Gates store. Then, like many another Vermont lad, he left his native state for Boston. There in addition to his drug business he began to deal in real estate. His industry, frugality, and foresight were rewarded and manhood found him successful in the best sense of the word.

But his home town still kept its grip upon his heart strings. To it he returned for his bride, Miss Lucy Page, daughter of Charles R. Page of the Malvern Stock Farm, and he bought the height of land known as Thomas Hill, which, as a boy, he had coveted because of the wonderful view to be obtained from it. The death of his wife changed the plans he had made for erecting a summer home upon the plateau, and in time he began to think of making some large benefaction. At first he considered erecting a hospital, but a study of local conditions led him to the conclusion that one such as he had planned was inadvisable, although the idea of a hospital was not given up as his later donation proved. At length he decided that in no better way could he serve the community than by improving the facilities of Peoples Academy. At first he intended to give a sum of money toward the erection of an adequate schoolhouse on the site of the building then standing. It soon became evident there was not room enough to construct such with sufficient grounds, so he offered to build, at his own expense, a modern building on the hill, and present it to the town on the condition that the town would remove the old Academy, and construct

and maintain a suitable approach and connect it with the village lighting, water, and sewerage systems. At a special meeting the town gladly complied with his conditions and during 1928 and 1929 the building was in process of construction.

On September 11, 1929, it was opened for use, but its formal dedication was not held until Commencement of the June following, which was a gala event for the entire town. All the business places and many private residences were decorated with P. A. colors, Green and Gold, and pennants of the same color outlined the approach, now called Copley Avenue, and Main Street.

The event had called together a large number of Alumni and they, together with townspeople, filled the auditorium and halls long before the hour set for the opening exercises. The following program was carried out:

DEDICATION EXERCISES

PEOPLES ACADEMY-COPLEY BUILDING

MORRISVILLE, VERMONT

MONDAY, JUNE 16, 1930

EIGHT P. M.

PROGRAM

Hon. Frederick G. Fleetwood, Presiding

Music	Peoples Academy Orchestra
Invocation	Rev. G. E. Goodliffe
Presentation of the Building	Mr. Alexander H. Copley
Acceptance for the Town	Mr. C. H. A. Stafford Chairman of the Board of School Directors
Music	Peoples Academy Orchestra
Acceptance for the State	Mr. Clarence H. Dempsey Commissioner of Education, State of Vermont
Vocal Solo	Miss Grace Limoge
Dedication Address	George M. Powers, Class of '79 Chief Justice of the Supreme Court of Vermont

Acceptance for Peoples Academy Students

Leon Morris White

President of the Senior Class

Benediction

Rev. G. A. Coburn

Reception to Mr. A. H. Copley

The building is a beautiful structure, 60x145 feet, constructed of tapestry brick with granite trimmings and pillars of Indiana limestone at the entrance. On the first floor there is an auditorium capable of seating 450, with study and recitation rooms; on the second floor are the laboratories, drafting room, commercial rooms, sewing room, etc., while in the basement the cooking rooms, manual training department, locker rooms, lunch room and a modern gymnasium are found. The building is equipped with all the modern appliances, such as humidifiers, automatic heat control, telephones in each room, electric clocks, and adequate fire protection.

The large tract of land permitted laying out a large athletic field north of the building, while the beautiful lighting of the avenue, the terracing of the embankments on either side of the approach, and the grounds at the brow of the hill have made a beauty spot of this height and have given the school a home worthy of its past and an inspiration for its future.

PEOPLES ACADEMY ALUMNI ASSOCIATION

The present Alumni Association was the outgrowth of a meeting held on December 29, 1892, to which all graduates of the school had been invited. At this gathering, which was largely attended, a permanent organization was effected by the election of the following officers: President, Mr. Thomas C. Cheney; Vice-President, Miss Lillian J. Leach; Secretary, Miss Mellie M. Slayton; Treasurer, Miss Alice C. Doty.

The object of the Association was "for the purpose of helping the Academy in every possible way and of annually bringing together the former students, thereby renewing old acquaintances and forming new ones."

The class of 1892 probably originated the idea of the Alumni Banquet, for as a feature of their commencement they held a class banquet. The June following the first annual banquet of Peoples Academy Alumni Association

was held on the night of graduation at The Randall, with the following program:

Toastmaster, Hon. H. Henry Powers	
President's Welcome	T. C. Cheney
The School and the Town	Hon. G. W. Hendee
Our Students in the Rebellion	Hon. U. A. Woodbury
Poem	Lavinia L. Plumley
The Legal Fraternity	Hon. P. K. Gleed
Prophecy	M. S. Stone
The Academy and U. V. M.	Hon. R. W. Hulburd
Oration	Geo. M. Powers

Thus was inaugurated a custom which has proved one of the pleasantest features of each succeeding Commencement, and has proved a strong factor in stimulating loyalty to the school. At first the banquets were always held at the hotel, but as the numbers increased, the hotel was unable to accommodate them and they have been held in the vestries of the different churches. The Alumni Association has meant much in the life of the school and doubtless will continue to in the future.

PRINCIPALS OF PEOPLES ACADEMY

The high reputation which Peoples Academy early established and has since maintained has been due in part to the hearty support of the town, in part to its housing and equipment which have always been abreast of the times, but most of all to the excellent character of its teaching force and especially of its principals. Some of them, as was the custom in early days, taught in order to secure money with which to fit themselves for other professions, but most of them chose teaching as a life work, and many went from this school to important fields of educational endeavor.

It is impossible at this time to gather data concerning all who have guided the destiny of the institution, but a brief survey of the ones whose records can be obtained seems fitting.

This educational infant, brought forth at so much sacrifice and effort, was entrusted to the care of Ozias C.

Pitkin, who came from a well known Montpelier family, being the son of Alfred and Orpha W. Pitkin of that town. He was born in 1827 and twenty years later was graduated from Dartmouth College and at once took up his duties at Peoples Academy. After two years, he went to Taunton, Mass., where he taught five years and found his bride in the person of Caroline Muenscher. In 1854 he went to Chelsea, Mass., where he was principal of the High School for sixteen years. Then on account of growing deafness he gave up teaching, and moved to Syracuse, N. Y., where he went into business as an analytical and manufacturing chemist. In 1905 he had a stroke of paralysis, from which he never recovered, and died at the home of a daughter in Elmira, N. Y., in 1906.

The second principal, Melvin Dwinell, was unique in that he was the only head of this school and one of the few Vermonters who wore the Confederate gray. He was born at East Calais, Vt., in 1825, fitted for college at Montpelier Academy and received his degree from the University of Vermont in 1849. He came to Morrisville that fall. After two years he went south to Georgia, where he taught for three years, and then bought "The Rome Courier." When the Civil War broke out, he was pro-Union until Georgia seceded. Then, like so many other Southerners, he placed his allegiance to his state above that to the Union, and enlisted in the ~~Eighth~~ Georgia Volunteers and finally attained the rank of captain. He was wounded in the service, and at the close of the war returned to Rome to find that his printing plant had been wrecked and that he must begin at the bottom if he would again build up his business. Of that new beginning he says: "I soon got type enough to print small circulars, hand bills, etc., using a planer and mallet for lack of a press." "The Courier" was re-established and he was its publisher for more than a quarter of a century. In his later years he traveled extensively, both in this country and abroad, and published a volume, entitled "Common Sense Views of Foreign Lands." His death occurred at Rome, Georgia, in 1887.

Of Mr. Dwinell's successor, A. C. Baker, who taught in 1851 and 1852, nothing can be learned, and in 1853 two principals are given, J. Gilbert and E. Wheelock, but nothing has been ascertained about their subsequent careers.

Charles Henry Heath, the sixth principal and the first alumnus of the school to be called to head it, was one whose interest in the institution was of long duration and of great value. He was born in Woodbury, Vt., in 1829; and educated in the public schools of that town and at Peoples Academy. After completing his studies here, he went to the University of Vermont and was graduated in 1854 and received his Master's degree three years later. For four years after his graduation he acted as principal, at the same time studying law with Thomas Gleed. He was admitted to the Lamoille County Bar in 1858, and settled at Plainfield, Vt., practicing there until 1872, when he moved to Montpelier, where he continued to practice until his death, in 1889. One of the ties which bound him to Morrisville was his marriage to Sara Putnam, daughter of Dr. David W. Putnam, of this town. After leaving he served as trustee for many years, was a member of the Board of Examiners, and was the speaker on different occasions in the history of the school.

Malcolm McKillop was a westerner by birth, being a native of Inverness, Calif., but he entered the University of Vermont from Northfield, Vt., and graduated with the class of 1861. He taught here the year following, and then returned to his native state, where he taught and studied law and was admitted to the bar in California in 1865. He acted as County Superintendent of Schools, and filled different political offices, but later came to Missouri, where he entered the banking business, and was active in politics. He died at Rock Port, Mo., in 1899.

George B. Cochran was a native of Northfield, Vt., and a graduate of the University of Vermont in the class of 1862. He taught at Peoples Academy the year of 1862-1863 and then in Stowe, Vt., and in Gouverneur, N. Y. He decided to enter the medical profession and received his degree of M. D. from the University of Vermont in 1867. He began to practice in Newbury, Vt., but later moved to Massachusetts.

George P. Byington, who succeeded Principal Cochran for a year, was a native of Hinesburg, Vt., who came to Peoples Academy following the completion of his studies at the University of Vermont in 1863. He later studied for the ministry and held pastorates in several Vermont towns, later going to Massachusetts.

The period of the war were years of stress for the school. Each year saw a change of leadership. Mr. Byington was succeeded by Preceptress Almira Benton, and she in turn by C. A. Vorce, who, in the middle of the year, gave place to George Bliss. When A. J. Sanborn took over the school in September, 1866, its fortunes were at a low ebb. He restored its morale and the confidence of the community in it, but in 1869 he left to take charge of the newly opened Green Mountain Seminary at Waterbury Center, started under the auspices of the Freewill Baptists.

The loss which the school suffered in the retirement of Mr. Sanborn was met by the appointment of Fernando C. Hathaway, who came in the fall of 1869 and remained until his death, on July 6, 1873. He was the son of Loam Hathaway of Calais, Vt., and after completing his preparatory course at Hardwick he entered Dartmouth College in 1864, and was graduated among the first of his class four years later. Being a thorough student, it was natural that he should choose teaching as his life work, and he spent his first year out of college as head of Hardwick Academy. Here he married Miss Hattie Woodbury in 1869. Then he became principal of Peoples Academy, to which he gave the remainder of his brief life in conscientious service. The type of work he did is indicated by the fact that in the fall of 1872 he was appointed a member of the State Board of Education. His death at the early age of twenty-nine cut short a promising career.

Mr. Hathaway was succeeded by a man later to be known in all parts of the United States as an efficient educator. George Augustus Gates, born at Topsham, Vt., was educated at St. Johnsbury Academy and Dartmouth College. Immediately after his graduation from the latter institution, he came to Peoples Academy with all the vigor and enthusiasm of a well balanced youth. He had decided to enter the ministry, so after two years here he went to Andover Theological Seminary. His first pastorate was in Upper Montclair, N. J. After seven years of fruitful service there he accepted a call to the presidency of Iowa College at Grinnell, Iowa. To this institution he gave thirteen of the best years of his life, proving himself to be an able administrator and a constructive educator. He received flattering calls to the presidency of Dartmouth College and another eastern

college, but he remained at Grinnell until the serious illness of his wife made a change of climate necessary. When he was called to be the head of Pomona College at Claremont, Calif., he accepted because the change promised to be good for Mrs. Gates.

This young institution was heavily burdened with debt and Mr. Gates at once started upon a financial campaign, and gave himself for eight years to the difficult task of building up all departments of the institution. In 1909 he felt obliged to resign because of his own health. As soon as it became known, the trustees of Fisk University at Nashville, Tenn., renewed their invitation for him to become president of that institution. When arrangements were made so that he was relieved from most of the financial burden, Dr. Gates accepted, for he felt it represented one of the greatest opportunities for service in the country. After two years of successful work there he received injuries in a railroad accident, from the effects of which he never recovered, and he died in 1912. Of his work at Peoples Academy his wife in her life of him says: "He proved himself an able administrator and an especially inspiring teacher and won friendships which lasted to the time of his death."

Andrew J. Blanchard, who was twice principal, was born in Cabot, Vt., in 1828, and came to take charge of the school in 1858. With the outbreak of the Civil War he resigned and enlisted as Captain of Company E, Third Vermont Regiment, in May, 1861. After his term in the army was ended, he went to Illinois, where he remained some years, but came East again and was principal of Peoples Academy in 1875 and 1876. In the autumn of 1876 he returned to Sycamore, Ill., and entered upon a long and successful career as principal of the High School of that city, serving for more than twenty-five years. Mr. Blanchard died in 1903.

Dartmouth College has furnished a large number of principals for this school, and among the best loved of them was Charles Darwin Adams. Born at Keene, N. H., in 1856, he prepared for college at Lawrence Academy, Groton, Mass., and received his degree from Dartmouth in the class of 1877. He came to Morrisville at once, and remained here until 1879, when he entered Andover Theological Seminary, where he studied for two years. Professor Adams himself said: "I had not expected to make

teaching my life work, but the boys and girls at Peoples Academy made the work so delightful that I had to keep on but never with finer response from students."

At any rate instead of entering the ministry he became teacher of Greek and Physical Science at Cushing Academy for three years, until he received an offer to become Professor of Greek at Drury College, Springfield, Mo. After nine years of successful work there, President Tucker of Dartmouth invited him to come back to his Alma Mater as head of the Greek Department, where he taught from 1893 to 1927. In the latter year Dartmouth conferred upon him the degree of Doctor of Literature and he became Professor Emeritus. He also received the degree of Doctor of Philosophy from the University of Kiel, Germany, in 1891.

His ability as a teacher is attested by this long and honorable career in the class room; his scholarship by the fact that he was chosen to edit several texts in the Loeb Classical Library, and also in the series, "Our Debt to Greece and Rome," and was editor of the "Classical Journal" for five years. The large place he held in the hearts of his students, both at Peoples Academy and in his later career, show the strength and excellence of his character.

Professor Adams was succeeded by D. M. Weld, who, after one year, gave place to Dana M. Dustan, who received his education at Kimball Union Academy, at Meriden, N. H., and was graduated from Dartmouth College in 1880. He began a successful teaching career at Peoples Academy in September, 1880, remained here two years, and for twenty years more followed that profession in different Massachusetts schools. In 1902 he became special agent for the Connecticut Mutual Life Insurance Co., with headquarters in Worcester, Mass., a position which he held until his death in that city, in 1928.

Another brilliant man who presided over the destiny of Peoples Academy was Hollis S. Wilson, who was a native of Johnson, Vt., a graduate of Peoples Academy in the class of 1877 and of the University of Vermont in 1881. He began his teaching career at Hyde Park, but came to Morrisville in 1882, and acted as principal, while at the same time studying law in the office of Powers and Gleed. After his admission to the Lamoille County Bar, in 1886, he resigned his principalship, and entered into partnership

with George M. Powers, a connection which lasted until 1890. In the meantime he had married Miss Grace Hyde, a pupil of his both at Hyde Park and at Peoples Academy. In June, 1890, the Wilsons went to The Dalles, Oregon, where they remained a few years and then went to Portland of that state, where he gained recognition as the leading lawyer of the state and amassed a considerable fortune. He gave up much of his practice about 1930.

Another alumnus of Peoples Academy, who was called to be its principal, was Mason S. Stone, who was born in Waterbury Center in 1859, the son of Orson and Candace (Mason) Stone. He was educated in the schools of that town and at Peoples Academy, and was graduated from the University of Vermont in 1883. He took up teaching as a profession and after a short period in other towns in the state came to Morrisville in 1886. After three years here, he resigned to engage in supervisory work in both Vermont and Massachusetts.

In 1892 he returned to Vermont as its State Superintendent of Education. He added to his general knowledge and experience by acting as Superintendent of Schools for the Island of Negros in the Philippines for some years, but returned to Vermont in 1905 and again became head of the educational department of the state. During the war he was active in different kinds of war work, holding among other offices that of assistant to the State Fuel Administrator. He also entered into politics somewhat, and in 1918 was elected Lieutenant-Governor. His continued interest in Vermont and in the cause of education is shown by his generous gifts to the University of Vermont.

To be connected with the same school for more than a quarter of a century and to be a strong moulding force in the lives of more than 300 young people who received their diplomas from his hand was the fortune of Mr. William A. Beebe, who was principal from 1889 to 1912.

Mr. Beebe was a native of Malone, N. Y., and came to Morrisville immediately after his graduation from the University of Vermont. His first graduating class numbered three, his largest one twenty-eight. During his administration the teaching force was more than doubled, and the curriculum was so enriched that the graduates of the school were admitted to the leading colleges of the East without examination.

Mr. Beebe was a thorough student, a firm disciplinarian, and a natural teacher who left a permanent imprint upon all who came under his care. He was also a strong influence in the community. The soldiers' monument is a testimony of his artistic ability, since he designed it. He was a trustee of the local library and a member of the building committee when the present structure was erected. He was an active member of the Congregational Church, and a worker for all worth-while causes.

In 1891 he married Miss Cora Mudgett of Cambridge, who was a helpmate in every sense of the word. After leaving Morrisville he carried on supervisory work in Proctor, Vt., and Bristol, Vt., and upon retiring from active educational service he went to Underhill, Vt., to reside, where his death occurred, in 1933.

Arthur W. Ruff, who succeeded Mr. Beebe for two years, fitted for college at the High School of Schenectady, N. Y., and was graduated from Yale in the class of '09, and had three years' teaching experience before coming to Peoples Academy. His coming marked a change both in the management and the curriculum of the school. Courses in agriculture, home economics, and teacher training were added and the teaching force was increased to meet these new features. These changes met with some opposition, and Mr. Ruff was confronted with a difficult situation which he faced with tact and ability.

Mr. Ruff's successor was Rollo G. Reynolds, a native of Cambridge, Vt., who received his High School training at Brookline, Mass., and was graduated from Dartmouth College in 1910. Following his graduation, he taught in Juniata College, Huntingdon, Penn., where he met and married Miss Alice MacCarthy. He was principal of the Cambridge High School and of the Stowe High School before coming to Peoples Academy. Early in his second year here, he resigned to become Executive Clerk in the office of the State Superintendent of Education at Montpelier. During the World War he was Director at Camp Vail at Lyndon Center, where the boys of the state were given intensive training in farm work. He later began teaching in the Horace Mann School in New York City, of which he is now principal, and also Professor of Education at Columbia University.

J. Thatcher Sears, who filled the vacancy caused by Mr. Reynolds' resignation, came from five years' exper-

ience as head of a private school in Stamford, Conn. Mr. Sears was a Harvard graduate, and embodied many of the traditions of that institution, and went from here to continue his educational work at Glens Falls, N. Y.

Lyman C. Hunt, who came to Peoples Academy in September, 1917, was a graduate of the University of Vermont and had taught three years in Champlain, N. Y., prior to coming to Morrisville. It was with genuine regret that after he had taught one year the School Board received his resignation, and he went to head the Spaulding High School at Barre, and later was called to be Superintendent of Schools in Burlington, Vt.

In the stress of the World War period Mary Jean Simpson, who had previously taught here and knew local conditions, was called to the principalship. She studied at Mt. Holyoke College, but received her degree from the University of Vermont and had had a varied teaching experience before becoming head of the school. The fine response which the students made to the unusual demands of that memorable year was due in no small degree to her leadership. After one year she resigned, and later served several years as Bill Clerk of the United States Senate, and in 1933 and 1934 was Director of Women's Work, Civil Works Administration, for the State of Vermont.

Miss Simpson was succeeded by Lucian H. Burns, a graduate of New Hampshire State Agricultural College. He had taught two years at Leominster, Mass., before coming to Peoples Academy. During his principalship the change was made from the seventh and eighth grades to the Junior High School, a change which was made in many other schools of the state. Mr. Burns was principal for two years and has continued his educational work in other towns in the state.

Willis R. Hosmer, who succeeded Mr. Burns, was a graduate of Williams College in the class of 1902 and came to Morrisville from Fair Haven, Vt., where for a long period of years he had been principal of the High School and later district superintendent. His ability, both as teacher and administrator, was generally recognized, and after one year here he was called to head the Spaulding High School of Barre, Vt. Thus twice within five years the largest High School in the state came to Peoples Academy for its principal.

During the school year of 1922 Robert R. Morrow was the principal. He had received his Master's degree from Columbia University and came from Poultney, Vt., where he had been a district superintendent.

Mr. Morrow's successor was Paul E. Pitkin, a westerner by birth, who prepared for college at Goddard Seminary, Barre, Vt., and was a graduate of Middlebury College. Previous to coming here he had been principal of McIndoes Academy, McIndoes Falls, Vt., and after leaving here was for two years supervising principal of the Charleston High and Rural Schools in West Charleston, Vt. He then took up the insurance business, with headquarters at Bennington, Vt.

The school was especially fortunate in having associated with it for several years so fine and rich a personality as that of Maude M. Chaffee. Born in Morristown, she received her education in its rural schools and at the Academy, from which she was graduated in 1902. After completing her studies at the University of Vermont, she taught at Bellows Free Academy, in Fairfax, Vt., for five years and then went to the Edmunds High School at Burlington, Vt., as teacher in mathematics. Sickness in the home obliged her to resign, and she came back and entered upon her work at her Alma Mater. For seven years she was instructor and assistant principal, and in 1925 became its head.

To the school she literally gave her life, since the year 1929 in which the change from the old building to the new was made proved a serious tax upon her strength, and in the summer of 1930 it was found tuberculosis had developed. She was given a leave of absence for a year, with Ralph E. Noble, who had been head of the English Department since 1925, as acting principal. She was never able to resume her work and died on November 21, 1931.

Probably no teacher ever enjoyed the love and respect of her pupils more fully than did Miss Chaffee, and this esteem was the result of the love and confidence she bestowed upon them. She was an inspiring teacher and a rare woman who left an abiding influence upon the school.

One of the sad pages in the history of the principals of Peoples Academy is the record of the career of James Greig. He was born in Aberdeen, Scotland, in 1901. and

came to Barre, Vt., when five years of age. He was graduated from the University of Vermont in 1924, and came to Peoples Academy as instructor in 1930. He proved his worth and ability so quickly that, when it became evident that Miss Chaffee would not be able to resume her duties as head of the school, he was made its principal in 1931. During that year he gained the love and respect of both students and townspeople, and both shared in the general sorrow at his death, which occurred in July, 1932.

To fill the vacancy caused by Mr. Greig's death the school turned to the man whom it had previously tested in various ways and had not found wanting. Ralph E. Noble had been instructor and assistant principal for five years and acting principal one year and then was elected superintendent of the Lamoille South District. When Peoples Academy again faced an emergency, Mr. Noble responded by becoming its head.

He is a native of Randolph, Vt., and a graduate of Dartmouth College. Before coming to Morrisville he had been principal of the Underhill High School at Underhill, Vt. Mr. Noble is a man of the highest character and a teacher of the first rank, as well as an able administrator, and under his direction the school enjoyed a high degree of prosperity.

Once again Barre looked to Morrisville for educational leadership, and in the spring of 1934 elected Mr. Noble Superintendent of Schools in that city.

Mr. Merwin Forbes, a graduate of Norwich University in the class of 1932, who, as teacher of science for the two years preceding had made an excellent record, was promoted to fill the vacancy caused by Mr. Noble's resignation.

PEOPLES ACADEMY STUDENTS

The record of the lives of many of the students of Peoples Academy has been given elsewhere in connection with their services to the state, but it has always been characteristic of Vermont to contribute freely of her best to other states. Thus many of the students of this Academy have done their life work far from the scene of their school days. The following are some not included elsewhere whom the Academy is proud to claim as Alumni:

Among the students attracted to Peoples Academy in its early days was Constans Liberty Goodell of Calais, who was graduated from the University of Vermont in the class of 1855, a Phi Beta Kappa man. He then attended Andover Theological Seminary and was ordained to the Congregational ministry in 1859. His first pastorate was in New Britain, Conn. In 1872 he was called to the Pilgrim Congregational Church of St. Louis, Mo., where he stayed until his death, in 1886, being one of the leading ministers west of the Mississippi River.

From Westfield, Vt., came Carroll S. Page, a student here in 1857. He became a well known figure in both the business and political worlds. For years he was president of the Lamoille County National Bank and the Lamoille County Savings Bank & Trust Co., but was better known for his business in green calfskins, the largest of its kind in the world. He was equally successful in his political career, being Governor of Vermont from 1890 to 1892, and United States Senator from 1909 to 1923.

A fellow student of Mr. Page was Urban A. Woodbury, who was born in Acworth, N. H., in 1838, but came to Vermont when he was two years of age. He was educated in the public schools and at Peoples Academy and was a graduate of the Medical School at Burlington, Vt. Mr. Woodbury had a fine record in the Civil War, and was later a prominent business man in Burlington, Vt. He was Mayor of that city and in 1888 was elected Lieutenant-Governor of the state and was its Governor in 1894.

John W. Simpson of East Craftsbury was the first of that family to be connected with this institution. He afterwards became a member of the well known law firm of Simpson, Thacher, and Bartlett of New York City. His niece, Mary Jean Simpson, was teacher and principal, while his nephew, John W., was a graduate in the class of 1909. The latter received his degree from Amherst in 1913 and from the Harvard Law School, and after being admitted to the bar entered his uncle's law office in New York City. He saw service in the World War and after his return from France resumed the practice of law with the firm of Gleason, McLanahan, Merritt, and Ingraham of New York City.

Harlan P. French, a student here in 1859, was a familiar figure in educational circles as the manager of the Albany Teachers' Agency. The school had no more loyal

alumnus than Mr. French, who established the prizes which bear his name, awarded each Commencement to the young man and the young woman who write the best oration and essay.

Among the students of the 60's to give a good account of himself was Don D. Grout, a native of Morristown, who was to become one of the best known physicians and surgeons in the state. Dr. Grout was in charge of the bill providing for a State Hospital for the Insane and was the Superintendent and Treasurer of that institution at Waterbury for the last fifteen years of his life.

Another student of that period was Frank Plumley, who was born in Eden, Vt., in 1844, studied at the Academy and also in the law office of Powers and Gleed. Later he completed his law studies at the University of Michigan. He began the practice of law at Northfield, Vt. He was elected to various legislative offices and in 1902 was elected Chief Judge of the Vermont Court of Claims. President Roosevelt appointed him umpire in the Mixed Claims Commission in the case of Great Britain and Venezuela, of Holland and Venezuela, and of France and Venezuela. In 1908 he was elected a Representative in Congress and was re-elected twice, but declined further nomination.

J. C. Fremont Slayton was born in Calais, Vt., but received the greater part of his education in this town, being a student at Peoples Academy from 1869 to 1871. He was engaged in the wholesale produce business in Boston for more than forty years, and was also associated with large real estate enterprises in that city. He was a member of the Governor's Council during the term of office of John L. Bates, and at his death, in 1922, both Gov. Channing B. Cox and Ex-Governor Bates paid tribute to his services to the city and state.

Benjamin H. Sanborn, for years a well known figure in the publishing world, was a native of Morristown and an active factor in its life during his school days. Like many other Vermont lads he went to Boston to seek his fortune, and obtained a position with the publishing house of Robert S. Davis & Co. In 1883 he became a member of the firm of Leach, Shewell, and Sanborn, and fifteen years later withdrew from it, and organized the firm of Benj. H. Sanborn and Co., with which he was connected until his retirement from active business, in 1912. Mr. Sanborn showed his continuing interest in the school by

presenting it with a flag and by offering the prizes given for years in connection with the Sanborn Prize Speaking.

Jesse Eugene Thompson was born in Jericho, Vt., in 1853, but his parents moved to Morristown when he was a boy, and he completed his studies at Peoples Academy in 1875. He studied at the Medical School in Burlington and received his degree of M. D. from the City of New York Medical College. For forty years he was a prominent physician in Rutland, Vt., specializing in diseases of the eye and ear. He died in Rutland, in 1922, one of the most beloved and respected citizens of that city.

Another successful physician is Willis A. Tenney, who was graduated from the Medical College of the University of Vermont in the class of 1877, and has made a large place for himself in the life of the people of Granville, N. Y.

Roger W. Hulburd entered Peoples Academy from the neighboring town of Waterville, completed his studies in 1876, and was graduated from the University of Vermont in 1882. He was principal of Lamoille Central Academy several years before taking up his life work as lawyer. He was Lieutenant-Governor of Vermont from 1917 to 1919, and was generally recognized as one of the best orators and after dinner speakers in the state.

Had anyone prophesied as to the future of the members of the class of 1881 he probably would not have selected Charles Waterman as the one to attain the highest position, yet such was the change which the years brought. Born in Waitsfield, Vt., in 1851, he studied here and received his degree from the University of Vermont in 1885. He taught several years and then was graduated from the University of Michigan Law School. He settled at Denver, Colo., and became a member of the law firm of Wolcott, Vaile, and Waterman. As counsel for the Great Western Sugar Co., the Chicago, Rock Island and Pacific R. R., the Denver and Rio Grande R. R., the Great Western R. R., and other corporations he amassed a fortune which enabled him to retire from active practice and enter politics. In 1927 he was elected Senator from Colorado, which position he held until his death, in 1932. His love for his native state was shown by his making the University of Vermont the ultimate recipient of the bulk of his property.

Alice H. Bushee, P. A. 1886, is one of the students of whom her Alma Mater is proud. After graduation

from Mt. Holyoke College, she taught in Spain at the Colegio Internacional. She was then invited to Wellesley College, where she is chairman of the Spanish Department. She is a corresponding member of the Spanish-American Academy of Science and Arts in Cadiz. Her election in 1924 to the Hispanic Society of America, a distinguished international organization limited to 100 members who are outstanding in their various fields, is a tribute to her work as a scholar and teacher. In addition to her work as teacher, Miss Bushee has contributed to various leading magazines and written a Spanish textbook for college students.

Thomas C. Cheney is a descendant of Nathan Gates, one of the early settlers at Cadys Falls, and has proved to be a most helpful citizen in both town and state. He was graduated from Peoples Academy in 1886 and from the University of Vermont in 1891, and began the study of law in the office of Powers and Gleed, and was admitted to the Lamoille County Bar in 1895. He entered into partnership with George M. Powers, a relationship which lasted until the latter was made Judge. Mr. Cheney has probably had a longer direct connection with the Legislature at Montpelier than any other man in the state. From 1894 to 1898 he was Assistant Clerk of the House of Representatives and Clerk for the next eight years. The four years following he was Speaker of the House and from 1915 to 1923 he was Legislative Draughtsman. He gave up the practice of law for the insurance business, and is a director of the Vermont Mutual Fire Insurance Co., and Chairman of the New England Advisory Board of Insurance Agents. He has served as Trustee of the University of Vermont for several years.

Another student of that period was Carroll B. Merriam, whose father, E. B. Merriam, went to Topeka, Kans., and became a prosperous banker. The son followed his father's business and in the recovery efforts introduced by the Roosevelt administration in 1933, Mr. Merriam was made head of the Deposit Liquidation Board.

Bert E. Merriam, a native of Elmore, was graduated from Peoples Academy in 1889. For years he was engaged in school work, but with the outbreak of the World War he volunteered for Y. M. C. A. work overseas and continued with that organization after 1918, serving for several years past at Manila, Philippine Islands.

Fred B. Thomas, born in Stowe, was a graduate of Peoples Academy in 1892 and of Norwich University in 1898. He studied law in the office of George W. Wing of Montpelier. He was Collector of Customs at St. Albans, Vt., until 1934, when he returned to Randolph, Vt., to resume the practice of law. At the outbreak of the Spanish-American War he enlisted and during the World War he was Colonel of the First Vermont Infantry, which was redesignated the Fifty-Seventh Pioneer Infantry and remained until that organization was broken up for replacement purposes. He served throughout the war and has been Department Commander of the American Legion of Vermont.

Bert L. Jennings of Elmore, P. A. '94, has held pastorates in several important Methodist churches, among them in Worcester, Mass., and in Venice and in Sinis, Calif.

Hollis Gray of Cambridge, P. A. '94, worked his way up to the presidency of the Winooski Savings Bank, one of the oldest institutions of that kind in the state.

C. Francis Blair, of the class of '95, is a prominent lawyer in Buffalo, N. Y., and a Trustee of the University of Vermont.

Hugh Tyndall, of the class of '05, is a successful surgeon, who has been connected for several years with St. Mary's Hospital, Hoboken, N. J.

Harold H. Fisher, P. A. '07, engaged in the teaching profession until the outbreak of the World War when he served overseas. Then he was one of the group of men who administered relief in famine stricken Russia under the direction of Herbert C. Hoover. Upon his return to the United States he became Vice-Chairman of the Hoover War Library at Leland Stanford University and Associate Professor of History in that institution. He is also Curator of the American Relief Archives and has charge of the research work on the Russian Revolution and has published two volumes on that subject.

H. Clifford Bundy, P. A. '09, is chief surgeon of the Bangor & Aroostook Railroad at Milo, Maine.

Lillian Thompson, née Fisk, has won an enviable reputation as a portrait painter. While in Washington, D. C., several of the prominent people of that city posed for her. She afterwards went to Japan and for several years has resided in Paris.

Ruth Mould, née Greene, P. A. '12, studied and taught art before her marriage to Willis Mould, P. A. '11, who is manager of the Johnson branch of the Eastern Magnesia Talc Co. She has participated in several art exhibitions and has a reputation more than local for her portraits in oils and crayons, landscapes, and block prints.

William M. Meacham, P. A. '15, after teaching in various schools in Vermont, was called to the head of the Farm and Trades School on Thompson's Island, Boston, Mass.

These men and women are only a few of the Alumni of Peoples Academy, who, in all walks of life, have been an honor to themselves and to the school.

THE MORRISTOWN CENTENNIAL LIBRARY

Whatever the education and culture of the early settlers of Morristown may have been, the toil and hardship of their life here made books and reading matter a luxury, and it is probable that few books except the Bible were found in their homes. That they did not forget them, however, is shown by the following article found in the Constitution of the Congregational Society, adopted in October, 1823: "That a library shall be attached to this Society as soon as a majority of the members shall judge it practicable, when a Constitution shall be formed for that purpose."

There is no record of any further action on the part of the Society, but a Sunday School library in connection with each of the different churches was established at an early period, and ministered to the needs of the younger members of the community.

When Peoples Academy was established, a library was collected for use there and the early records of the institution point with pride to the additions made and its excellence.

These collections were not public libraries, however, and it was not until 1885 that there was any general agitation for one. Then there appeared items in the local newspaper setting forth the advantages of such an institution. In that year there came to Morrisville a woman who was not only interested in this project, but capable of executing it. There is no more fitting place in which to pay tribute to the influence of Mrs. Laura Gleed in the community than here.

Laura Kinney Gleed was a native of Bethlehem, N. H., the daughter of William Kinney of the place, but after her marriage to Mr. Henry Fleetwood, in 1863, she went to St. Johnsbury to live, and it was here she married Mr. Philip Gleed, in 1885. Upon coming to Morrisville, she identified herself actively with its life and development. An Episcopalian by birth and belief, she adopted the church of her husband and loyally supported all its activities. She was interested in the material progress of the place, such as better sidewalks and better lighting of the streets, but she was concerned even more with its cultural development. For that reason she hailed the Woman's Club as a means by which women everywhere might broaden their outlook. She was not only the founder of the local club, but for years she was its president. For most people, however, the printed page is the great educator and Mrs. Gleed soon began an active campaign to crystalize sentiment in favor of a public library, giving freely of her time and effort until the project was completed. A survey of the books purchased to launch the undertaking testifies to the soundness and excellence of her literary taste. Any sketch of Mrs. Gleed, however brief, would be incomplete without mention of another dominant characteristic, her hospitality. Her home was always open to the school, the church, or the club, and she loved to gather her friends about her own table for the interchange of ideas. Her death occurred in 1912, but during the quarter of a century she spent here she left a distinct imprint upon the life of the town, and the Woman's Club and the public library are her best memorials.

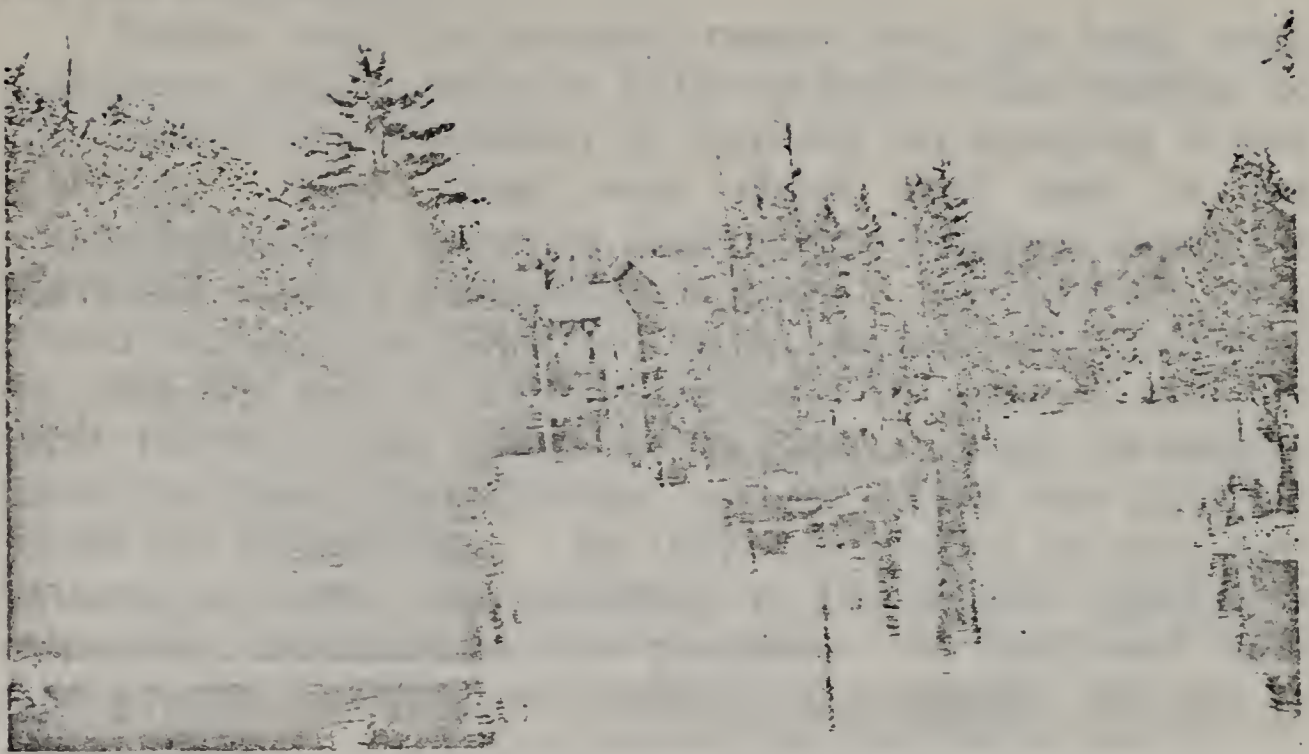
The Centennial year of the town seemed a favorable time to launch her campaign for the money necessary to start the undertaking. Letters to former residents and interviews with local people brought in the sum of \$350 in sums varying from one to fifty dollars. Then Mrs. Gleed applied to Mrs. H. O. Cushman of Boston, daughter of Hon. Luke P. Poland, who began the practice of law in Morrisville, and received from her the generous sum of \$1,000. Thus encouraged, a special town meeting was called, at which the town voted to appropriate \$1,000, the interest of which should be paid on January first each year. The Resolution of Thanks adopted at that time mentions as donors, besides Mrs. Cushman, J. C. F. Slay-

ton of Boston, E. B. Merriam of Topeka, Kans., R. E. Jennings of New Jersey, the Rev. W. A. Robinson of Homer, N. Y., Mrs. Emily Montgomery, formerly missionary to Turkey, Dr. W. H. Stowe of Palmer, Mass., the Rev. George W. Bailey of Springfield, Vt., B. F. Sanborn of Boston, C. S. and J. W. Gleed of Topeka, Kans., Mrs. Gov. Fairbanks of St. Johnsbury and, Col. D. J. Safford of Augusta, Me.

The Morristown Centennial Library Association was formed the same month, with Allen B. Smith of the Corners its first president. According to its constitution any person of lawful age who is a resident of the town is a member of this Association which meets annually and elects two trustees who hold office for five years. The management of the library is in the hands of this Board of Trustees. Of the money raised \$400 was set aside as a permanent fund and the remainder invested in books and the simple furniture required. On April 19, 1891, the library opened for use in the right-hand room in the so-called "Matthews Block," the small building just below the Drowne block.

That the institution met a recognized need is shown by the librarian's report at the second annual meeting of the Association, when there were 518 borrowers and, although it was open only on Tuesdays and Saturdays, 5,081 books were circulated. It at once outgrew its quarters and was moved in June, 1892, to the second floor of the bank building, and a reading room was provided in connection with it. In addition to the interest on the town order already mentioned, the town appropriated \$125 for some years, and the balance needed to run it was raised by entertainments. People became more interested and the second year the G. W. Clark fund of \$200, later raised to \$300, was added to the endowment. In 1901 the D. J. Safford fund of \$500, in 1906 the Lucene Louisa Slayton fund of \$500, in 1913 the E. J. Hall fund of \$368.91, in 1923 the Wheelock fund of \$500, in 1925 the Willard Stowe fund of \$5,800, and in 1928 the Lucretia Campbell fund of \$6,560.61 were added to the permanent endowment.

It was always the purpose of the Association to have it serve the community in every way, and, according to the constitution of the Association, its object is "to dis-



VIEW FROM BRIDGE STREET



MORRISTOWN CENTENNIAL LIBRARY

seminate useful knowledge and to contribute in every proper way to the literary, moral, and educational welfare of the community."

Before long the pleasant rooms over the bank were outgrown, and as early as 1910 we find in the minutes of the Association discussion of methods for securing a new building. Mrs. Gleed went about that task in her characteristically vigorous fashion and obtained from the Carnegie Library Foundation a grant. In 1911 the town voted not less than \$500 for the maintenance of the library in case the gift of a building could be secured and the year following the village voted \$200 annually to supplement the town appropriation, so that \$7,000 was obtained from the Foundation. In 1912 the Kelsey lot was purchased as a site, its proximity to the schools making it especially desirable for the purpose. In 1912 and 1913 the present building was erected and opened for use in July, 1913.

The improved facilities and increased income made possible an increase in service to the community. It is now open six days in a week, instead of two, more books and magazines are available, and it is the meeting place of the Woman's Club and other organizations.

CHAPTER VIII

TRANSPORTATION AND COMMUNICATION

INDEPENDENT and self-supporting as these early settlers were, they had to have some means of carrying on intercourse with their fellow pioneers, but the road over which Jacob Walker carried his grist to Cambridge and brought back his needed supplies might more correctly be termed a trail.

The first road in town worthy of the name was surveyed under date of June 11, 1800. So for nearly ten years the settlers had made their own way in a very literal sense. This first road from the Stowe line to the northern boundary of the town, going past Jacob Walker's and through the Corners, was known as the "North and South" road in the records. Another referred to as the "East and West" road began on the Sterling line and extended in a southeasterly direction for seven miles. This may have been the one which intersected the North and South road at the Corners, ran past the Hadley place, the Farr place, and the Wheeler Cemetery. A study of the earliest maps of the town bears out the truth of the traditions that many roads formerly existed which have long since been abandoned.

People speak of the building or opening of the Randolph Road or the LaPorte Road and do not always remember that the process of road building and maintenance was quite different then from what it is today. It was a neighborhood affair, with the school district as the administration unit. Within a certain section one man was appointed highway surveyor, and it was his job to work as overseer while the remaining citizens of the district under his direction "worked out their road tax." This was done in the spring or early summer, and the modern engineer would find little scientific knowledge of grading or drainage displayed.

The spirit of that early method has been caught and expressed by Daniel Cady, in his poem, entitled

"WORKING ON THE ROAD" IN VERMONT

Surveyors, yes; highway surveyors—

That's what the statutes used to call 'em,
But looking back, that legal title
Appears too all-fired long and solemn;
They didn't handle much surveying,
But 'bout the time the pie plant blowed,
They'd get the men and boys together
And go to fooling with the road.

'Twas great to see the "workers" gather
With plows, whips, jugs, stoneboats and shovels;
The 'Squire was always on the docket,
And all the Baxters, Bucks, and Lovells;
They'd bring the same old wooden scraper
That wouldn't hold but half a load—
But what the Dickens did it matter
To Freemen working on the road?

They'd hitch a plow to Barret's oxen
And give the roadsides ripping battle;
Then spread the sod upon the roadway
And make it soft for sheep and cattle;
And every ten or fifteen minutes
You'd hear that Highway Boss explode—
"Stick in a waterbar: Gol Darn It
Can't any of you fix a road?"

They always "worked" the sandy stretches,
But might as well have hoed the ocean;
They brushed and stoned the Perkins clay bank
Year after year with deep devotion;
They 'lowed they'd build no "railroad 'bankments,"
However swift the river flowed—
They knew they'd be there in a twelve-month
A-working on the same old road.

The following page from an account book of 1881 shows the financial side of the enterprise:

May 16	George Atwood work on road, self, team, and hired man	\$3.75
May 17	George Atwood self and man	\$2.50
May 16	C. W. Boardman work on road	\$1.06
May 16	Nathan Cross work on road	.53
May 16	Heman Cole work on road self, team, and man	\$3.75
May 17	Heman Cole work on road self, team, and man 1½ day	\$1.25
	Heman Cole Plough 1½ days	.75
	Heman Cole, Log for sluice	.60
May 16	Daniel Cole work on road	\$2.63
May 16	V. W. Rand work on road 1½ days	\$1.87
	V. W. Rand work on road 2 days	\$2.50
May 16	W. D. Thomas work on road 1 day	\$1.25
May 17	M. C. Mower work on road 3 days	\$3.75
	M. C. Mower work on sluice 1 day	\$1.25

In the winter the roads were made passable after the heavy storms by ploughing out the snow. Where it had accumulated to any depth, it was necessary to make "turn outs" where teams might pass each other. Under this method there would be a period in the spring when travel was almost impossible, and in 1888 the town purchased and put into use the first roller. The advantage of rolling over ploughing, as stated in the local newspaper, was that it made it "easy to turn out with teams and there is usually a solid bottom till late in the spring."

The advent of the automobile has made desirable the policy of scraping the roads throughout the winter on the main traveled thoroughfares.

Communication with the remote world outside was an even more difficult undertaking. In an article written for the local newspaper several years ago, the daughter of Jacob Walker states that about 1803 her father built a potash and took the product, pearlash, by team to the mouth of the White River, where he exchanged it for hardware, salt, calico, and those other necessities which had to be imported. Other tradesmen probably traded with other centers.

In 1849 the Central Vermont Railroad was built to Waterbury, and that became the source through which the local merchants obtained their stock of goods. The building of the LaPorte Road, much more level than the old North and South road, had simplified the problem a great deal, but the hauling of all supplies eighteen miles was a laborious proceeding, and the town hailed the prospect of more direct contact with the outside world, and was ready to do its part to establish such connections.

At first it seemed that this union might come by way of Waterbury. There was talk of building a railroad from that place to Morrisville, and in 1866 at a special town meeting the selectmen were authorized to subscribe \$10,000 for shares in the Mount Mansfield Railroad Company. It seems there may have been some doubt in the minds of the citizens whether it would be a going concern, for they specified that the money should not be expended for surveying, but for actual construction of the road between Stowe and Morrisville. There was also a growing sentiment for a railroad across the state to connect Portland, Maine, and Lake Champlain. In 1867 a convention was held at Montpelier to discuss such a plan, and among those present was George J. Slayton of Morrisville, who conceived the idea of such a road down the Lamoille Valley to the lake. He interested Col. E. B. Sawyer, editor of "The Lamoille Newsdealer," in the plan, and Mr. Sawyer gave it publicity in the columns of his paper. At St. Johnsbury a group of men, the most prominent of whom was Horace Fairbanks, later to be Governor of the state, was pushing the project. In spite of scepticism and opposition its promoters worked unceasingly, and in December, 1869, the first dirt was dug for the Portland and Ogdensburg Railroad.

To hasten construction and to raise funds, several different organizations were formed, and the road from Cambridge Junction to Hardwick was financed by the Lamoille Valley Railroad Co., of which Hon. Waldo Brigham of Hyde Park was president. At a town meeting, held on February 12, 1868, it was voted to accept the act of the Legislature enabling the towns to aid in the construction of the railroad, and also "that the Commissioners to be named by said town subscribe for five hundred fifty shares of the stock in the name of the town, said shares being one hundred dollars each, and the inhabitants also

voted that the said commissioners be instructed to subscribe for ten thousand more shares of the stock in said railroad, the shares being one hundred dollars, amounting to one hundred shares of said stock whenever the liability of the town shall cease to build a road from Waterbury to Morristown which \$10,000 was voted by said town." V. W. Waterman, George W. Hendee, and A. B. Smith were elected the commissioners to act for the town.

It was more than seven years before the road was completed. The last rail was placed in the town of Fletcher on July 17, 1877. A special train left St. Johnsbury that morning and met another train from Swanton, and Gov. Horace Fairbanks, president of the road, drove a silver spike, the last act in uniting the Connecticut River and Lake Champlain. The road had reached Morrisville by December 28, 1872, and the following extract from "The Lamoille Newsdealer" describes the event:

"Last Saturday a large number of citizens gathered at Morrisville to witness the arrival of the first locomotive, and see the track-layers iron the road. The work was accomplished about 4:30 P. M., when the engine 'St. Johnsbury', with the supply train attached, on which was quite a crowd, backed down to the depot and was greeted by three hearty cheers, and responded with a whistle that echoed far up and down the valley and filled the people with enthusiasm."

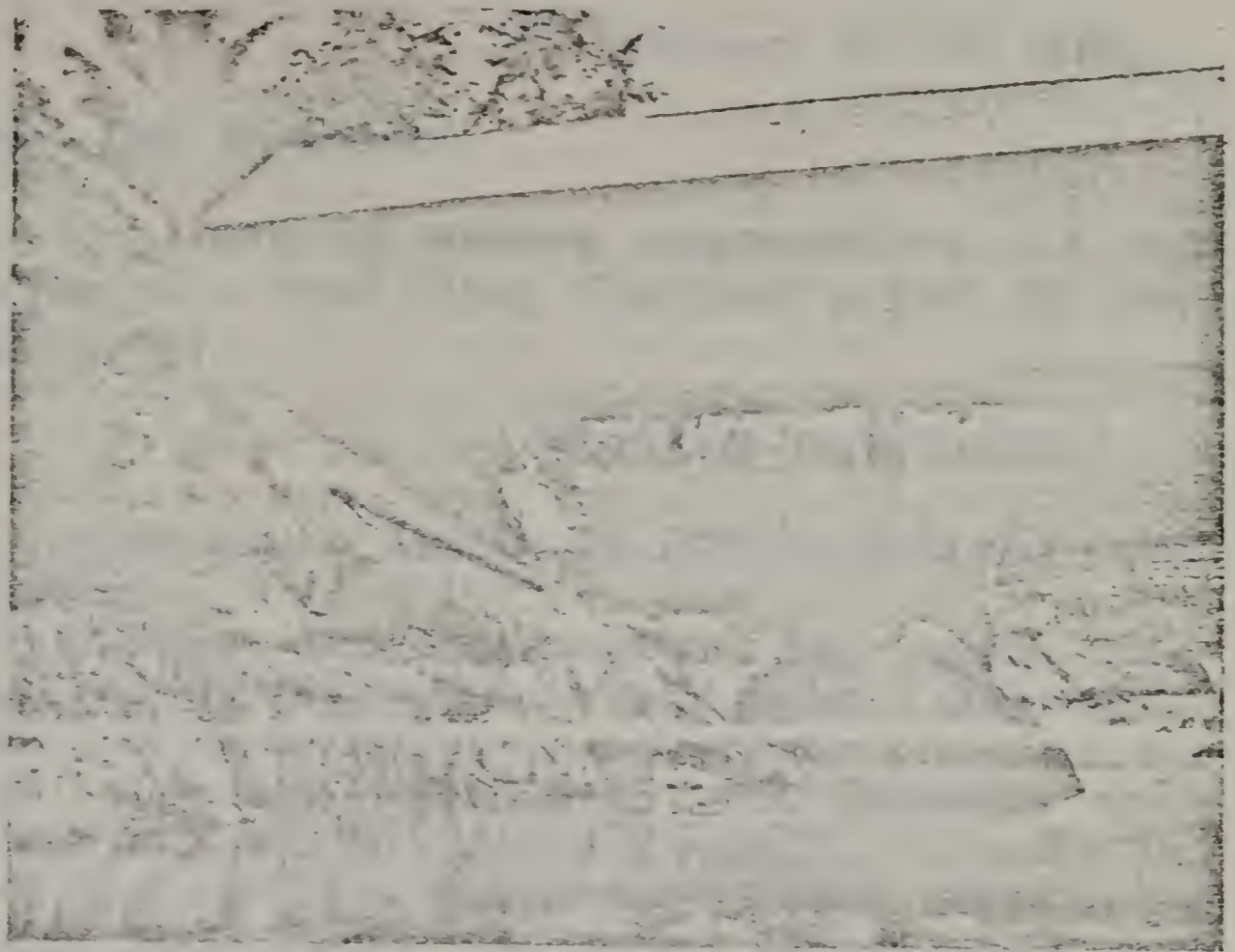
Governor Hendee sent the following dispatch:

"Morrisville, Dec. 28, 1872

"Hon. Horace Fairbanks:

"At 4:30 this P. M. our town was joined to the commercial world by 'new ties' and the iron rail at 5:15. The noble engine, 'St. Johnsbury', ran majestically to our depot amid great excitement and cheering. Our entire community send greeting and wish you a long life of happiness, for to you more than any other do they feel indebted for this great event and the consequent prosperous future that is to follow.

"GEO. W. HENDEE"



OLD COVERED BRIDGE ONCE STANDING NEAR POWER PLANT



EARLY TRAIN IN MORRISVILLE

Which was replied to as follows:

"St. Johnsbury, Dec. 28, 1872

"Hon. Geo. W. Hendee:

"You have my warmest congratulations. A new railroad is a most fitting Christmas present for your community.

"HORACE FAIRBANKS."

In the issue of January 10, 1873, the following report is given:

"Nearly a week and a half now have regular trains been bringing passengers into this valley. The regular train was put on January 1 as previously advertised, and took a full load of passengers to St. Johnsbury under charge of S. W. Parkhurst of Cavendish, conductor, and F. N. Keeler of Hyde Park, baggage master, drawn by the engine 'Hyde Park'. No formal demonstrations were made along the line. At St. Johnsbury a crowd had collected at the depot to welcome the train and three cheers were given at the call of N. P. Bowman, as the passengers got out."

The transfer of freight was soon provided for, and in 1884 the present freight depot was built.

In 1879 the town refunded its indebtedness and issued negotiable bonds for not over \$60,000, payable after five years and within twenty years, bearing semi-annual interest at five percent. This burden of extra taxation, no small one for a town with no larger grand list than that of Morristown, was rolled off before the twenty years had elapsed. No wonder at the town meeting of 1890 they "gave three rousing cheers and a tiger in view of the payment of the Town Bonds." With great enthusiasm the meeting voted \$500 for the Centennial Celebration.

The road since its inception has had a checkered career. The cost of construction and the upkeep exceeded expectations and its indebtedness increased. After passing into the hands of a receiver it was reorganized under the name of the St. Johnsbury & Lake Champlain Railroad, in 1880. Five years later it passed into the control of the Boston & Lowell Railroad and still later was taken

over by the Boston & Maine. The annual deficit incurred by its operation became so great that it was about to be abandoned. On January 1, 1925, it came into the hands of a group of Vermont men who were willing to put work and thought into its management for the sake of the prosperity of the towns through which it ran. The increased business which followed was due in part to good management and to the economies which could be introduced since the road lay entirely within the confines of the state and was not bound by the restrictions of the labor unions. Perhaps the most important factor was the spirit of cooperation which was aroused since the towns realized the seriousness of the situation and the desire to serve the district which the new officers manifested. It was under the efficient management of Mr. E. S. French of Springfield, Vt., the vice-president and manager, whose ability was later recognized by his election to the presidency of the Boston & Maine Railroad. The first year it paid operating expenses, something which had not happened for a long time before; the second year it paid operating expenses and \$66,000 interest. In 1927 it had done even better when on the fateful November third the flood struck the state, and the angry waters of the Lamoille began their work of destruction.

No trains came into the station from noon of November third until Monday, December 26. For ten weary disheartening weeks no car whistles regularly echoed through the valley and for a time it seemed they never would again. At the first inspection of the road, it was estimated that it would require \$500,000 to restore the system as 160 washouts, twelve bridges, six culverts, and twenty-four landslides wrought havoc with the line. In this town the long bridge between here and Wolcott was swept away, and three deep washouts between here and Hyde Park were nearly as difficult to restore. Unsuccessful attempts were made to get help from the Boston & Maine and the Canadian National roads. In despair the road then turned to the state for help and at the special session of the Legislature, due in no small degree to the efficient work of T. C. Cheney and Justice G. M. Powers of this town, a loan of \$300,000 was obtained.

With new courage and vigor the work on the road was taken up and on December 26 the people of Morristown gathered at the station to welcome the first train

since November 3. Supt. J. A. Cannon and Assistant Superintendent Darling accompanied the train, the engine was specially decorated and amid the din of whistles from the industrial plants and the cheers of the crowd the train pulled in. Ex-Congressman F. G. Fleetwood voiced the thanks of the people for the work done by the officials, and the Morrisville Military Band contributed its part to the occasion. The following Saturday night the Rotary Club gave a banquet in honor of the men of the pile driving crew who worked every day, including Sundays, from five o'clock in the morning until eight o'clock in the evening for more than a month under most trying weather conditions; also in honor of the large crew who, under the same trying conditions, labored on the roadbed between the station and the Jones Bridge. Gov. John E. Weeks and several of the officials of the road were present on this occasion, and Justice George M. Powers acted as toastmaster.

After ten weeks' time the normal train schedule was resumed. At a cost of \$234,000, temporary work had been done which made the road passable. To restore it to normal conditions required more than \$215,000 additional.

Thus the road has been maintained in the face of obstacles of all kinds, although in later years its train schedule has been limited, and its freight service is its important source of income.

THE TELEPHONE

Of all the steps in the development of communication none was more important than the introduction of the telephone, which came to Vermont in 1877. One of the pioneer lines in the state was at St. Johnsbury. That they were slow in coming into general use is seen from the fact that, although introduced there in July, 1877, there was no regular exchange in that town until 1880.

Two years later the Bell Telephone Exchange was inaugurated in Morrisville. An item in the issue of "The News and Citizen" of April 20, 1882, reads as follows:

"The telephones are working satisfactorily. The exchange includes four offices at Hyde Park and the following here viz. Judge Powers and A. O. Gates, both places

of business and house; H. A. Slayton and Co., P. K. Gleed, B. A. Calkins and Hendee and Fisk, places of business. Morrisville is connected with Hyde Park depot, the bank, and Page's office at the Park. The central office is located in Gates' store. In time the telephone will be the general means of communication between towns."

From this simple beginning has grown the present intricate system which, since 1908, has been housed in its present quarters on the second floor in the Centennial Block and its eight subscribers have increased to 800. The prophecy of the newspaper has been fulfilled within a half century.

As revolutionary a step in the history of transportation as the introduction of the railroad was the invention of the automobile which came to Morristown in 1903 when A. R. Campbell bought his first model, which was the first one in the county. Previous to that C. C. Warren, who was the owner of the first one in the state, had made use of his in coming from his home in Waterbury to attend to his business here in connection with the Warren Leather Co. Thirty years later the main roads in town are kept open to motor traffic the year round and cars from all parts of the country frequent our highways.

AIRPORT

The latest step in transportation has been that of aviation, and in this Morristown has had an interest. Early in 1934, as a result of investigations by the aviation section of the Federal Civil Works Administration, Morrisville was selected as the site of an airport if the town would furnish the site. Again Morristown's generous benefactor, A. H. Copley, of Boston, showed his interest in a tangible way, and purchased thirty-eight acres of land lying between the Elmore Road and Maple Street, most of which is included in the tract known as the old fairground. Workmen began at once to clear the tract and make it suitable for aviation purposes.

The selection of this site was a part of the government policy to construct airports at strategic points throughout the country.

This tract was an ideal location for a golf course as well as an airport and Mr. Copley soon interested himself

in developing it along these lines. With the help of local devotees of the game and through the cooperation of the federal government he had constructed a fine nine-hole course with a beautiful club house which commands a view of eight of the nine greens and also the panorama of mountains to the east, south and west.

The house can be heated so is available for winter sports and is built and equipped with all the completeness that has characterized Mr. Copley's other gifts to the town.

CHAPTER IX

MILITARY RECORD

ALTHOUGH Morristown has given to the nation no military leaders of high rank, a careful study of her part in two of the major wars of the country shows that her military record forms a glowing page in her history because of the honorable service of the rank and file of her citizens.

Since Morristown was a trackless forest until after the Revolution had closed, it had no direct contact with that event as did the settlements in the southern part of the state. Indirectly, perhaps, it was affected, for it is a fact that many men from Massachusetts, Connecticut, and New Hampshire, gained first-hand knowledge of this region during their military service, and it may well be that this was true of some of the pioneer settlers in the town. At any rate it is known that several of the early settlers had engaged in the Revolution previous to coming here.

The roll of revolutionary pensioners who received ninety-six dollars a year for their services to the nation included eight names. They were Crispus Shaw, Barzilla Spaulding, John Cole, whose great size (he was six feet, seven inches according to tradition), and ability as a story teller contributed to make him a valuable soldier; Josiah Roberts, who served as a drummer; Moses Weld, also musical, who took his singing book into the army; Samuel Cook, one of the men in Arnold's ill-fated expedition against Quebec; Nathan Gates, who served two years and gained the title of lieutenant; and James Little, who came here in 1800 from Litchfield, Conn., and was said to have been one of three who survived a British prison experience in which several hundred lost their lives. To this list of participants should be added the name of William Small, and probably that of Joseph Safford, Asa Little, Alpha Goodale, and perhaps others.

The military spirit which these men exemplified led to the organization of the Morristown Militia early in the history of the town, with Elisha Boardman the first captain of the body and David Freeman later serving in that

capacity. Doubtless this company increased the military efficiency of the town; at any rate, it gave meaning and zest to the annual June Training Day, held on the first Tuesday of that month, when our ancestors laid aside their usual cares and enjoyed wrestling, pitching quoits, and other sports in addition to the military drill.

THE WAR OF 1812

The War of 1812, termed by Woodrow Wilson "a clumsy, foolhardy, haphazard war," was never popular in New England, and in Vermont it was largely the instinct of self-preservation which led to participation in it. As soon as war was declared, the selectmen of several towns in the northern part of the state furnished and supported a small number of men to act as guards in the frontier towns, and Morristown was one of this group. From the Roster of Soldiers in the War of 1812-14, it seems probable that Jonathan Cook, Harvey Olds, and Adam Sumner composed the town's contribution to this body. Both Cook and Sumner saw later service with the United States troops. Joseph Burke enlisted for one year in Capt. James Taylor's Company, in the Thirtieth Regiment, as well as in the company raised in town in 1814. James Sanderson saw service in the Thirtieth Regiment for more than a year as well as in the local company. Heminway's "Gazeteer" states that Clement and Thompson Stoddard enlisted for the war, but their names do not appear in the official roster.

When the British advance on Plattsburg exposed all of Vermont to attack, volunteers from all parts of the state started for Burlington without any regular call. According to the Roster many of them never reached Plattsburg, and still others did not get to Burlington, and their term of service was limited to three or four days. The company organized in Morristown to help in this crisis is credited with eight days' service and was under the command of Capt. Denison Cook. Its roll contains the following names: Lieut. Abner Brigham, Thomas Brown, Asahel Burke, Joseph Burke, Corp. Lyman Carter, Second Lieut. Enos Cole, Samuel W. Cole, Chester Cook, John Felcher, John Hovey, Samuel Joslin, Calvin Keiser, John Keiser, Robert Kimball, Joseph Marshall, Amos Paine, John Parish, James Sanderson, First Sergt. Peleg Scofield, Sergt.

Joseph Sears, Bennoni Shaw, Corp. Crispus Shaw, Sergt. Joseph Sinclair, Luther Small, Musician Alva Spalding, Barzilla Spalding, Equilla Spalding, Sergt. Levi Spalding, Ozias Spaulding, Adam Sumner, Samuel Town, Samuel Warren.

This limited experience doubtless gave greater efficiency to the local military organization which, under the leadership of Denison Cook, was known as the Morristown Light Infantry. This in turn gave way to the Green Mountain Rangers and later to the Morristown Artillery.

The war with Mexico was a matter of little concern to local people, but they came to have a vital interest in one of the questions involved, that of slavery. The Compromise of 1850, especially the Fugitive Slave Act, was very unpopular. This feeling about the great problems of the day was reflected in the local press, the columns of which were filled with accounts of the seizure of escaped slaves in northern states and with speeches which the congressional giants of those days, Seward, Sumner, Everett, and others were delivering. The feeling entered into local politics in the choice of Town Representative, and in 1843 and again in 1846 Moses Terrill, who opposed the extension of slavery, was elected on a Third Party ticket.

It will be remembered that the constitution of the state drawn up in 1777 was the first in the United States to prohibit slavery, and it is safe to say that it fairly represented the attitude of most Vermonters. On the question of the constitutionality of the right of secession, the technical and legal questions involved, the average citizen was not greatly concerned, the possibility of such an act was too remote for him to consider.

Veneration for the Union and the Constitution based upon the principles enunciated by Daniel Webster in his famous reply to Hayne thirty years before had been his heritage.

According to the census, Morristown contained 1,751 inhabitants in 1860. Of this number, 168, or nearly one-tenth of her entire population, went to the front. When one stops to think that this number was recruited entirely from her virile young men, he realizes what it meant to the life of the town. The statistics gathered at the time of the erection of the Soldiers' Monument credited the town with 172 volunteers. According to the Roster of Vermont Volunteers in the War of the Rebellion, published by

the state in 1892, one of the men thus assigned, Charles Dodge, enlisted from another town, and this statement is confirmed by members of his family. Two others, Charles Rowell and George Levigne, are not found among the Vermont troops, but may have served with the soldiers of other states. Horace Elsworth is credited to Morristown in the Memorial Volume of the Soldiers of the Civil War and in Heminway's "Gazeteer," but to Underhill in the State Roster. C. W. Boardman, a native of Morristown, was first credited to Stowe, but upon his re-enlistment in December, 1863, was changed to Morristown.

Of this body of soldiers, one attained the rank of lieutenant-colonel, three became captains, six first lieutenants, three second lieutenants, five sergeants and fourteen corporals. This is no unusual record, but that most of them discharged their duties honorably is attested by the fact, reported in the official records, that fifteen men were wounded, seven died of wounds, and six were killed in action; that is, one-thirteenth of the whole number gave their lives for the Union cause, while the ratio for the Northern Army as a whole was one-twenty-fifth. Sixteen died of disease, while nine suffered the horrors of imprisonment and one of this number died at Andersonville.

Men from Morristown were found in eleven different Vermont regiments, in the Second Battery Light Artillery, the Second Regular United States Sharpshooters, the Frontier Cavalry, and the First Vermont Cavalry, but the Third, Fifth, Eighth, Eleventh, and Thirteenth Regiments contained more soldiers from here than the other organizations. So in briefly reviewing the town's contribution to the cause of the Union, the history of these regiments is given more in detail.

It is no exaggeration of the truth to say that the Northern Army contained no better troops than the famous "Old Brigade," the First Vermont Brigade, which was composed of the Second, Third, Fourth, Fifth, and Sixth Regiments, which were joined in May, 1864, by the Eleventh Vermont. The roll of its battles is the record of the major engagements of the Civil War from Lewinsville to Petersburg, and in its splendid achievements the soldiers from this town bore an honorable part.

Company E, of the Third Vermont, was the first company organized in Lamoille County, although individuals had volunteered previous to its formation. Into it flocked

twenty-one of the youth of the town, influenced in part by the fact that its first captain was Andrew J. Blanchard, principal of Peoples Academy, whom many of them had come to know and respect in that capacity. The rendezvous of the Third was at St. Johnsbury on the grounds of the Caledonia County Agricultural Society. The "Lamoille Newsdealer" thus briefly records the beginning of their great adventure:

"On June 12th the Lamoille Company left Morrisville for St. Johnsbury. Their friends gave them a ride most of the way and Col. Earle of this town, Mr. Whipple of Morrisville, Mr. Rankin of the Corners and others went along with teams to help them."

They received their baptism of fire at Lewinsville on September 11, 1861, and from that time on they participated in all the battles of this famous brigade. Of the twenty-one who marched away that bright June day, five never returned. Two of them, Sergt. Amos White and Edwin Burnham, were killed at the Battle of the Wilderness, and the other three, George R. Powers, Thomas F. Sawyer and Moses Sawyer, died of disease.

The Fifth Vermont, raised in response to Governor Holbrook's proclamation, was composed of ten companies, one of which was recruited at Hyde Park, and naturally contained many from this and adjacent towns. It had its rendezvous at St. Albans, and left for the front on September 17, 1861. According to Benedict's "Vermont In the Civil War," this regiment showed a larger percentage of killed and mortally wounded in action than any other Vermont regiment, and at the Battle of Savage Station it suffered the greatest loss in killed and wounded ever sustained by a Vermont regiment in action. Morristown gave one son, John Davis, to the Union cause on that battlefield. To the Fifth was accorded the perilous honor of leading the final assault on the enemy's line at Petersburg, and its colors were the first planted on the enemy's works.

The Eighth Vermont, recruited in January, 1862, together with the Seventh, was a part of Gen. Benjamin F. Butler's New England Division. Owing to the unhealthful conditions prevailing around Baton Rouge, the latter regiment had the dubious glory of losing more men by death from disease than any other regiment. One out of every three of the original number died from that cause, and Morristown's loss was in just that proportion, as three

out of the nine from here fell victims to the unsanitary surroundings, while one man, Joseph O. Kimball, was killed at the storming of Port Hudson. Later, in 1864, to their great joy the Eighth was sent north to join the Army of the Potomac. Company D, of the Eighth, was one of the companies which formed a permanent organization after the war, and as late as 1914 held its eighth annual reunion in Morrisville, with about sixty veterans present.

The Eleventh Vermont was the largest regiment sent from this state and contained the largest number of volunteers from this town. Between the twelfth and fifteenth of August, 1862, ten companies were recruited for it, and Company D, organized at Hyde Park under the captaincy of Urban A. Woodbury, contained twelve from this town, two of whom, Chester Dodge and D. J. Safford, were destined to have a colorful military experience. The lieutenant-colonel was Reuben C. Benton of Hyde Park, a rising young member of the Lamoille County Bar.

A little less than a year later, on July 11, 1863, the regiment was increased by the addition of Company L, under Capt. D. J. Safford of Morristown, which group was mustered in at Brattleboro with nine men from here, and in October of that year Company M, with its quota of local men, joined their comrades at the front. In all twenty-five men from this town fought in this regiment, whose losses in action in proportion to the time it served exceeded those of the other five regiments of the brigade.

Aroused by the reverses which the Union Army sustained in the Peninsular Campaign, in August, 1862, President Lincoln issued a call for 300,000 militia to serve for nine months. According to the General Order there would be no recruiting officers, but the town officials and patriotic citizens would be expected to handle the details of enlistment. The Morristown Company, formed in response to this appeal and containing men from Stowe, Eden, Cambridge, Wolcott, Johnson, and Westford also, was completed by September 8 and became Company E of the Thirteenth Vermont. Joseph J. Boynton of Stowe was its captain and afterwards was promoted to the rank of major. It was assembled at Brattleboro, and in October was sent to the front where it was joined with the Twelfth, Thirteenth, Fourteenth, Fifteenth, and Sixteenth Regiments to form the Second Vermont Brigade.

The most notable work of this body of troops was their

part in the repulse of Pickett's charge at the Battle of Gettysburg, an event which many a man of Company E counted the most important event in his military career. They returned to Brattleboro and were mustered out on July 21, 1863, only, in many cases, to re-enlist. In fact a surprising number of men who had tasted the realities of war upon the expiration of their term of enlistment re-entered the service, thus proving beyond question their devotion to the cause for which they had already suffered.

The victories of Gettysburg and Vicksburg led many to look for a speedy termination of the war. They little dreamed of the stubborn defense by the enemy which made the final surrender of Lee such a bloody affair. In August, 1863, Governor Holbrook issued an order for recruiting a new regiment. But enlistments were slow. The glamor of war which had tempted many adventurous boys to volunteer was gone. In addition the bounty for recruits in the new regiment was only \$100, a third of the sum offered to such as enlisted in the older organizations. Naturally any who were willing to enter the army preferred to fill vacancies in the existing regiments. Finally the War Department remedied the situation by equalizing the money paid, and early in 1864 the work of completing the companies of the Seventeenth Vermont was finished. Morristown was especially interested in Company C, which consisted of men from this and adjacent towns, and was commanded by Capt. Frank Kenfield, who had already learned the game of war in Company E, of the Thirteenth Vermont.

The company, consisting of eighty-six officers and men, was organized at Burlington, and went from there directly to the terrible Wilderness Campaign, where the list of the killed and wounded of the regiment exceeded that of some of the larger regiments. It joined the Brigade on the twenty-fifth of April, and on May 5 took an honorable part in the Battle of the Wilderness, where Captain Kenfield was shot through the left arm. From here they went to Petersburg, leaving two men, William Bassett and Corp. Lucian Bingham, on the battlefield of Cold Harbor. In the first attack on Petersburg, Morristown lost Corp. James Glines and Lieut. Guy H. Guyer, whom Benedict called "one of the bravest officers in the regiment." His death was deeply felt by his comrades, with whom he was very popular. He had first enlisted in

Company H, of the Ninth Vermont, and was promoted to the rank of captain in it. This regiment had been captured at Harper's Ferry, but as Stonewall Jackson could not hold or transport so large a number to Richmond, they were sent to a parole camp at Chicago to wait until exchanged. Later, much to their disgust, they were detailed to guard a body of Confederate prisoners sent to that city, and this no doubt led to Guyer's resignation. In February, 1863, he re-enlisted in Company C, Seventeenth Vermont, and fell early in the charge at Petersburg, shot through the left breast. Had he remained with the Ninth Regiment, he would undoubtedly have become its colonel.

On July 30, in the Battle of the Mine at Petersburg, Captain Kenfield, with others, was captured and the entire regiment suffered terribly, only one line officer and a few more than half the men surviving. In the final assault on that city and the lesser battles following this company was a credit to their state.

The men who enlisted in the other regiments and other branches of the service did their work as honorably as did they whose record has been given.

As the share of Morristown in the struggle was not unlike that of hundreds of other places, so the experiences of the following citizens from the town were typical of many others, but they are narrated because they were of local interest and they befell men whose families were long and favorably known here and give an idea of what participation in that conflict really involved.

One of the most varied experiences which befell a citizen of Morristown came to Frank Kenfield. Captain Kenfield, as he was always called in later years, was born in Morristown in 1838, the son of Asaph Kenfield, the first male child born in the town. After completing his education, Mr. Kenfield taught school for a year in Massachusetts, and then traveled through the South and West with the idea of locating there. He returned to his native town, however, where he engaged in the lumber business at the Corners. In response to the call for service, he enlisted in Company E, Thirteenth Vermont, one of the nine months regiments which formed the Second Brigade. In the repulse of Pickett's Charge at Gettysburg, Mr. Kenfield was wounded and later in the month he was mustered out by reason of the expiration of his term of enlistment. Like many others of his company, he did not leave his

country in its time of need, and was soon active in recruiting Company C of the Seventeenth Vermont, of which he was made captain.

The company left the state on the eighteenth of April, and in less than three weeks were in action at the Battle of the Wilderness, one of the bloodiest engagements of the war. Captain Kenfield, with two other Morristown men, was wounded and taken to the Georgetown Hospital. When able, he came home on a furlough, but returned to his regiment in time to participate in the ill-fated mine disaster near Petersburg. It was proposed to run a mine or gallery, blow up the works, and pave the way for a general assault on the city, but these plans miscarried and after the explosion the northern troops found themselves in the huge crater made by the explosion, unable to advance and the target for the murderous fire of the enemy. When the order to retreat finally came, Captain Kenfield was one of many captured by an Alabama regiment.

Colored troops had been used in the Northern Army in this engagement, and the story was current in Petersburg that, if the Union assault had been successful, the city would have been given over to the negroes for plunder. This enraged the Southerners so that these prisoners were treated a little worse than was the average captive. The officers were marched through the streets of the city the next day in a column formed of white officers and negro privates in alternate ranks amid the jeers and jibes of the enemy. "Birds of a feather flock together" greeted their ears, and some were even wounded by their guards. All their valuables were taken from them, but Captain Kenfield saved his gold watch and chain by concealing them in his boot.

He and one other officer were taken to Danville, Va., and later to Columbia, S. C., where they were confined in the Richford County jail. Here their lot was pitiable. Their rations consisted for the most part of corn meal and sorghum, and as Captain Kenfield could not eat the latter he would probably have starved had he not met a Southern officer who was a brother Mason. This friend in need pawned the gold watch and chain of his adversary for \$700 Confederate money, and with that Captain Kenfield managed to secure food until seven months later, on March 1, 1865, he was exchanged and six weeks later was mustered out.

Following the war Captain Kenfield engaged in farming and stock and produce raising and buying. For four years he was president of the Vermont Sugar Makers' Association, and represented the town in 1884 at Montpelier, where he was active in securing an appropriation for the Soldiers' Home at Bennington, of which he was a trustee at the time of his death, in 1914. He served as Senator from Lamoille County in 1894, besides filling a variety of local offices, but he was never too busy to be a loyal and active member of the local G. A. R. Post.

Another son of Morristown who reflected honor upon himself and his community was Darius J. Safford, whose family was long and favorably known in this section of the state. Mr. Safford enlisted as a private in Company D, of the Eleventh Vermont, in response to the call issued by Governor Holbrook in July, 1862. The government was at that time in special need of heavy artillery to garrison the forts, and by order of the Secretary of War this regiment was made a heavy artillery regiment, its official designation being First Artillery, Eleventh Vermont Volunteers, with orders to increase the companies from ten to twelve. On the eleventh of July following, Company L was mustered in at Brattleboro, with D. J. Safford as its captain.

The first serious fighting in which it engaged was in the Wilderness campaign, in 1864. At Spottsylvania one of its number, Stephen R. Wilson, was fatally wounded, and a few days later at Cold Harbor this company, with others, suffered heavily, and Captain Safford was mentioned in the official report as conspicuous for gallantry and good conduct. A few days later on, June 23, 1864, occurred the affair of the Weldon Road, the saddest day in the history of the regiment. In the attempt to cut the railroad at this point the troops were supported and guarded by certain companies of the Eleventh. Captain Safford was in charge of one section of the skirmish line and his account of the affair is quoted from Benedict's "Vermont in the Civil War":

"About one hundred and fifty yards before I reached the line, I found Major Fleming in a hollow surrounded on three sides by some rails. His orders to me were 'Extend the line to the left till you connect with the Fourth Vermont, and hold the line at all hazards, reporting to me every half hour'. I found the men busy covering them-

selves with rails, logs or whatever they could find. I extended the line until I made it as thin as I dared, but found no connection with any troops on the left. I did find a much stronger line, of the enemy, than our own, a short distance in front of us, and quite a brisk firing was kept up. I returned leaving Lieut. J. H. Macomber in charge of the left, and reported to Major Fleming, and about that time the Fourth Vermont, under Major Pratt, came up on our rear, instead of on the left of our line, and there remained so far as I know until the surrender. Finding there was to be no connection on the left I then drew in the line somewhat to strengthen it. About this time Captain Beattie came in from the front with the division of sharpshooters. He said: 'Captain, if you don't get out of this you will catch h—l', adding that the enemy were in force at the front. Soon after this I met Lieut.-Colonel Pingree, division officer of the day, on or near the left of our line and suggested that the line be drawn back nearer to supports; he replied, 'The orders are to hold the line at all hazards'. I think previous to my seeing Colonel Pingree one attack had been made upon us and after a while another was made, but the men being well covered, we suffered little from either. Soon after the second attack I became aware that a force was working around our left flank. Upon stating these facts to Major Fleming, and that we must retreat or be captured, he said he was ordered to hold that position and must be captured rather than abandon it. At five o'clock P. M., our ammunition was almost exhausted, and we were covered by the enemy in front, on our left flank and partly in our left rear. The enemy then began to cover our right flank, and when at last, about sundown, the Major gave me permission to see if I could find a place where I could take the command out, I personally saw the circle completed and the enemy's left and right unite in rear of our right flank."

Gen. L. A. Grant afterwards stated he did not know why this small force was kept at the front or if kept there why it was not supported, but, through no fault of their own, the regiment sustained the greatest loss of any Vermont regiment in one action. Nine men were killed, thirty-one wounded and 261 missing. Among the missing was Captain Safford, who, with seventeen other officers, was taken prisoner. They were carried to Petersburg, and the day following were sent to Richmond, where they

were confined in Libby Prison until June 30, when they were sent by railroad to Macon, Georgia.

The men were naturally on the alert to escape before they were carried still farther into the enemy's country. At a point near Lynchburg, Va., the railroad track had been torn up in a Union raid so the prisoners were marched to the Roanoke station, and halted under guard for the night on the banks of the Roanoke River. Here Major Safford and two associates made their escape by dodging into a clump of willows, and crawling off through the bushes. After swimming the river, they lay in the woods until dark and then started to the northwest, traveling by night and resting by day. They were fed and directed by negroes. At one point they were hunted by a provost guard with bloodhounds, and one man was captured and taken back to Libby Prison. The other two, by separate ways, traversed the Alleghany Mountains and reached the Union lines at Beverly, West Virginia, within twelve hours of each other, having traveled on foot about 350 miles.

Both men were granted furloughs to visit their homes, but returned to their regiment in time to participate in the Battle of the Opequon, where both were wounded. Captain Safford recovered sufficiently to have an honorable part in the final assault at Petersburg on April 2, 1865, being in command of one of the battalions. As a reward for his bravery he was appointed major.

In June, 1865, the original members of the regiment and the recruits whose term of service would expire before October first were mustered out, and the remainder were consolidated into a battalion of four companies of heavy artillery under the command of Major Safford, who was promoted to the rank of lieutenant-colonel and stationed at Fort Foote, Md., for the defense of Washington. The following August these troops were mustered out and Lieut.-Colonel Safford returned home to his duties in connection with his father's gristmill, which he had dropped upon enlisting.

About 1883 he entered the government employ in the pension department, and was stationed at Augusta, Me., and later in Concord, N. H., Washington, D. C., and Minneapolis, Minn. When obliged to give up active work, he came back home to die after a painful lingering illness from cancer. He testified to his love for the place by

remembering the First Congregational Church and the Morristown Centennial Library with legacies.

Another incident in many respects typical of hundreds, **but in** one feature unique, was that of William Preston **Gates**, who received his discharge by direct order of President Lincoln.

Mr. Gates was the grandson of Lieut. Nathan Gates, one of the pioneers of Cadys Falls, and at the outbreak of the Civil War had recently passed his fourteenth birthday. Like other boys he was swept away by the martial spirit of the period, and finally persuaded his reluctant mother to permit him to enlist. When Company D, of the Fifth Vermont, left for the front in September, 1861, he was in its ranks as a fifer. The year following, his widowed mother lost her only other child, a daughter. Thus bereaved, she began to think of securing his discharge, basing her appeal upon the ground of her lonely condition, his extreme youth, and the fact that he had already served more than two years. She left for Washington and attempted to see Secretary Stanton, but being only one of a large group there for that purpose and without influential friends, she was unsuccessful. She then decided to appeal to the President himself and to her surprise soon gained admittance to him.

She told her story which, after all, differed only in details from the many he was hearing daily. But it struck a sympathetic chord in Lincoln's great heart, and he told her if she would go before the Secretary of War and take oath to the facts she had told him, he would order her son's discharge. So he wrote his order addressed to Secretary Stanton and when she told him of her fruitless attempt to obtain an audience with that official, Mr. Lincoln wrote on the lower left hand corner of the envelope which is now a prized possession in the Gates family, "Please see this lady. A. Lincoln."

Thus armed, Mrs. Gates was soon able to see the Secretary, secure her son's discharge, and start for home. In January, 1865, Mr. Gates re-enlisted in the Frontier Cavalry, and served until the end of the war. In after years he went to the Middle West, and his death occurred at Wakefield, Kans.

Back of the men at the front there must always be the united support of the citizenry at home if successful

The first of these is the fact that the earth is not a perfect sphere, but is flattened at the poles and bulged at the equator. This is due to the centrifugal force of rotation.

The second is the fact that the earth is not a perfect solid, but is composed of various layers of different materials. The outermost layer is the crust, which is composed of rocks and minerals. Below the crust is the mantle, which is composed of molten material. At the center of the earth is the core, which is composed of molten iron and nickel.

The third is the fact that the earth is not a perfect sphere, but is flattened at the poles and bulged at the equator. This is due to the centrifugal force of rotation. The fourth is the fact that the earth is not a perfect solid, but is composed of various layers of different materials. The outermost layer is the crust, which is composed of rocks and minerals. Below the crust is the mantle, which is composed of molten material. At the center of the earth is the core, which is composed of molten iron and nickel.

The fifth is the fact that the earth is not a perfect sphere, but is flattened at the poles and bulged at the equator. This is due to the centrifugal force of rotation. The sixth is the fact that the earth is not a perfect solid, but is composed of various layers of different materials. The outermost layer is the crust, which is composed of rocks and minerals. Below the crust is the mantle, which is composed of molten material. At the center of the earth is the core, which is composed of molten iron and nickel.

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The ninth is the fact that the earth is not a perfect sphere, but is flattened at the poles and bulged at the equator. This is due to the centrifugal force of rotation. The tenth is the fact that the earth is not a perfect solid, but is composed of various layers of different materials. The outermost layer is the crust, which is composed of rocks and minerals. Below the crust is the mantle, which is composed of molten material. At the center of the earth is the core, which is composed of molten iron and nickel.

The eleventh is the fact that the earth is not a perfect sphere, but is flattened at the poles and bulged at the equator. This is due to the centrifugal force of rotation. The twelfth is the fact that the earth is not a perfect solid, but is composed of various layers of different materials. The outermost layer is the crust, which is composed of rocks and minerals. Below the crust is the mantle, which is composed of molten material. At the center of the earth is the core, which is composed of molten iron and nickel.

war is to be waged. Let us now turn to this phase of Morristown's war record.

It is a matter of history that Vermont's response to the call of President Lincoln was prompt and generous. At the special session of the Legislature, convened on April 25, 1861, eleven days after the fall of Fort Sumpter was known and the first call for volunteers reached the state, that body appropriated one million dollars for war expenses and provided for the organizing and equipping of six more regiments in addition to the one already called, for two years' service. Each private was to receive seven dollars per month of state pay in addition to the thirteen dollars offered by the United States government, and the relief of the families of volunteers was provided for in cases of destitution.

But the townspeople who had just given twenty-one of the best of their youth to the Third Vermont were not content to let the pecuniary side of the transaction rest there. At a special town meeting, called on September 2, 1862, they voted to pay fifty dollars as a special bounty to each volunteer who served in the armies of the United States for nine months, one-half payable when he was mustered in and the rest when mustered out and "extra pay of seven dollars per month if the present law did not secure the same or the state pay it."

It will be remembered that following the victories at Vicksburg and Gettysburg the recruiting for the Seventeenth Vermont lagged somewhat, due in part to the hope that the war was nearing its end and partly to the action of the government in offering larger bounties to the men who re-enlisted in the old regiments. To stimulate enlistment, at a special town meeting, called in December, 1863, the town voted to pay a bounty of \$300 to all recruits in order to fill the quota of the town, and a tax of fifty cents on a dollar of the Grand List was raised to meet this additional expense.

Once again after the terrible Wilderness Campaign had depleted the ranks of the men at the front and sapped the courage of the non-combatants at home, a meeting was held on July 2, 1864, and it was voted to pay a bounty of \$500 to each recruit and the following resolution was passed: "In view of the coming call for soldiers and to the end that a draft may be avoided in this town we earnestly desire and request the selectmen to use all and

every effort to raise a sufficient number of men to fill the quota of the town for the next requisition that may be made." A tax of eighty cents on a dollar of the Grand List was voted to meet this demand. Thus loyally the town aligned itself with others throughout the state and nation to care for her sons at the front and to support the government.

Women played a much less prominent part in the Civil War than in the World War, and there was no such carefully organized activity as that of the Red Cross. Yet an Auxiliary to the Sanitary Commission was formed which met to prepare bandages, to knit socks, and to make those little toilet articles which testified to the continuing love and interest of the dear ones at home.

Among other contributions of the town to the war may well be mentioned the services of Dr. Horace Powers, to whom fell the happier task of saving human life than of taking it. Following the terrible Wilderness Campaign in May, 1864, the wounded were taken to Fredericksburg, which was soon taxed to its utmost by the influx. Its churches, public buildings, and larger dwelling houses were filled to their limits with thousands of victims of the struggle. The regular surgical force was entirely inadequate, and Governor Smith and Surgeon-General Thayer went there in person to see what could be done for the welfare of the Vermont troops. As a result of their personal investigation, fifteen or twenty of the best surgeons and physicians in the state were sent to assist, and among this number was Dr. Powers. Later the wounded were brought home to army hospitals at Burlington, Brattleboro, and Montpelier, where more than 2,500 were cared for.

MORRISVILLE HOME GUARDS

In the fall of 1864, about the time of the Fenian Raid, military feeling rode high and a company known as the Morrisville Home Guards was organized, with George W. Doty, just returned from splendid service at the front, as its captain; P. K. Gleed, first lieutenant, and D. K. Hickok, second lieutenant, but this martial spirit soon died down, and was dormant for more than a half century until once more aroused by the exigencies of the World War.

THE SPANISH-AMERICAN WAR

Although a Vermonter, Senator Redfield Proctor, by his speech in the Senate crystallized public opinion in favor of intervention in Cuba, and two other sons of the state, Admiral Dewey and Capt. Charles Clark, were among the most popular heroes of the Spanish-American War, that conflict aroused little enthusiasm in Morristown. According to the official records none enlisted, although Glenn W. Raymond, a native of the town but then residing in Johnson, served in the ranks. On the whole this struggle left the town untouched and not until two decades later did its citizens once more feel the urge to take up arms again.

THE WORLD WAR

When the World War broke out, the interest of the citizens of Morristown was the general concern with which any intelligent people follow an event of such tremendous significance as this promised to be. Their most direct contact with it came through the letters printed in the local papers from George W. Drown, Jr., whose family resided in Morrisville. This young man, though not a native of the place, had visited here and was known locally. While working in Alberta, he enlisted in August, 1914, and saw five years' service under the Canadian colors and his letters home conveyed more intimately than newspaper accounts could what life at the front was like.

As the months passed and America's relations with Germany grew more critical, it became evident that we were being drawn into the whirlpool of war. The same spirit which had animated their forefathers led at least fifty-six young men to volunteer for active military service. With the advent of April, that month so fateful in America's history, and the formal declaration of war on April sixth, the number who went to Fort Ethan Allen to enlist increased, since many hoped thus to form a part of the First Vermont Infantry Regiment, an organization which might exist as a distinct unit and represent Vermont in this gigantic conflict as the various state regiments did in the Civil War. Their disappointment can well be imagined when on August 18 orders came from the Northeastern Department to transfer about 350 men and officers from the First Vermont Infantry Regiment to the

newly formed Twenty-Sixth Division, and in less than a week's time they entrained at Fort Ethan Allen for Camp Bartlett. With similar groups from the northeastern states they combined to form the famous "Yankee Division," the pride of all New England. Later in the season still others joined the various units of this organization, and as a result this division contained more men from Morristown than did any other. But it is significant of the magnitude and complexity of the war machine and the strain upon the morale of the men that these twenty-two soldiers served in seven different branches of the division. Thus that comradeship which would have meant so much in a distant land amid the hardships of war was largely lacking. The sixty-three men who served overseas were connected with twelve different branches, viz.: Infantry Regiments, Field Artillery, Machine Gun Battalions, Pioneer Infantry, Depot Brigade, Coast Artillery Corps, Motor Transport Corps, Engineers, Sanitary Squadron, Ammunition Train, Ordnance Department, Repair Unit of the Motor Transport Corps, and Supply Company, to say nothing of the different phases of the work in the navy. War had become a complex and terrible thing.

According to the official records, the first Morristown lad to go overseas was Perley Laird, who had enlisted at Fort Ethan Allen in June and arrived in Europe on September 16, 1917. A week later, on September 23, Eugene Burroughs, Edward Emmons, and Percy Sweetser landed, the vanguard of that larger group which found their way across the submarine infested Atlantic and took their places beside the Allies.

It is not possible to tell in detail the story of the Twenty-Sixth Division, which has an honorable place in the history of the World War. It may be said in brief that in October these troops were assigned to a winter training area in the vicinity of Neufchateau, in the Province of the Vosges. Here, through the bitter winter of 1917-1918, the boys became proficient in target practice, bayonet drill, trench digging, trench warfare and the other forms of modern combat. In January, 1918, the training became more intensive, for the division was soon to go to the front. Early in February it was sent to the Chemin-des-Dames sector, where for six weeks they became acquainted with the horrors of battle. Scarcely had they returned to their former training ground when they were sent to occupy the

Toul sector, where they remained until called to participate in the Champagne-Marne defensive, the Aisne-Marne offensive, and at last in the Meuse-Argonne offensive, where up to eleven o'clock of November 11 they were in action. It is a matter of record that the Twenty-Sixth was chosen to form a part of the Army of Occupation and march into Germany, but it was so weakened by the rigorous service of the last three weeks that the honor had to be declined.

The story of the Twenty-Sixth has been given more fully than that of any other division since it contained the largest percent of local men, but the record of the other units is no less worthy. Of the three men killed in action, the first, Smith Warren, who was killed in the Aisne-Marne offensive, belonged to the Fourth Division; the second, Ernest Ward, was in the Twenty-Sixth; the third, Morton Stiles, was in the Seventy-Eighth. A fourth, Eugene Burroughs, who was wounded in the Muese-Argonne offensive and died from the effects, belonged to the Twenty-Sixth.

It will be remembered that almost as deadly as the shells and poisonous gas was the influenza. While it took heavy toll from the civilians in their homes, it was especially fatal to the men in the crowded training camps, and it was here that three others from Morristown were vanquished by disease. The first was Claude Chaplin, who was credited to Rochester, N. H. He had been a resident here; his grandfather, Joseph Chaplin, had a fine record in the Civil War. While living here, he had tried to enlist at Fort Ethan Allen, but was rejected. About a year later the family moved to New Hampshire and he tried again, was accepted, and sent to Camp Greene, Charlotte, N. C., where he died of pneumonia. The remains were brought to Morristown for interment in the family lot at Mountain View Cemetery. The second victim of disease was Karl Kramer, who was stationed at Camp Colt in Pennsylvania. He had been assigned to the Medical Corps of the Tank Service. When the epidemic of influenza broke out, he volunteered to care for the sick, contracted the disease, and died on October 5, 1918. His remains were brought home and interred in Riverside Cemetery. Four months later Herbert Wright, who is officially accredited to the Town of Cambridge, but had been for a considerable time a clerk in the Rexall Drug Store, died of disease at Staten Island.

This war was a world war in every sense of the word. Not only did it include nearly all the civilized nations, but, more than any other struggle, it involved the entire civilian population who were organized and grouped together to back up the men at the front.

The first of these various organizations was the Committee of Public Safety, which was formed even before war was officially declared. On March 22, 1917, Governor Graham, in accordance with a plan adopted by the other New England States, appointed such a committee to cooperate with the Federal Government in recruiting soldiers, speeding up production, and aiding in conservation. Hon. F. G. Fleetwood of this town was a member of this committee, serving on the important sub-committee of publicity. Both Mr. Fleetwood and Justice G. M. Powers were among the public speakers which this organization furnished as they were needed. The state was subdivided into districts, each with its own local directors, and, in this district, Justice G. M. Powers, Lieut.-Gov. R. W. Hulburt of Hyde Park, J. M. Kelley of Morristown, M. C. Lovejoy of Stowe, with F. M. Small of this town as secretary and treasurer, formed this local body.

On May 18 the Selective Service Law was signed by the President who designated June 5, 1917, as the day upon which all males between the ages of twenty-one and thirty-one, inclusive, should present themselves in the town which was their legal residence or the town in which they could vote, and register. The local Registration Board consisted of Moderator T. C. Cheney, Town Clerk A. A. Niles, Health Officer W. T. Slayton, together with F. G. Fleetwood, M. P. Maurice, L. M. Munson and J. M. Kelley. Dr. C. W. Bates served on the County Exemption Board. One hundred and ninety-nine young men, about seven per cent of the population of the town, thus registered.

Registration was quickly followed by the first of the Liberty Loan drives, in which the town went "over the top" by a subscription of \$64,500. Had someone told its citizens that five times in succession they would buy bonds to the extent they did, the statement would have been greeted with incredulity to say the least. Nearly a half century had elapsed since they had been called upon to sacrifice in a common cause such as this.

VERMONT VOLUNTEER MILITIA

When it became certain that the National Guard would be called into active service, thus leaving the state without any form of military protection, the Governor caused an executive order to be issued asking for the formation of a force of twelve companies of not more than fifty-three men each, to be called the First Regiment Vermont Volunteer Militia. The men must be American citizens or aliens who had declared their intention of becoming citizens who were at least thirty-one years of age and not more than fifty, or men between the ages of twenty-one and thirty-one who had been rejected from the draft because of slight physical disqualifications or dependent relatives. While they served without pay unless brought into active service, they received such clothing and equipment as was necessary. So generous was the response to this call that within a month after the executive order was issued the companies were established and the commissioned officers appointed.

Company F was located at Morrisville and included men from here and a few from adjacent towns. The following officers were appointed: Captain, L. M. Munson; First Lieutenant, J. M. Kelley; Second Lieutenant, Craig O. Burt of Stowe. A school of intensive instruction for the officers was held at Norwich University, Northfield, from July 5 to 14, and the men returned to the business of drilling the recruits who took up the work with enthusiasm and aptitude. Some months later, in May, 1918, Company F acted as host at the first May muster of the Second Battalion of the Vermont Volunteer Militia, which included Company E from St. Albans, Company G from St. Johnsbury and Company H of Newport. The fair ground was the site of the rendezvous, and the manoeuvres executed there indicated that the state was not without military protection should an emergency arise. The grim background of war gave the occasion a seriousness which the old June training lacked. This organization was not demobilized until June, 1919.

PUBLIC MEETINGS

The World War as fought was unique in many respects and especially in the different factors which entered into the contest. Never before had printers' ink

and propaganda played so important a part. Millions of dollars was spent in this country alone in advertising matter sent out in connection with the Liberty Loans and the various drives, while public meetings in every little hamlet throughout the country aroused the people to the white heat of sacrificial giving.

The first public meeting held in this town for any of the various organizations which served throughout the war was a union gathering held at the Methodist Church for the purpose of raising funds for books for the soldiers. This movement was sponsored by the American Library Association, which undertook, according to its slogan, to raise "A million dollars for a million books for a million soldiers." Books were recognized by all the nations as one of the best aids for keeping up the morale of the troops and besides this first campaign for money the March following a drive for books was made in which the local library participated by collecting and forwarding them to the state headquarters, from which they were sent to the various training camps. This first mass meeting of October 7, 1917, was addressed by local speakers only, and \$126 was raised.

Ten days later a War Convention for Lamoille County was held at the town hall, which building proved entirely inadequate to accommodate the crowd which came, and an overflow meeting was held in the Congregational Church. At this meeting the people were given the opportunity of hearing men who had a wide outlook upon the situation and the events which led up to it. Prof. W. B. Guthrie of the College of the City of New York; Hon. W. W. Gilbert, former governor-general of the Philippines; Col. C. S. Bigelow, representing food control; and Joseph O'Toole of Washington, D. C., were the speakers who aroused the patriotism of their hearers to a high pitch.

FOOD REGULATION

By the time the United States had entered the war it was evident that the struggle had become a process of gradual wearing out the contestants with victory on the side having the strongest reserves of supplies and men, and that one great service in which everyone could engage was to produce and conserve food. As the months passed wheat, meat, and sugar became of the greatest importance.

So October 21-28, 1917, became Food Crusade Week. The Food Administration force from Herbert Hoover, who had been appointed in August, 1917, down to the local officers had been completed. J. M. Kelley and Mrs. Harriet Ide of this town had been made chairmen of the county and the Rev. W. T. Best and Mrs. Charles Chapin had charge of the campaign in the town. The Campfire Girls and Boy Scouts distributed the cards throughout the town, and by the end of the week 488 families were enrolled in the food conservation campaign and were offering to abstain in a large measure from the foods which had always been their staple diet.

The menu as planned by the National Food Administration was as follows:

Monday and Wednesday	Tuesday and Thursday	Friday
Wheatless day	Meatless day	Wheatless meal
Meatless meal	Wheatless meal	Meatless meal
Saturday	Sunday	
Porkless day	Wheatless meal	
Wheatless meal	Meatless meal	

With the purchase of each pound of wheat flour it was necessary to buy an equal quantity of substitutes such as rye, buckwheat, oatmeal, etc. Recipes for the use of these substitutes were freely circulated and housewives began to adapt themselves to a new type of cooking. In some cases where there were invalids or semi-invalids these regulations worked a real hardship, but for the most part they were generally observed.

In July, 1918, the sugar ration cards were introduced, limiting the amount of sugar to from two to five pounds per person per month, and the disagreeable task of handling these cards was given to the Rev. W. T. Best. Later the cards were changed allowing three pounds to a person and the purchase of a month's supply at one time was permitted. Hooverizing had become a part of the daily routine of life and the slogan "Food Will Win the War" had become an accepted truth.

Less than three weeks after the County War Convention, came another union service at the Congregational Church to open a drive for funds for the Y. M. C. A. This

meeting was addressed by Congressman Frank L. Greene of St. Albans and D. M. Claghorn of Boston, who was state campaign director. T. C. Cheney was chairman for Lamoille County, and so heartily did both young and old respond that over \$1,700 was raised for this branch of war work. It will be remembered that one feature of this drive as later developed was the enlisting of the boys to earn and give ten dollars each. This matter of organizing the boys for this effort was left to the Rev. Frank Stockwell and fifty-three boys from Peoples Academy and the upper grades pledged and turned in the required amount.

The work of the Y. M. C. A. was of especial interest here since several people well known to local residents were engaged in that form of war work. Supt. B. E. Merriam, a native of Elmore but a graduate of Peoples Academy, and then residing in Bellows Falls, was among the first to volunteer for service overseas. Later J. M. Kelley from here and M. G. Morse, a Peoples Academy graduate; the Rev. C. C. St. Clare, a former pastor of the Congregational Church, who had recently gone to New York State; and M. S. Stone, graduate and former principal of Peoples Academy, saw duty overseas, while the Rev. Frank Stockwell of the Universalist Church served in Y work at Camp Devens and later entered the Chaplain's Training School at Louisville, Ky., received his commission as chaplain, and was prepared to go over when peace was declared.

The campaign for the Y. M. C. A. was followed at once by the Second Liberty Loan drive, when through posters, newspapers, and speakers the way was prepared for the canvass conducted by willing workers.

THE FUEL SITUATION

As November advanced people became aware of the fact that they were face to face with another serious problem, that of winter weather, and a shortage of fuel. While this lack doubtless aggravated the consciousness of the cold, still that it was not simply a state of mind is proved by the weather reports. The following extracts from the local newspaper speak for themselves: "December 31st local thermometers registered from 40 to 50 degrees below zero and all records for forty-seven years

were broken. On January 27th, 1918, thermometers registered from 20 to 50 degrees, according to kind, condition, make, and location. On February 4th and 5th there was a regular western blizzard. The thermometers registered from 24 to 38 degrees below in the morning and 23 degrees below at noon while the wind blew a gale. The evening train from the east was cancelled and the first mail from Burlington came at 9:00 P. M." Again on February 9 there was another blizzard which tied up train service. On March 10 another blizzard nearly broke all March records. This was perhaps the last struggle of winter, for mild weather came on and the ice went out of the Lamoille River on March 31. In the weeks following people began work on the land, eager to do their part in raising food. In the village, lawns were plowed up, and on the farms all available land was tilled, and everyone started work on their "war gardens." But it seemed as though the forces controlling the weather were on the side of the enemy when people awoke on the morning of June 20 to find there had been a killing frost which ruined corn, beans, and in some instances potatoes. At Northfield, Vt., the official record was twenty-eight degrees and weather bureau reports indicated that it broke all June records since 1816.

A diary, whose record was unofficial but probably fairly accurate, reports that there were fourteen days in December, seven days in January, six days in February and three in March when the mercury went below zero. Such an unprecedented winter as this would have meant careful planning on the part of many to avoid suffering under normal economic conditions. With the fuel shortage that faced the country, it was appalling. The unusual demand for coal to supply battleships and auxiliary craft, for the manufacture of war supplies, and for heating the military cantonments, together with the reduction of the number of men working at the mines and the difficulties in securing transportation made the problem of securing coal for the state a serious one.

In September, 1917, the State Fuel Administrator, H. J. M. Jones of Montpelier was appointed, and in each town where there was a coal dealer a local fuel committee was designated who should regulate the local price and distribution of wood and coal, and conduct a local campaign to secure economy in the use of all fuel. The

Morristown committee consisted of L. M. Munson and C. A. Slayton. When on November 1 an appeal was made to supplement coal with wood, the village bought one woodlot and the stumpage on another and held a supply of four-foot wood on hand which was sold out at a reasonable price in small lots. This was not meant to interfere in any way with those farmers who brought in their regular amounts which were quickly bought up. It was rather an emergency measure which prevented real suffering. Sometimes as many as thirty cords a day were distributed, and over 2,000 cords were sold in all.

There was some coal available. The local newspaper reports in December that "coal has been doled out during the past week to families having babies and no wood stoves for heating their houses, 300 to 500 pounds to a family." In the meantime everyone joined in conserving fuel. All rooms in private houses not necessary for daily use were closed; beginning with the last of December the library was open only one day per week; services were held in the vestries of some of the churches instead of the auditoriums; and in common with other towns, schools did not begin after the Christmas vacation until January 14. On January 28 came the first of the "heatless Mondays," when all manufacturing plants, business offices, etc., were forbidden to use fuel unless the nature of the business made it necessary. The winter following, the supply of coal was limited, and many became acquainted with the peculiarities of soft or bituminous coal and buckwheat coal, but the wood situation was well in hand and there was no suffering, only inconvenience.

In February, 1918, through a new ruling of the Provost Marshal General, men not physically fit for the army but able to perform other duties were called and this order took fourteen more youths.

On March 5 a Win-the-War meeting was held in connection with the town meeting in response to a request sent out by Governor Graham. In common with other towns throughout the state, at eleven o'clock all other business was suspended, the Governor's letter was read and Justice G. M. Powers read a patriotic address prepared by the State Committee of Public Safety.

April brought the Third Liberty Loan, the campaign for which was opened on April 26 with a rally and a parade which included the school children. Morristown's quota

was \$60,100, and over \$65,000 was subscribed. In this campaign a Woman's Committee functioned for the first time and secured \$15,500.

In June, twelve more boys who had become twenty-one since the last date of registration were enrolled preparatory to entering the service. June and July also saw the development of the drive to purchase War Savings Stamps and Thrift Stamps. Justice G. M. Powers was county chairman and the Rev. W. T. Best, Mrs. Harriet Ide and Miss Lou Slocum had charge of the local work. The allotment for the state was \$20 per capita and an intensive campaign to attain this goal was put on. A committee of thirty young people canvassed the town and the campaign closed with a rally at the town hall, in which the school children participated. The town did not reach its quota as it did in the various Liberty Loans, but it did raise over \$34,500 in these small sums, which was an average of \$13.03 per capita. This was less than the average of \$13.90 for the state, but in excess of the per capita of \$9.64 for the nation.

In September, the possible duration of the war was brought forcibly home by a further registration of all men between the ages of eighteen and twenty and between thirty-two and forty-five. This undoubtedly gave momentum to the Fourth Liberty Loan drive, which started on September 28. W. M. Sargent, who had conducted the three previous campaigns, had been made county chairman, so Charles M. Chapin succeeded him as local manager in the last two drives. The "Fighting Fourth Liberty Loan" had added impetus from the War Relic train which visited Morrisville on October 1. It consisted of two flat bottom cars, one box car, and one sleeper, and the flat cars were mounted with guns, bombs, shells, parts of airplanes and other implements of war. It arrived at 8:30 A. M. and remained here three hours. By actual count 4,267 persons passed through the cars and inspected their contents. Speeches were made by A. J. R. Helmus of the New England Liberty Loan Committee; William H. Kenney, an American, who volunteered as an ambulance driver; Private Ketchum of Putney, Vt., a member of the 101st Ammunition Train, who had been gassed; County Chairman W. M. Sargent, and Lieut.-Gov. R. W. Hulburt of Hyde Park. Two Frenchmen, decorated with the highest military emblems of the French army, accompanied the train. The

Morrisville-Stowe Band was in attendance, and the Home Guards were on duty at the station. As a result \$6,500 worth of bonds were subscribed for on the spot. The Woman's Loan Committee also put on a Community Sing which was a success both in numbers and enthusiasm. The Morristown quota for the Fourth Loan was \$120,200 and the amount actually raised was \$145,200, of which over \$24,000 was raised by the women. It is a significant fact that there were 686 subscribers to this fund, or practically one in four of the entire population of the town.

In September, also, the organization of the War Work Council of the Y. W. C. A. was completed. Mary Jean Simpson, then principal of Peoples Academy, was county chairman, and Mrs. T. C. Cheney was local chairman. In this campaign the girls between the ages of ten and twenty were enrolled and pledged to earn five dollars each. In the meantime it had become evident that all the different welfare organizations were in need of money with which to continue their work and were about to launch a drive for funds. At the wise suggestion of President Wilson, it was decided to combine these various appeals into one intensive campaign. In this United War Work Campaign, T. C. Cheney was county chairman and W. M. Sargent county treasurer and M. P. Maurice town chairman. The highspot in this drive was the rally held on the evening of November 7, the day on which the great peace hoax swept the country. The mass meeting was addressed by Guy Potter Benton of the University of Vermont and others. By that time, the peace report was denied and the necessity of continuing the welfare work was stressed even though peace came soon. There was pledged for this work \$5,200.

Early in the afternoon of November 7, the citizens were startled by the ringing of the church bells. One after another they joined the chorus, not tolling as if to announce some calamity, but ringing joyously as if telling good news. The bells were soon joined by the blowing of whistles and as people rushed out to inquire the cause of the outburst they were met by the joyful news that the armistice had been signed. An excited throng soon gathered at the Randall Hotel, where soon there blazed a huge bonfire fed by boxes, old wagons, hayracks, anything the excited crowd could get hold of.

Four days later when the great deed was actually consummated another celebration was staged, less spontaneous, but no less joyful. This time the bonfire was made at the junction of Park and Main Streets and music by the band, speeches, and a parade all gave expression to the happiness which everywhere prevailed.

THE RED CROSS

The World War brought to public attention an organization which had been functioning for some time, but had not been fully appreciated before, the Red Cross. Miss Mary Moody was president of the local chapter throughout the war and gave untiringly of her time and strength to direct its activities. The bank directors gave up the second floor of the bank for a work room, and here day after day groups of busy women met to make surgical dressings, bandages, knitted sponges, and all the other articles necessary for use in the hospitals, while at home young and old worked on socks, sweaters, mufflers, helmets, and other articles used to bring comfort to the men at the front.

The treasurer of the society reported for the year beginning in October, 1917, receipts of \$4,000, aside from the labor contributed, while this branch had the proud distinction of not paying out a cent for overhead expenses. Fuel, trucking, rent and all such expenses were freely given. The women on the Randolph Road, at the Corners, on the LaPorte Road, and on West Hill were organized and did splendid work. From the girls in the Junior Red Cross in the lower grades at school to the oldest residents in town, all were proud to have a part in the service. Three of the valued workers were Mrs. Esther Spaulding, who was eighty-six years old; Mrs. C. M. Boynton, eighty-nine; and Mrs. Alma Shaw, ninety-five.

The latter days of the war were marked by one of the most severe epidemics which ever swept the world, the influenza. While Morristown was extremely fortunate in being comparatively free from its ravages, it greatly affected the activities of those closing weeks of the war. That the loss of life was not greater here was undoubtedly due to the prompt action of the local Board of Health, which closed all places for public meetings, all churches, schools, clubs, etc., on October 2, an action which was taken by the State Board of Health a few days later. At that time there had been only three cases in town and only

one death, but Barre, Montpelier, Waterbury, Stowe and Hardwick were severely afflicted and the week following an embargo was laid upon travel to and from these towns, such persons being kept in quarantine six days. These measures proved so effective that after a month the ban was lifted, and schools reopened after all the pupils had been immunized. The latter part of November saw a return of the disease which led to the resumption of the quarantine, which lasted some time longer, and the following January the Red Cross secured the vestry of the Congregational Church and fitted it up as a temporary hospital to care for those victims who could not be cared for at home, and here several patients were housed.

In the April following came the last, or Victory, Loan. Once again committees were arranged, the thermometer which registered the progress of the campaign was on display, and another War Relic train came to try to bring to people the realization of what war really was. This time the town responded to the amount of \$87,000.

The total amount subscribed by residents of this town cannot be obtained exactly since the official report included some money raised in Stowe, which was sent in through this bank, but the Union Savings Bank & Trust Co. stands on record as forwarding \$623,000, which was divided as follows: First loan, \$74,000; Second loan, \$93,000; Third loan, \$109,000; Fourth loan, \$215,000; Fifth loan, \$132,000. Of this amount nearly a half million dollars was from Morristown.

The World War naturally invites comparison with the Civil War in its immediate effects upon the town. The number of soldiers engaged was smaller, for in the '61's one in every ten persons here shouldered his musket and marched to the front; in the World War, one in twenty fought from trench or dugout. Whatever glamour may have rested upon the battlefields of '61 was lost in the later struggle which had become more scientific, more deadly, but less romantic. The convalescent in the Civil War was able to return to his family to recuperate, but thousands of miles of ocean intervened between the boys of 1917 and their homes. The organizations back of the soldiers in the earlier conflict were simple in comparison with the various agencies, like the Red Cross, the Y, the Salvation Army, etc. Both wars left their imprint upon the lives of millions and in 1917, as in 1861, the town played with credit its part in the great drama.

CHAPTER X

MORRISTOWN BENCH AND BAR

IN the life of Abigail Adams, wife of John Adams, it is said that her family was opposed to her marrying the future President of the United States on the ground that he was only a farmer's son and a lawyer, a profession which was not then comparable to the ministry in social prestige. Whatever may have been the status of the law in the middle of the eighteenth century, a hundred years later it was recognized as one of the learned professions which many a farmer's son aspired to enter.

The law school is a comparatively modern institution, as it was formerly the custom for the young attorney-to-be to study in the office of some well known barrister, where he not only became familiar with the contents of Blackstone and Coke, but also with the practical side of preparing and presenting cases. In this way, in addition to the young men who were born or settled here to practice, a large number received their training in whole or in part here in the offices of such well known attorneys as Thomas Gleed, Luke P. Poland and Powers & Gleed. Some of these students have occupied such conspicuous places that they will be discussed elsewhere, but here are brought together several who in this state or elsewhere have reflected credit upon their chosen profession and upon Morristown as the place of their birth or training.

The first member of the legal profession in town was Charles Meigs, of whom little is known except that he settled at the Corners as early as 1818, possibly sooner. A contemporary of his was George Mason, who came to Morrisville from Craftsbury, but remained only a year or two. Another attorney of that early period was Edward L. Mayo, who settled here in 1827 and served for a time as postmaster.

The first lawyer to become prominent in his profession was Samuel A. Willard, who studied in the office of Isaac Fletcher of Lyndon, was admitted to the bar in Caledonia County early in 1828, and moved to this town in June of the same year. He was a nephew of Daniel Cahoon, the first settler of Lyndon and of William Cahoon of that

town who was a major-general in the War of 1812. and a member of the national House of Representatives from 1827 to 1833. Mr. Willard lived in Morrisville about twenty years, during which time he was judge of probate for the district of Lamoille in 1838, 1840, 1841 and 1843, and was register of probate in 1838. It was a distinct loss to the community when he decided to return to the northern part of the state. After moving to Barton Landing, as it was then called, he served as representative, as state's attorney, and as a member of the Constitutional Convention of 1857. He died in 1864, and he and his wife are both buried in Riverside Cemetery in this village. It was in his office that Luke P. Poland, who may be considered his successor, got his professional training.

Judge Poland's most conspicuous services to the state and nation were rendered subsequent to his residence here, yet the town has always been proud of the fact that the foundation for his successful career was laid in Morristown. Mr. Poland was a splendid example of a self-made man. Born in Waterville in 1815, he attended the district schools of his native town until he was twelve years old and when seventeen went to the Academy at Jericho for five months. The rest of the time he clerked in a store in Waterville or worked in his father's saw-mill or on his father's farm. Yet he improved his meager opportunities to such an extent that he was hired to teach the winter term of school in Morrisville and was so successful that he was engaged to teach it again the following winter. In the meantime he had entered Judge Willard's office and showed such aptitude for the law that before he was admitted to the bar he was sent to take charge of an office in Greensboro. He was admitted to the Lamoille County Bar at the December term in 1836, the first term after the organization of the county.

For three years he was a partner of Judge Willard and then he was in business alone, his office being on the site of the Sweet & Burt filling station, north of the Drowne block. He was register of probate for Lamoille District in 1839 and 1840, member of the State Constitutional Convention in 1843, state's attorney in 1844 and 1845. In 1848 he was a candidate for the office of lieutenant-governor on the Free Soil ticket. His election as judge of the Supreme Court at the age of thirty-three was a personal triumph since the majority of the Legis-

lature was of the opposite political belief. He served as judge until 1865, when he was elected senator to fill out the unexpired term of Senator Collamer and later was a member of the House of Representatives. As a legislator and as a jurist Judge Poland was undoubtedly one of the most gifted men the state has produced.

The greatest work of his congressional career was the revision and consolidation of the statutes of the United States. "The ultimate decision of what was and was not law, the sifting out of statutes that over-lapped, the construing of difficult phrases, and the re-arrangement of the Statutes by subject were all guided by him."

He left Morrisville for St. Johnsbury in 1850, but the virile years of his young manhood were spent here; here was gained the legal training which served him so well in later life; and he was elected a judge, the beginning of his broader public career, while a resident of the place. In later years his daughter, Mrs. Isabelle Poland Rankin, testified to her continued interest in the town by giving generously for the establishment of its public library.

Judge Poland's successor was J. Charles Robinson, who was practicing here as early as 1849. He was educated at Peacham Academy and studied law with William Baxter of Brownington, who was one of the leaders of the Orleans County Bar for the first part of the nineteenth century. Mr. Robinson was one of a family long and vitally associated with the town and for years was a prominent figure, acting as postmaster as well as attorney.

Among the successful lawyers who got their legal training in Judge Poland's office was Levi Underwood, one of the leaders of the Chittenden County Bar of his day, and lieutenant-governor of the state from 1860 to 1862.

Another brilliant student in the Poland office was Thomas Gleed, who, with his brother, Philip, made the name of Gleed an honored one in the town and county. Born at Lyme Regis, Dorset County, England, in 1826, he came to Canada when only a small boy. In 1837 the family moved to Vermont, where the father preached for a time in Berkshire and then settled at Waterville. His formal education was meager if judged by the standards of today, but he improved the opportunities given to such a degree that in 1844 he came to Morristown to teach school. Having made up his mind to follow the legal profession.

he studied with W. G. Ferrin of Wolcott and in the office of Judge Poland and was admitted to the Lamoille County Bar in 1849. He first began to practice in Waterville, but upon his election to the office of state's attorney, in 1853, he moved to Morrisville, where he remained until his death in 1861. • During those few years he was a member of the Council of Censors in 1855, county senator in 1856 and 1857, and represented Morristown in the General Assembly in 1859 and 1860.

In politics he early identified himself with the cause of freedom so associated himself from the first with the newly formed Republican Party. His untimely death from typhoid fever in August, 1861, cut off a man of brilliant intellect, sound judgment, and rich personality. No greater tribute could have been paid him than the fact that it was estimated that 2,500 people attended his funeral, and the members of the Lamoille County Bar met informally after that service to express their sorrow at the passing of "a man who was an honor to himself and his profession."

Two sons, Charles S. and J. Willis, both born in Morrisville, carried on the legal prestige of their father. The former not only practiced law, but was interested in a variety of other activities. For a time he was editor of the "Denver Daily Tribune," president of the "Kansas City Journal," a director of the Atchinson, Topeka & Santa Fe Railroad, and associated with the Bell Telephone Co., besides serving his home city, Topeka, and his adopted state in many ways. James Willis, besides being a practicing attorney, did considerable literary work and was professor of law in the University of Kansas.

Another student in Thomas Gleed's office was Charles Heath, who was admitted to the Lamoille County Bar in 1858, but his connection with the town was closer through his work as principal of Peoples Academy, and a brief sketch of his life is given in connection with that institution.

Still another young man who proved a credit to his training in the Gleed office was LaFayette Wilbur, who was born at Waterville in 1834 and attended the public schools of that town and the Academies of Fairfax, Bakersfield, Underhill Center, and Morrisville. Through his untiring efforts he gained a liberal education and, having decided upon law as his profession, came to the Gleed

office. He was admitted to the bar in 1856 and followed his profession for the most part in the town of Jericho and for a time in Burlington. In addition to his success in law he was a historian of merit, having written a work of **four** volumes, entitled the "Early History of Vermont." He was also one of a committee to prepare the comprehensive history of Jericho.

In Philip K. Gleed, younger brother of Thomas, the town had one of its outstanding attorneys and citizens. Born in Granby, Quebec, in 1834, he came to Vermont with his family and after his brother settled in Morrisville he came here as a student at Peoples Academy and later attended Bakersfield Academy and Troy Conference Academy. In 1859 he was graduated from Union College, New York, and came to Morrisville to teach and to study in his brother's office. His first term of school was in District No. 8, or the Lamson District.

After his admission to the bar he practiced for a time in Richmond, until the death of his brother in 1861, when he moved to Morrisville. The year following he formed a partnership with H. Henry Powers, which continued until 1874, when Mr. Powers was elected judge. The firm of Powers & Gleed was one of the best known in Northern Vermont, their practice extending far beyond the bounds of this county. For more than a decade these two men were associated, Mr. Gleed preparing the cases while Judge Powers did the trial work. In addition to his law practice, Mr. Gleed was given many positions of trust and responsibility, as a list of the different offices which he held shows. He was state's attorney in 1867-1868 and again in 1880-1882; representative to the General Assembly in 1868-1869; trustee of the Reform School in 1869; assessor of internal revenue, 1870-1874; president of the Vermont Bar Association in 1888; senator from Lamoille County and president pro tem of the Senate in 1880-1881; member of the committee to revise the state laws in 1893-1894; and yet he was never too busy to serve his own town in different ways. For years he was a member of the School Board and one of the selectmen, also one of the first village trustees. He was a director of the local bank as well as of the two banks at Hyde Park. Yet he never allowed business and public cares to take precedence of his duties to his God. For sixteen years he was a deacon in the First Congregational Church and for twenty-six years superintendent of its Sunday School. Many a man and woman

carry a distinct mental picture of his slight form and refined student's face as he came into church, his Bible in his hand, and made his way to the Glead pew well in the front of the structure.

It is said that his father intended that his son should follow his own calling, the ministry, and without doubt he would have been eminently successful in that profession, but he also worked effectively as a layman, and the town and state were distinctly the poorer with his passing in 1897. In his remarks at the funeral Judge Wendall P. Stafford of St. Johnsbury spoke of Mr. Glead as the representative type of the general all-around lawyer who relied upon his own investigations, whose cases were always thoroughly prepared and were tried on their merits. As a public speaker he was much sought after as his remarks were clear, direct, logical, eloquent, and enlivened with apt quotations and illustrations.

The Glead brothers have a distinct and honored place in Morristown history.

Joseph Burke came here from Westminster, Vt., in 1800 and settled on a farm on the Wolcott road beyond the Tenney Bridge, where he lived until his death, in 1846. He had a family of twelve children and his oldest son, Samson, who married Levisa Haskins, raised a family of ten so that for more than a century the name of Burke was a common and honored one. Three Burkes were admitted to the Lamoille County Bar, O. S. and A. M. in 1860, and Carlos C. in 1862. The second of the above mentioned was so closely connected with town affairs that more than passing mention should be made of him.

Asahel M. Burke was educated in the public schools of the town and at Bakersfield Academy. In 1857, like so many other young Vermonters, he went to Kansas and, together with George W. Doty and C. W. Fitch, helped to organize the town of Mapleton and served as its first town clerk. In two years' time, however, he returned to Vermont and took up the study of law in the office of W. G. Ferrin of Johnson. Directly after his admission to the bar he settled in Craftsbury, but soon moved back to Morristown. In 1870 he was elected town treasurer and in 1871 town clerk, which office he filled very creditably until he had rounded out a quarter of a century, when he resigned, in 1896, and his death occurred seven years later.

Another Morristown attorney was Charles J. Lewis, a Civil War veteran with a gallant war record, who was admitted to the bar in 1869 and settled in Morristown to practice his profession. He soon entered into partnership with the Hon. George W. Hendee and in 1869 was elected state's attorney for Lamoille County. Some years later he left the state for Hannibal, Mo., where he spent the remainder of his life.

George L. Waterman, a leader of the Lamoille County Bar for twenty years, was the son of Vernon and Adaline Cady Waterman and a brother of Mrs. H. Henry Powers. Born in Morristown in 1838 he received his education in the public schools, at Peoples Academy, and the University of Vermont. He pursued his legal studies in Hyde Park and settled there to follow his profession.

C. Herbert Slocum was a native of Morristown and was educated in its public schools and at Peoples Academy and was admitted to the Lamoille County Bar in 1869, but, like many other Vermont boys, decided to try his fortune in the West. He went first to Kansas and later to Colorado, where he was engaged in mining for eleven years. Then he returned to Morristown and kept a store for several years until he sold out to become associated with C. C. Warren and H. C. Fisk in the tanning industry, under the name of the Warren Leather Co. This business was sold in 1926, and Mr. Slocum retired from active participation, although he remained a director in the new firm. Mr. Slocum was a member of the Water and Light Board from the organization of that enterprise until his death and held many other local offices, and was one of the town's most respected citizens when he died, in 1934.

Still another man connected with the bar and with other activities also was Henry C. Fisk, who was born in Morristown in 1852 and was educated at Peoples Academy and at Peacham Academy. He was admitted to the bar in 1875. After being connected for two years with the United States Patent Office as an examiner of interferences he returned to Morristown and in 1877 entered into partnership with his half-brother, George W. Hendee. Mr. Fisk served as register of probate for the district of Lamoille and was representative for both town and county at Montpelier. He also became associated with his brother-in-law, L. H. Lewis, in the Lamoille Publishing Co., producing in the "News and Citizen" an excellent

country newspaper. In 1869 President Harrison appointed Mr. Fisk consul at St. John, New Brunswick, where he remained until 1893.

After his return he resumed his law practice and his business connection with other enterprises, such as the Warren Leather Co., of which he was treasurer. After going to Florida for the winter a few years, he took up his permanent residence there in 1921. He later moved to California, where his son, Carroll, was located, and died there in 1928.

One of the lawyers long and closely associated with the later history of the town was Albert A. Niles, son of Salmon Niles, who lived at the intersection of the roads near the corner of the fairgrounds. Born in 1842, Mr. Niles was in school at Peoples Academy when the Civil War broke out and enlisted in 1862, serving until the close of the war.

Upon his return to Morristown he completed his studies at the academy, graduating in 1869, and at once entered the law office of Powers & Gleed. He supplemented his studies there by a course in the law school at Ann Arbor, Mich. He was admitted to the bar in 1870 and began his practice in Johnson, but with his election as state's attorney he moved to Morrisville, where he resided until his death, in 1922.

While the Hon. G. W. Hendee was serving as representative at Washington, Mr. Niles occupied his office and in 1876 Edgar Thorpe, who was admitted to the Lamoille County Bar the year previous, formed a partnership with him. Mr. Thorpe was state's attorney in 1876, but later went West, and died in Jamestown, N. D., in 1904.

Mr. Niles remained here and became more intimately associated with the life of the town than as a lawyer. He filled most of the local offices, but his peculiar contribution was his clerical services. He was secretary of the Lamoille Valley Fair Ground Co. more than twenty-five years, secretary and collector of the trustees of Peoples Academy more than twenty years, secretary of the Board of Village Trustees, town and village clerk, and treasurer from 1900 to 1918, in addition to his activities, in the G. A. R., and the local Methodist Episcopal Church.

Among other students in the office of Powers & Gleed was Charles P. Hogan, a student at Peoples Academy until he enlisted in Company E, Seventh Vermont. After being

mustered out of the service he studied at Johnson for a time, then came to this office. He was admitted to the bar in 1868 and settled in St. Albans, where he was a prominent attorney until his death, in 1915.

At the same session of the Lamoille County Court there was admitted a fellow student of Mr. Hogan, M. A. Bingham, who, for a time, practiced at North Hyde Park, but in 1873 moved to Essex Junction.

Another young student with Powers & Gleed was Frederick W. Baldwin, a native of Lowell, who was admitted to the Lamoille County Bar in 1872 and settled in Barton, where he held many local offices and became known as a man of letters.

After Judge Powers withdrew from the firm the Gleed office was no less popular with students, among whom was Frank S. Rogers of North Troy, who was admitted to the bar in 1880 and settled in his home town.

Hollis S. Wilson studied in this office while acting as principal of Peoples Academy and was admitted to the bar in 1886 in the same class as Chief Justice George M. Powers, with whom he entered into partnership here.

Melvin G. Morse, a native of Elmore, was educated at Peoples Academy, being a member of the Class of 1897. He completed the law course at Boston University in 1899 and then studied with Mr. Gleed and also with Bates, May & Simonds of St. Johnsbury. Besides carrying on his legal work, Mr. Morse has filled many state offices, having represented his town and county in the State Legislature and served as commissioner of taxes.

Melville P. Maurice was a native of Cambridge, Vt., and studied law in the offices of P. K. Gleed and of L. F. Wilbur of Jericho, and was admitted to the bar in 1893. He settled at Montgomery for a time, but in 1907 he moved to Morrisville, where he practiced for twelve years. During his residence here he held many local offices, was state's attorney from 1908 to 1919 and senator from Lamoille County in 1919. He resigned this position and moved to Brattleboro to enter the law firm of Harvey, Maurice & Fitts.

This does not complete the roll of men who in the earlier days studied here and then went away to be an honor to themselves and their profession. Among such might be included Chief Justice Dixon of Wisconsin, Ex-Governor Glick of Kansas, and Levi Vilas of Wisconsin.

Mr. Vilas was the postmaster here and after completing his studies moved to Johnson, then to Chelsea and in 1851 to Madison, Wis. He was mayor of that city and democratic candidate for governor and for United States senator. Henry E. Boardman, son of Ralph Boardman of Cadys Falls, was admitted to the bar in 1878, but went elsewhere to practice his profession.

In later years the following admissions to the bar from Morristown have been made: F. G. Fleetwood in 1894; Leon J. Thompson in 1894; Thomas C. Cheney in 1895; Preston A. Smith in 1908; Dean A. LaFountain in 1912; Leon E. Ellsworth in 1923; Helen L. Anair in 1927.

Of this number Mr. Thompson maintained an office here until failing health compelled him to give up practice. Mr. Ellsworth practiced here a few years before going to Enosburg Falls, while Miss Anair opened an office here, but later returned to her home in Hardwick. The Rev. P. A. Smith never practiced law and Mr. Cheney gave up the law to enter the insurance business. Mr. Fleetwood, Mr. LaFountain and Clifton Parker represent the legal profession here at present.

Since the organization of Lamoille County the following residents of Morristown have been state's attorney: Luke P. Poland, 1844-'46; Thomas Gleed, 1853-'55; George W. Hendee, 1857-'59; H. Henry Powers, 1861-'63; P. K. Gleed, 1863-'65, 1882-'84; Charles J. Lewis, 1867-'69; Albert A. Niles, 1872-'74; Edgar W. Thorpe, 1876-'78; George M. Powers, 1888-'90; Frederick G. Fleetwood, 1896-'98; Leon J. Thompson, 1898-'00; Thomas C. Cheney, 1900-'02; Melville P. Maurice, 1908-'16; Leon J. Ellsworth, 1924-'28.

CHAPTER XI

THE MEDICAL PROFESSION

WHEN one considers the vigor of the pioneer stock and their scattered location, he wonders that a physician should ever have had the courage to try to earn a living in one of the new towns. Yet before the first resident minister had been called or the first lawyer had sought a client, Dr. Ralph Tinker had settled near the old Center on a lot which afterwards became the first ministerial lot, known for many years as the Collins farm, now owned by Mr. Elmer Gallup. This was in 1802 when the population of the entire town could scarcely have exceeded 200 people. Here he remained for at least eight years, and here three sons and one daughter were born to him.

Dr. Ralph Tinker was the son of Elihu and Lydia Huntington Tinker of Worthington, Mass., and was born in 1778. Unpromising as the opening here must have seemed when viewed from the present day standpoint, there seem to have been some encouraging features, for his younger brother, James, having studied here for a time later returned and entered into partnership with Dr. Ralph. This business relation lasted a few years and was then dissolved, and the senior member of the firm removed to the still more remote settlement of Ashtabula, Ohio, where he died.

His brother, Dr. James, however, elected to cast in his lot permanently with Morristown. He was born in Worthington, Mass., in 1785, and lived there with his parents until he was twenty-one years of age and ready to start on a career for himself when he chose to come to study with his brother in the new settlement. He later returned to Massachusetts and completed his medical studies with Dr. Holland, the father of Dr. J. G. Holland, the author. After a year and a half with Dr. Holland he returned to Morristown about 1809 and began to practice medicine first, as previously stated, with his brother and then alone. He became a skillful and successful physician whose services were in demand, not only here, but in the neighboring towns. His native ability supplemented by wide experience and his strong personality made him a well known figure in the early days.

He set out the beautiful maple trees which still surround his former home at the Corners. It is told that he was annoyed by the practice, common among the attendants at the neighboring church, of hitching their horses to his young trees. One Sunday he went out and cut loose all the horses. This resulted in some interruption to the Sabbath service and a confusion of vehicles, but put an end to the custom of using his maples as hitching posts.

In 1813 he married Miss Anna Town and to them were born one son, Albert Byron, and four daughters. To his descendants he transmitted his love for his profession and each succeeding generation has furnished one or more physicians. His success in his chosen field enabled him to retire from active practice and his last few years were spent in farming at his pleasant home at the Corners, where he died April 19, 1860. His great-great-grandson, Charles Tinker, Jr., still carries on the family name here.

The third physician to locate at the Corners was Dr. Horace Powers, who was born in Croydon, N. H., in 1807, and was educated at the academy in Newport, N. H. When he decided to study medicine, he followed the custom which prevailed at that time of reading with a practicing doctor and located with Dr. J. B. McGregor of Newport, N. H., and was able to attend medical lectures at Dartmouth College. He received his degree of M. D. in 1832, from the "Clinical School of Medicine" at Woodstock, Vt., which had been established a few years before and later was known as the Vermont Medical College.

The next year, with his diploma and his newly wedded wife, Miss Love Gilman, of Unity, N. H., he moved to Morristown, where for more than thirty years he served his town, not only professionally, but in a variety of other ways. For twenty years he was a member of the Board of Civil Authority, was sheriff for a long period, a member of the Constitutional Convention of 1850 and senator from Lamoille County in 1853-1854.

With the outbreak of the Civil War he was made the examining physician for Morristown, and one of the veterans whom he examined related the following anecdote which illustrates his dry wit. After testing the prospective soldier's heart and lungs, the doctor remarked: "Now let me look at your feet, for they will probably be what you will use most in your first engagement."

Dr. Powers not only served as examining physician, but was one of several called to the front for special duty in the hospitals at Fredericksburg following the bloody Wilderness campaign of 1864. He died at a comparatively early age, in 1867, leaving one son, Horace Henry, to carry on and add honor to the family name.

The first physician to locate at Morrisville was Dr. Robert Gleason, who came from Claremont, N. H., in 1822, and was here about three years. He was followed by Dr. D. W. Putnam of Montpelier, who, for a half century, was a well known figure in town and died in 1879.

Dr. Almerion Tinker, youngest brother of Dr. James Tinker, began to practice in Johnson, to which place he came about 1830. After a few years he moved to Morrisville, where he continued to live until his death, in 1880. He was not engaged in active practice the latter part of his life, but held many town and county offices.

One of the most typical doctors of the old school was Dr. E. J. Hall, who for more than thirty years traversed the hills and valleys of this and neighboring towns in all kinds of weather and over all kinds of roads. He and the roan mare which he drove in later years were familiar and beloved figures.

Dr. Elmore John Hall was born in Beansville, Ontario, on February 28, 1834, a son of the Rev. J. P. Hall. When he was six years of age, his family moved to Waterbury, Vt., where they lived for six years, and then came to Morristown. He was educated at Peoples Academy and in Castleton and taught school here and in other towns. Having made up his mind to follow the profession of medicine, he studied with Dr. Horace Powers, and was graduated from the Medical College at Burlington. Later he took post-graduate courses at Burlington and New York.

Having completed his studies, he married Miss Ophelia Titus of Wolcott and began practice at Waterbury Center. He soon moved to Highgate, where he remained until August, 1862, when he enlisted as private in Company L, First Vermont Cavalry, and was promoted to the rank of assistant surgeon within a few months. In 1866 he decided to move to Morrisville and from that date until one week before his death, on May 1, 1897, he gave himself unsparingly to the demands of his calling.

Aside from his professional work he was influential in the life of the town. He served as village trustee, was

for many years a trustee of Peoples Academy, acted as United States pension examiner for more than twenty years, and was an influential member of the Congregational Church. In 1890 he entered into partnership with Arthur L. Cheney, having bought out the Woodward drug store, and took the initiative in building the three-story Centennial block in the corner store of which the drug business was located. He was survived by his wife, who died in 1929, and an adopted daughter, A. Belle Hall Donaldson, a talented musician, who passed on in 1927. No one carries on his name, but his influence upon the town will long be felt.

Another physician who for a generation ministered to the sick and afflicted of this locality was Dr. Charles C. Rublee, who was born in Montpelier in 1852, the son of Dr. Chauncey M. Rublee of that city. His mother was the daughter of Dr. Charles Clark, a veteran physician, of Montpelier, and his paternal grandfather was a doctor, so it was a matter of both inheritance and training that he should follow medicine as his life work.

Dr. Rublee was educated in the public schools of Montpelier and at Barre Academy when Jacob Spaulding was its head. He attended Dartmouth College one year, but in 1869 he began the study of medicine in the office of Dr. J. E. Macomber of Montpelier. He also attended medical lectures at Harvard and at Burlington, and in 1873 was graduated from the College of Physicians and Surgeons of New York City. While at Burlington and in New York, he acted as assistant to Benjamin Howard, professor of surgery. When it came time for him to settle, he decided upon the small town rather than the city and cast his lot in Morristown, where he spent the remainder of his life, with the exception of a year in Montpelier and six months in the West. In 1873 he married Miss Kate Spicer of Waterbury, who died in 1897, leaving four children, Sarah J., who married Fred M. Pike of Stowe and is now deceased; Edna S., wife of Walter M. Sargent of Morrisville; Emily, who married Bloomfield Palmer of St. Johnsbury; and George, who is a successful doctor in Rochester, N. H. In 1898 he married Miss Lou Mooney of Burlington, who survives him.

In addition to his regular practice Dr. Rublee served as health officer several years, was for eight years chairman of the Board of Pension Examiners, and at the time

of his death was president of the Lamoille County Medical Association. He was a man of fine physique and seemed to radiate health as he entered a sick room. At the time of his death in 1905 he was the senior doctor in town and a generation who had grown up under his care regarded him as a personal friend.

Dr. Thomas J. Holbrook, although he did not practice in town so long as the others mentioned, was one of the old type of family physicians who made a large place for themselves in the life of a community. He was born in Hyde Park in 1835 and was graduated from the Medical College at Burlington, Vt. During the Civil War and before he received his degree of M. D., he was a hospital steward. In the Seven Days' campaign before Richmond he received injuries, from which he never fully recovered. Upon his return from the Civil War he settled in Wolcott, but in the fall of 1890 he moved to Morrisville, where he practiced until his death, in 1899.

Dr. William Taft Slayton will be remembered not simply for his professional work, but because he was an active force in town affairs for many years. He was born in Elmore, Vt., in 1870, the son of Capt. Aro and Lucy Slayton. He was graduated from the Laconia, N. H., High School and received his medical degree from the University of Maryland in 1894. He did post-graduate work at Harvard Medical College the year following while maintaining an office in Boston and served his internship at Guy's Hospital, London. Upon his return, in 1896, he settled in Hyde Park, but soon afterwards moved to Morrisville.

Dr. Slayton was an enthusiastic supporter of the development of the electric power in town and after the construction of the municipal dam at Cadys Falls in 1907 and the subsequent formation of Lake Lamoille, he conceived the idea of developing a summer resort on the new lake. The shores were improved and on the western side he built twenty charming cottages, together with a central dining hall, a club house, etc. He succeeded in attracting a fine type of summer residents. The first cottage was rented to Prof. Durant Drake of Vassar College, while W. J. Henderson of New York, dramatic and musical critic; Dr. William Hanna Thomson, physician and author; Prof. T. Leslie Shear, lecturer on art and archaeology at Princeton University; Dr. David G. Downey, general editor of the Abingdon Press; Dr. Frederick Whiting, New York surgeon, and

others well known in their spheres have been connected with the colony.

During the World War Dr. Slayton volunteered for medical service and was stationed at Camp Meade, Md., with the rank of captain. In 1918 he was elected representative to the General Assembly and four years later he was senator from Lamoille County. While representative, he introduced an important health measure which divided the state into ten health districts, each in charge of a whole time health officer. The measure passed and made Vermont the first state in the Union to be entirely covered by trained health officers. From a professional point of view this was a distinct advance, but it proved to be somewhat more expensive than the old method, and after four years the appropriation for carrying out the provisions was refused. Dr. Slayton remained a member of the State Board of Health until his resignation in 1923, when he went to Miami, Florida, and became interested in the development of the city and made it his winter home until his death.

Dr. George E. Woodward was a well known figure for many years. He was born in Danville, Vt., in 1853, and was a graduate of Boston University, receiving his degree as a homeopathic physician. He came to Morrisville in 1874, and, at the time of his death, in 1907, he had practiced here longer than any other doctor in the county had been working in one town. For several years he was also engaged in the drug business, but in 1890 he sold that to Hall & Cheney. The fact that for years he was the only homeopathic physician in a considerable district extended the circle of his practice.

Dr. Charles W. Bates was born in Colchester, Vt., although his parents moved to Morristown when he was a youth. He was a graduate of Rush Medical College in the class of 1881 and after completing his studies settled in Wolcott, Vt., but moved to Illinois in 1891. After nine years in the Middle West he returned to Vermont, locating in Hardwick. He remained there until 1905, when he came to Morrisville, where he was in active practice until his death, in 1919.

PRESENT PHYSICIANS

At present there are six doctors in town, of whom the dean in point of service here is George L. Bates, who is a native of Morristown and a graduate of the Medical College

of the University of Vermont in the class of 1897. He began to practice in Morrisville that year and has been here since with the exception of the years from 1925 to 1929, which were spent in Florida, and one year in the late war. At the outbreak of the World War he volunteered and was called to service in the Medical Corps in August, 1917. He was stationed at Fort Benjamin Harrison, Indiana, and Camp Grant, Illinois. In August, 1918, he was sent overseas, where he remained until the following June when he was discharged with the rank of major and resumed his practice in Morrisville.

Dr. William M. Johnstone was born in Thompsonville, Conn., and was a graduate of the Medical College of the University of Vermont in 1906 and began to practice in town the year following. Since that time he has served his profession and the community in various ways. He has been secretary of the Lamoille County Medical Society for twenty-five years and secretary of the staff of Copley Hospital since it was opened; he was health officer for several years, village trustee five years, and was president of the Vermont State Medical Society in 1931-1932.

Dr. Archibald J. Valteau was born in Selby, Lennox County, Ontario, and was graduated from Queen's Medical College at Kingston, Ontario, in 1890, and from the Ontario Medical Council the year following. He specialized in diseases of the eye, ear, and throat; and his study abroad was along those lines. He came to Morrisville in 1908 after some years of practice in Wolcott, Vt.

Dr. Anthony M. Goddard is a native of St. Armand, Quebec, and a graduate of the Medical College of the University of Vermont in the class of 1897. Two sons, Glendon and Philip, have also received the degree of M. D. from there, Philip being the fifth of the family to be graduated from that institution. Dr. Goddard began practice at Albany, Vt., but moved to Morrisville in 1918.

Dr. Philip Goddard, after completing his internship, spent several months studying in Vienna and in the autumn of 1934 returned to Morrisville to take up his profession, having specialized in surgery.

Dr. Seth H. Martin is a native of Alburgh, Vt., and was educated at the University of Minnesota and the University of Maryland, and studied in Vienna in 1927-1928. He specialized in genito-urinary surgery and urology and has been on the staff of the Mary Fletcher

Hospital in Burlington for several years and lecturer on those subjects at the Medical College of the University of Vermont. He joined the staff of the Copley Hospital in 1932 and came to Morrisville to reside in 1934.

COPLEY HOSPITAL

The agitation for a hospital in Morristown began as early as 1908 when the local newspapers contained communications from the doctors pointing out the advantages of such an institution and suggesting ways by which it might be financed. There was considerable interest shown and a Hospital Association was formed to promote the project. The Woman's Club conducted a Tag Day for its benefit and some money was raised in different ways, but the amount secured was not sufficient to warrant pushing the enterprise and it was dropped.

When Mr. Alexander H. Copley first thought of remembering his native town by large benefactions, he intended to erect a hospital on the plateau east of the village which he had owned for some years. When he investigated the expense of maintaining such a building as he proposed to construct, and discovered the need for a new high school, he abandoned his first plan and gave instead the beautiful edifice which now dominates that part of the village. However, the thought of a hospital was not entirely forgotten. Learning there was still interest in the project and that the Wheelock place had possibilities of development, he finally bought that property. Located on a plateau southeast of the village, it contains about fifteen acres and is ideally situated for such an institution. The house, built by Mr. A. P. Wheelock of Dorchester, Mass., as a summer home and later occupied as a permanent residence, was well adapted to the uses of a hospital. Near the house was a large barn which was moved up and connected by a passage way with the house.

The work of reconstructing and equipping the building was completed so that on September 26 and 27, 1932, the building was open for inspection and nearly 1,200 people, not only from Lamoille County, but from outside the state, passed through. On September 28 the Lamoille County Medical Association was host to a large gathering



COPLEY HOSPITAL



COPLEY AVENUE

of physicians from all parts of the state. Following the inspection of the hospital, a banquet was served at the Masonic Temple.

When opened, five rooms had been endowed as follows: The Jane M. Copley Room, by the ladies of the Universalist Society, in honor of the donor's mother; the David Randall Room by Mrs. Ellen Child, in memory of her father, a well known physician of Lamoille County; the Mr. and Mrs. F. H. Hickok Room by these summer residents of Morrisville; the Carrie Powers Room by Miss Powers, and a room by the Morristown Post, No. 33, American Legion and Auxiliary.

In 1933 an Auxiliary was organized with committees in the different towns in the county, which carry on an annual drive for members and supplies, and meet to sew as occasion demands. Opened when the depression was at its height, the hospital exceeded the expectations of its friends by the way in which it met its financial and working problems, and it soon won for itself a large place in the life of the county. Increased space became necessary in 1934 and was secured by further donations from Mr. Copley. No small part of its success was due to the efforts of Mr. C. H. A. Stafford, who had charge of the remodelling and equipping, and to its first superintendent, Mrs. Vivian Greene Isham.

CHAPTER XII

CELEBRATIONS, GRAVE AND GAY

WE are apt to think of the lives of our forefathers who lived before the days of the automobile, the motion picture, and the radio as dreary and colorless; but it is probable that we have entirely over-estimated the dullness of that period. While no ceaseless round of social engagements claimed their strength and time, they often came together for work and recreation. The old-time quilting party, singing school, husking bee and apple parings have been celebrated in song and story and no doubt did much to relieve the monotony of life. No small part of their pleasure in the religious services was due to the social contacts which they offered, and other occasions were also seized as opportunities for merry making.

One of the annual events looked forward to by young and old alike was the Lamoille County Fair. Its early history has to be gathered for the most part from newspapers. From that source we learn that the officers and board of managers met to select not only the time, but also the place of the gathering and reports are extant of fairs held in Johnson, Hyde Park, and Elmore, as well as Morristown. Doubtless other towns of the county were included as well.

The fairs of that early period were devoted solely to the interests of the farmers and artisans of the district. The exhibits were held in the town hall or other public buildings, the cattle were hitched beside the road, and the racing, which was purely local in character, was held in the main street of the village. The "American Observer" of September 22, 1853, contained the following editorial: "We are anxious to see 'Spunky Lamoille' en masse at Johnson next Wednesday to take part in as well as to see the exhibition. It will be recollected that the Seventh Annual Exhibition and Fair of the Lamoille County Agricultural Society takes place at Johnson on the 28th inst. Let it be recollected that the best way that our County can be made still more prosperous is to take hold individually and collectively and sustain our Agricultural Society and it will certainly Sustain Us. Suppose We dont all get

a Premium. Are we too small souled to give the paltry sum of fifty cents (the price of membership) to an institution whose only aim is to increase, improve, and beautify all that pertains to our industrious and thriving population? Who believes it? We wont anyway."

If these gatherings were held each year, this would indicate that as early as 1847 the movement began when the county was only a lusty youngster. Perhaps the exhortation quoted might have produced results had not the weather man taken a hand in the affair. The "American Observer" of September 29, 1853, contains the following account of the event:

"About dark on Tuesday night it commenced to rain and continued almost without intermission until sometime Wednesday night after the Fair. Rain and mud were more plentiful than specimens of industry or spectators; but considering the disadvantages labored under, it was the most promising Fair ever held by the Society. There was a large number of excellent cattle and the best apples, or as good as can be found in or out of Vermont. Notwithstanding the weather five hundred people were in attendance, one third of whom were females. The female department contained but few articles but those presented were very creditable to their fair manufacturers—some very well executed drawings, specimens of millinery, bed quilts and spreads and a rug, all as good as if made in Paris. Mr. J. L. Whittier's gloves were as good as the best. Some brass fastened rakes—an improvement. Nice onions, watermelons, and pumpkins and a large crookneck squash were presented. We shall publish the premiums soon."

Heminway's "Gazeteer" gives no date for the organization of the society, but states that interest in it had almost died out so that in 1862 Elmore was the only town that still clung to the custom of exhibiting its products at a fair. Later Morristown joined with Elmore, and we find the Morristown and Elmore Agricultural Society and Farmers' Club holding its Sixth Annual Fair on the grounds at Morrisville on September 20 and 21, 1865, showing that the war had not entirely absorbed the strength and energy of the people. It is an interesting side light on changing agricultural conditions to note that on this occasion there were forty-eight yoke of oxen on exhibition.

The advantages of a race track and distinct place of meeting had become apparent by this time and the level plateau east of Maple Street, owned by J. C. Noyes and still known locally as the "Old Fairground," became the regular place of meeting from 1865 on. Here a race track was laid out, a hall for exhibits was built and everything necessary for staging a real fair was provided. The management was reorganized and here was held on September 25 and 26, 1866, what was proudly announced as the First Fair under the direction of the following officers: President, Hon. John West of Morristown; Vice-President, Edmund Phelps of Morristown; Recording Secretary, J. W. Bryant of Elmore; Corresponding Secretary, H. D. Bryant of Morristown; Treasurer, H. S. Kelsey of Morristown; Marshal, G. W. Doty of Morristown.

An address formed one of the main features of these early fairs, and on this occasion the Hon. H. H. Powers was the orator of the day. Following are some of the regulations which governed the organization:

"All members of the Society and all who become such by the payment of one dollar have certificates of membership which admit family to the grounds.

"Tickets to single persons are .10 only.

"A purse of \$50 open to all for the best trotting horse three to enter and two to start and a second purse of \$20. All competitors pay entrance fee of 10% of the purse contested for."

There was a long list of premiums on cattle, horses, sheep, butter, fruit, vegetables, grain, mechanical devices and on articles in the woman's department.

The fair of 1866 was marred by what is probably the only fatality in the history of the organization. At that time John B. Seaver of Stowe, a well known resident of that town, who married the sister of the Hon. George Wilkins, was thrown from his sulky while driving a trotting horse on the track and struck the wooden instrument used in smoothing the track and was fatally injured.

The high spot in the history of the old fair ground was undoubtedly reached in 1869 when Horace Greeley, one of the well known figures in American life, soon to be a candidate for the presidency, was secured as the orator of the day. The "Lamoille Newsdealer" of September 28, 1869, gives the following account of his visit:

"Mr. Greeley arrived about eleven o'clock on Friday and after an hour's rest, dined in company with the officers of the fair and a few invited guests at the Morrisville House after which he was taken to the Fair Grounds in a large wagon drawn by thirty yoke of fine oxen. The wagon also contained the officers and invited guests and the Morrisville Cornet Band. The oxen seemed inspired by the occasion and the music and took a lively pace for oxen, and the novel train made the circuit of the ground in order that all might witness the spectacle." Mr. Greeley then delivered an excellent address along agricultural lines for the edification of his large audience. Many white haired men and women remember the day when Horace Greeley, drawn by thirty yoke of oxen, came to the fair.

A few years later another reorganization took place, and in 1872 the Lamoille Valley Fairground Co. was formed. It was decided that the Old Fairground, which had seemed so commodious and satisfactory when leased, should give way to a more convenient place. In May, 1872, Salmon Niles deeded to the new company a tract containing a little more than seventeen acres, upon which a race track was laid out, a floral hall built and other buildings added as they were needed. This move was made in the face of bitter opposition. Many questioned the advisability of making the change, and the local merchants felt they would lose greatly by it as the new grounds were too remote for them to receive any patronage. On the other hand, there was the greater accessibility of the new grounds; a fine spring of water, which later failed them; and, above all, the proximity of the new railroad which was then rapidly approaching Morristown.

Since 1872 many changes have been made in the management. In 1885 the length of the fair was increased to three days, and in 1928 to four days, but in 1932 it was changed back to the three-day period. In 1901 the grounds were sold to a stock company, consisting of O. M. Waterman, George M. Powers and Walter Churchill of Morrisville and Orlo Luce and J. J. Vearen of Stowe. Another change was made in 1926, when a new stock company, composed of Lamoille Valley men, took it over, and that year the first night programs were given, with fireworks and vaudeville forming the chief attractions.

No fairs were held in 1890 or 1900, in part because of financial conditions, and in the later instance because of the prevalence of smallpox in this section.

On August 30, 1912, came another red letter day in the history of the organization, for on that day Theodore Roosevelt was the guest of honor. The Colonel was making his whirlwind tour of the state in his famous Bull Moose campaign, and the management found he would be able to stop here for a short time on his way to Barton. So they voted to continue the fair another day in order to secure him. The Colonel and his party arrived in town about 3:00 P. M., and were escorted to the west end of the grounds, where Mr. Roosevelt and his secretary and a small party took seats on a big float decorated with bunting, pictures of Washington, Lincoln, and Roosevelt, and a fine bull moose head at the front. This float was drawn by fourteen yoke of oxen and the procession, headed by Capt. S. B. Waite of Hyde Park and the Morrisville Military Band, moved around the track to the grandstand. Here for about a half hour Mr. Roosevelt addressed an audience of 6,000 people, defining his idea of progressive principles. He then left for his next engagement. While Lamoille County voted Republican as usual in November the Colonel had many warm admirers here who welcomed the opportunity to listen to him.

The country fair has reflected the changing life of the people as clearly as any other institution. At first it was purely agricultural in character. The exhibits and attractions were local, and it made a pleasant diversion to go for a day or more and see what one's neighbors were doing in the line of fancy work, cooking, raising stock, or dairying. The day in the open, visiting with friends from neighboring towns, was a relaxation enjoyed by all. Gradually other attractions were added. Among the first of them was the balloon ascension and many a person can remember the thrill with which he saw Bonnette or some of his successors soar away into the distance in his balloon and the eagerness with which the news of his safe descent was awaited. Then came the addition of Fakirs' Row, the merry-go-round, the midway and the aeroplane. To secure this entertainment and to ensure good trotting the fairs have been obliged to arrange their dates so that these attractions can make the circuit; and the fair, especially since the night performances, has more of the nature of a carnival than the old time country gathering. But one thing here remains unchanged, namely, the beautiful panorama which lies before the spectators standing on the

height. To the east, west, and south is the rim of mountains with the green valley in the foreground.

Certain men have given untiringly of their time and strength for the maintenance of this institution, and among them should be mentioned O. M. Waterman, who was secretary and director for twenty-three years; A. A. Niles, who acted as secretary for more than twenty-five years, and the Hon. George W. Hendee, who was president of the association for about thirty years.

SOLDIERS' REUNIONS

The fair ground has served as the gathering place for many other bodies, among them various soldiers' organizations. The first of these meetings was in 1886 when, on October 5 and 6, the veterans of the Civil War assembled to renew old associations. An organization was perfected known as the Lamoille Veterans' Association, though its membership was not confined to this county. In fact, several of its officers were from beyond the borders of Lamoille County. The principal features of this first reunion were the campfire in the evening, with speakers from a distance, and the sham battle which was staged. "Black Betsy" was taken over from the village to participate, and the old soldiers once more listened to the crack of muskets and breathed the smoke of battle.

"Black Betsy" perhaps deserves a word in passing. This cannon was secured for the town soon after the Civil War, probably by Col. D. J. Safford, and for many years every celebration of any importance was ushered in by a salute from her. Of late years she has been mute, and with the erection of the Soldiers' Monument in Academy Park she was placed there to keep guard over it and the memories of the soldiers of 1861-'65.

The eleventh of these annual reunions was held here in 1896, but after that date they seem to have been held at the G. A. R. halls in the different towns until finally the thinning ranks of soldiers led to their being discontinued. The last one recorded was at Johnson in 1915.

During the World War the first muster of the Second Battalion of the Vermont Volunteer Militia, including companies from St. Johnsbury, St. Albans and Newport, as well as the local company, was on the fair ground. The American Legion has also held county meetings there and

it has served as an athletic field from the days when the No-Names, Morristown's famous baseball team, were at their height to the present. The State Firemen's Association met here in 1909 and the level fields adjoining have been used as a landing place for airplanes in connection with the fairs and also for air meets held here at different times.

Another occasion for merrymaking of quite a different character is reported in the "Vermont Weekly Tribune" of March 9, 1854, as follows:

"The one hundred and twenty second anniversary of the birth of him who was 'First in war, first in the hearts of his countrymen', was celebrated at Morrisville on the 22d inst. The 'Morrisville House' was full to overflowing at an early hour. 'Our host' with his usual urbanity and good nature gave us a hearty welcome. The wants of every guest were more than anticipated; they were supplied. We were summoned to the Hall at half past six o'clock, where we found that indispensable requisite to every festival, Music, in the persons of friend Eastman and his accomplished band. Age was there—side by side with blooming youth, manhood with its strength; childhood in its helplessness—wives, sweethearts, daughters, all were there.

"J. Miles, Esq. now brought forward and introduced Dr. as Chairman of the meeting, after which Mr. L. F. Warner introduced as orator Geo. W. Hendee of Morrisville and as Poet, Freeman O. Hodge of Lowell. Music by the band, after which Mr. Hendee in a most happy and masterly manner gave us an intellectual treat. Subject—Washington. A feast to the soul. It was good to be there. Then followed the poem, by Mr. Hodge, entitled "Vermont" which is herewith transmitted to you and speaks for itself.

"Music, dancing, supper—and such a one, it was one of Matthews' best; toasts, music, dancing-rain-snow-blow; morning; and we all went home.

"Your's truly,
"ONE OF THEM."

The poem referred to didn't speak loudly enough to the editor to cause him to print it, but as this issue of the "Tribune" contained poems by Whittier and Alice Cary, Mr. Hodge could hardly have hoped to compete with them.

It is interesting to compare this celebration with the one held a little more than three-quarters of a century later when, together with the rest of the United States, Morristown devoted February 22, 1932, to commemorating the bi-centenary of Washington's birth. The observance began at sunrise with a salute given by the firing squad of the American Legion, followed by a fife and drum corps which paraded the principal streets playing patriotic music. At 11:30 o'clock the public were invited to meet at the town hall, where they engaged in singing patriotic music until President Hoover's address at Washington was brought by a radio installed for the occasion at the hall.

The climax of the event was the evening meeting which was enjoyed by a crowd so large that not all were able to secure seats in the hall. A brief appropriate musical program was the prelude to a short colonial play. But the main feature was a scholarly historical address by W. A. Beebe of Underhill, former principal of Peoples Academy. At the close of this the memorial trees planted in honor of the Father of His Country were dedicated and turned over to the village trustees. The American Legion then gave a costume ball at the Barracks. The celebration was sponsored by the Woman's Club, and achieved the distinction of being reported in the "New York Tribune".

On March 4, 1865, a jubilee meeting was held at the town hall to celebrate the recent victories of the Union army and the inauguration of President Lincoln. The Hon. G. W. Hendee was the presiding officer and P. K. Gleed, "Father" Gleed, as the Rev. John Gleed was affectionately termed, Dr. Horace Powers and others appeared on the program. The general rejoicing of that occasion was turned into mourning in a few short weeks when word was brought by a messenger on horseback from Waterbury of the assassination of the beloved President.

CAMPMEETING

Another important event in the community for a good many years was the annual campmeeting, which was usually held the second or third week in August. Before the summer vacation had become so common, this occasion filled the need for change and relaxation.

At just what date the first campmeeting was held in Morristown cannot be definitely ascertained, but in 1868 and possibly a short time before, such services were held in the grove by the river at Cadys Falls. It was prob-

ably a gathering of local people who were attracted by the charm of the place. Just when and why the change was made to the beautiful maple grove near Morrisville is not certain. Doubtless many things contributed to bring about the removal. Salmon Niles, who owned the new site, was one of the prominent members of the local Methodist Church and may have been influential in bringing it about. As the movement grew in popularity, quarters larger and more centrally located may have seemed desirable. It will be remembered that the new railroad had reached Morrisville by 1872 and may have been the determining factor in making the transfer.

In 1882 Salmon Niles leased to the Morrisville Campmeeting Association "a certain piece of land known as the old M. E. Campground in the Salmon Niles sugar place adjacent to the fair ground, it being a strip of land running from the St. Johnsbury & Lake Champlain Railroad to the fair ground, where meetings have been held for the last ten years." If the period stated was accurate it fixes the date as 1872 and in "The Vermont Citizen" of August 28, 1873, we read of the extensive preparations for the gathering to be held in the Niles grove that year. The grounds were enlarged, a boarding house run by H. H. Elmore was added and tickets on the Portland & Ogdensburg Railroad were sold at half-price.

That the meetings increased in popularity is shown by the fact that in 1880 a new preacher's stand was built, and arrangements for seating 2,500 people were made, and preliminary steps were taken to make it the recognized campmeeting of the St. Albans district. In 1882, the association took a twenty-year lease of the grounds and expended \$500 in repairs. The new preacher's stand, built only two years before, had been burned, but was now replaced, the seating capacity was increased, and it was the only campmeeting in the district.

While the officers were in the main local they were not confined to this town. In 1883 there was the following slate: President, B. F. Morse of Elmore; Vice-President, Newton Terrill of Morrisville; Secretary and Treasurer, A. A. Niles of Morrisville; Railroad Agent, W. H. Hyde of West Berkshire; Assistant Agent George Story of Hyde Park; Executive Committee, Rev. M. P. Bell of Morrisville, Newton Terrill of Morrisville and A. F. Whitney of Morrisville.

Towns as far distant as Essex and Sheldon had built cottages which were the headquarters for their residents while many individuals owned camps or pitched their tents for the week. The presiding elder of the district took charge of the services. In 1886 it was estimated that there were 1,500 teams on the ground on Sunday.

During the 80's the temperance movement was prominent and this campground was chosen as the place for the annual State Temperance Campmeeting, which was usually held during the first two days of the regular period of gathering. From its platform were heard temperance speakers of national repute, such as Mrs. J. K. Barney of Rhode Island, Bishop Hamilton of Boston, Gov. John P. St. John of Kansas, Mrs. Ellen Foster of Iowa, Neal Dow of Maine and Mary Livermore of Chicago and Boston, while prominent Methodist divines from all parts of the country participated.

Today one looks in vain for any sign of the old campground, and the question arises why this change. Various reasons contributed to bring about its abandonment. Chief among them was the change in the spirit of the age which has caused the campmeeting everywhere to lose its hold on people. There was a decreased interest and attendance, and the depredations of the tent caterpillars injured the grove so that it was finally cut down. So with the expiration of the lease the meetings were given up. On August 17, 1902, the last hymn was sung, the final benediction given, and the property was later disposed of at public auction. Thus a chapter of the town's history was closed. But in imagination one can still see the speaker's stand with its rows of singers and ministers, the wooden seats filled with an audience, part of which were under a canvas roof, but most of them under the blue dome of heaven, the circle of tents and cottages which enfolded the seats, the fagots which cast a wavering light upon the assembly, and in the background the stillness of the forest.

The campground also served as an ideal place for holding political rallies and here county gatherings were often held. These rallies were always Republican in complexion as no opposing party in Lamøille County was ever strong enough to stage such pretentious ones as were put on here. On this platform have appeared the candidates for the highest offices of the state, supplemented by spell binders of national repute from beyond its borders. In 1896 Gen.

P. J. Conlon of Boston and Governor, later Senator, Dillingham were the main attractions. In August, 1902, Morristown welcomed her native son, the Hon. Leslie M. Shaw, then secretary of the treasury, together with Governor McCullough and Fletcher Proctor. Professor Maxam, the popular campaign singer of that period, contributed to the entertainment his well known musical hits. From this platform have been expounded the cardinal Republican doctrines of protection, "the full dinner pail," and sound money, doctrines almost as important in the minds of the assembly as the ten commandments and the moral precepts which were enunciated during the camp-meeting.

The political gatherings were not always held on the campground, for in 1888 a big meeting was staged to celebrate the victory of Harrison and Morton. Black Betsy, which figured in so many gala days, was taken to the old fair ground to contribute its part to the occasion, a huge bonfire was laid up there, and a procession lead by the Morrisville Drum Corps and the Hyde Park Band paraded the principal streets. The culmination of the event was the speech-making which consisted of remarks by P. K. Gleed, G. W. Hendee, G. W. Doty and D. J. Safford of Morrisville, R. W. Hulburd of Hyde Park, and C. H. Stearns of Johnson. This array of talent leaves no doubt of the high grade of eloquence and the genuine wit which enlivened the occasion.

Another diversion of quite a different character which flourished, especially in the 80's, was the squirrel hunt. These events were nominally in the interests of protecting game and destroying animal pests such as red squirrels, owls and other animals which were predatory by nature. Two teams, which included everyone who had any interest in hunting, were selected and staged their contest in the late fall, usually in October. In '82 the captains of the opposing forces were Benjamin H. Sanborn, later to be the founder of the well known publishing house of B. H. Sanborn & Co., and L. B. Boynton, for many years hotel keeper and dealer in real estate here. The year following George M. Powers, later chief justice of the state, and E. E. Boomhower, a well known blacksmith, led their respective sides to victory or defeat. Again F. B. Livingstone, a prominent business man who later went to California, and C. C. Rublee, one of the leading doctors in the

county, led the opposing forces. On one occasion the scores reported were 21,040 to 10,070. The rating of the different animals cannot be determined, but it would seem that many a squirrel or other pest met his fate that October day.

As a reward for their prowess the victors were entertained at some public eating place.

CENTENNIAL CELEBRATION

Undoubtedly the high spot in the history of gala days in Morristown was the Centennial Celebration, held on July 4, 1890. At the March meeting of 1889 a committee consisting of H. Henry Powers, G. W. Hendee, P. K. Gleed, I. N. LeBaron, and M. C. Mower were appointed to lay plans for it, and the year following \$500 was appropriated and an executive committee was elected to carry out the details of the affair. G. W. Doty, Frank Kenfield, A. O. Gates, O. D. Matthews, and R. L. Fairbanks were the men upon whom fell this task and they entered into it with enthusiasm and ability and secured the hearty cooperation of the townspeople. The grounds were on the south side of Harrison Avenue, which was not built up at all then. Here on the lots now occupied by Mrs. George A. Morse was erected a tent capable of holding 2,000 people. The whole village was gay with flags and bunting, but the centerpiece of the decorations was the arch which spanned the head of Congress Street, designed and built by C. W. Fitch. Upon one side, it bore the inscription "Grateful for the Past—Hopeful for the Future," and upon the other side, "One Hundredth Anniversary of Settlement."

The event really began on the Sunday before, with a sermon delivered by the Rev. W. A. Robinson, a native of Morristown, whose father, the Rev. Septimus Robinson, was pastor of the local Congregational Church for twenty-six years. On the evening of the third the Sherman Military Band of Burlington gave a concert in the tent and at sunrise on the Fourth, Black Betsey ushered in the momentous day by a ringing salute. Already on every hillside people were astir about their tasks so as to reach the village in time to secure a good position from which to view the parade which started at 10:30, with G. W. Doty as chief marshal. It contained several bands, the Burlington Cadets, the local G. A. R. Post, together with posts

from several neighboring towns, floats representing Joe and Molly, the Walkers riding in an ox cart, Uncle Sam and the States, and various organizations.

At 1:30 the audience gathered at the tent where the following program was presented:

Music

Prayer—Rev. W. E. Douglass, Pastor of the M. E. Church

Address of Welcome—

Hon. G. W. Hendee, President of the Day

Music

Historical Address—Hon. H. H. Powers

Music

Centennial Poem—

Rev. P. B. Fisk, Pastor of the Congregational Church

Song—Sermon from the Mountains—

Music by Prof. W. F. Whipple

Words by Rev. P. B. Fisk

Toasts and Responses

Hon. P. K. Gleed was toastmaster and in his inimitable manner presented a group of men particularly qualified to discuss the subject assigned them. Gov. W. P. Dillingham responded to the toast, My Green Mountain State; the Rev. W. A. Robinson spoke on The Churches of Morristown; Lieut.-Gov. U. A. Woodbury addressed the G. A. R. in particular; the Rev. Edwin Wheelock, who held an unusually long pastorate at Cambridge and was for years a trustee of Peoples Academy, paid tribute to the influence of this institution in this section of the state. The Hon. M. W. Terrill of Middlefield, Conn., a former business man here, whose ancestors were pioneers at Cadys Falls, responded to "The Merchants of Morristown"; the Hon. Leslie M. Shaw of Iowa, later secretary of the treasury, spoke of the great West and its future; the Rev. George H. Bailey of New York, pastor of the Universalist Church when the present structure was dedicated, took as his theme, "The Ministers of Morristown"; the Hon. George Wilkins of Stowe, himself a well known attorney, responded to the toast, "The Lawyers of Morristown."

To entertain such frivolous ones as did not care for the intellectual feast provided by these toasts, a ball game between the No-Names of this town and a team from Johnson was staged, and the Burlington Cadets gave an exhibi-

tion drill. At nightfall many of the "men-folks" had to return home to do the chores, but came back for the fireworks which were to afford the climax of the event. Rain injured some of the set pieces, yet they presented a spectacle which was to linger long in the memories of the boys and girls who were allowed to sit up to see them.

It was estimated that more than 10,000 people were present, and the entire event was a distinct credit to the town. Not the least of the permanent benefits coming from it was the historical address of Judge Powers. From the lips of men and women whose fathers planted the town, he gathered the facts which have formed the basis for all subsequent records of our early history.

MEMORIAL EXERCISES FOR PRESIDENT McKINLEY

On September 19, 1901, this town, in common with thousands of others throughout the country, held memorial exercises for President McKinley, recently assassinated. The citizens assembled at the Congregational Church, where a selected quartette presented suitable music and the Rev. I. P. Booth, pastor of the Universalist Church, had charge of the program. Different phases of the lamented President's life and work were presented by H. P. Munson, George J. Slayton, Frank Kenfield, Prof. W. A. Beebe, George W. Doty, F. G. Fleetwood and Congressman H. H. Powers. Thus was added another note to the chorus of love and sorrow which arose from all parts of the land.

DEDICATION OF SOLDIERS' MONUMENT

Morristown has always been proud of the military record of her sons and has shown her pride by electing individual veterans to high office and by supporting the work of their organizations. So the project of erecting a Soldiers' Monument, while discussed for some time before undertaken, when finally launched met a hearty response.

At the March meeting of 1910 Col. G. W. Doty, a tireless worker for the memorial, made an earnest appeal to the voters and Mr. C. H. A. Stafford presented the following resolution which was adopted:

"Resolved, that the Selectmen are hereby instructed to draw their order for one thousand five hundred dollars to be paid when a Soldiers' monument is erected on Academy Park to cost not less than two thousand five hundred dollars, the balance to be raised by subscription. W. A.

Beebe, H. A. Slayton, and F. G. Fleetwood are appointed to act as a building committee for the town in conjunction with a committee appointed by the G. A. R. Post, and said committee are to select kind and style of said monument."

The committee elected by the G. A. R. consisted of Frank Kenfield, A. A. Niles, and Austin Wilkins, who at once started out to raise the required amount. The G. A. R. raised about \$1,400, and the balance of the \$4,000 spent for the memorial was secured from townspeople and persons interested in the project.

So efficiently had the committees worked that on May 30, 1911, the semi-centennial of the outbreak of the Civil War, the beautiful memorial was dedicated. It is twenty-five feet six inches high, cut from Barre granite, and is surmounted by a bronze figure twelve feet three inches high. The tablets on the first die bear in relief the names of 172 Morristown Volunteers and of eighty-five members of J. M. Warner Post, No. 4, G. A. R. Nature smiled upon the exercises, and on that bright May afternoon a large gathering of people assembled in Academy Park, where the following program was carried out:

Music	Band
Invocation	Rev. W. T. Best
Reading of National G. A. R. Order	A. A. Niles
Lincoln's Gettysburg Address	Clifford Chase
Barbara Frietchie	Mrs. Ila Niles Jackson
Presentation of the Monument to the Town of Morristown and to J. M. Warner Post, No. 4,	Prin. W. A. Beebe
Acceptance of Monument for the Grand Army, A. A. Niles	
Acceptance for the Town	Dr. George L. Bates
Dedicatory Ode	Chorus
(Composed for the occasion by Rev. V. M. Hardy, D. D.)	
Address	Hon. Frank Plumley, M. C.
Music	Band
Remarks	Hon. U. A. Woodbury Hon. H. H. Powers
America	Band

While the monument is a credit to all who participated in its erection, it speaks particularly of the interest and artistic ability of Prin. W. A. Beebe, who not only worked untiringly as chairman of the building committee, but designed it and drew the plans from which the contract was let.

CELEBRATION IN HONOR OF THE WORLD WAR VETERANS

On July 4, 1919, the town was the seat of a big celebration in honor of the Lamoille County World War Veterans. Though the gathering was held in Morrisville, most of the towns of the county participated in it, thus ensuring its success.

The village was gaily decorated with the national colors and with four honor arches, one over Main Street at The Randall, one on lower Main Street, one on upper Main Street and one on lower Portland Street. The great event of the day was the parade, which started from Waban Avenue, with Major G. L. Bates as chief marshal. The center of interest was the service boys of the county under Capt. Harold J. Fisher, but other interesting features were the floats of the G. A. R. veterans who were represented by forty-six men, the Boy Scouts, the Camp Fire Girls, the Red Cross float and floats of different business houses from here and surrounding towns, with two bands and two drum corps to supply music for the occasion.

In the afternoon excellent sporting events were staged on Main Street and in the evening from eight o'clock until nine a community sing was held. On a platform erected at the foot of Academy Park a chorus of over 300 voices, assisted by the two bands and the Thousand Islands Orchestra, gave a patriotic concert which was enjoyed by a crowd which completely took possession of that part of the village. The event closed with a ball at which, as throughout the day, the veterans were the guests of the town.

It was a perfect July day and evening, and the program was enjoyed by everyone, but especially by the guests of honor, the boys in khaki, to whom the county thus gladly paid tribute. Other places may have put on a more elaborate welcome, but nowhere was there one more sincere.

PEOPLES ACADEMY ANNIVERSARIES

So secure has been the place held by Peoples Academy in the hearts of the citizens of the town that each milestone in its history has been appropriately marked. In 1872 its twenty-fifth anniversary was remembered in connection with the completion of the year's work. May 6 was devoted to examinations, conducted by the Rev. Edwin Wheelock, Hon. C. H. Heath and F. M. Baldwin. On Tuesday evening Mr. Heath delivered an address before the

alumni, as a result of which an association known as the Associated Alumni of Peoples Academy was formed, with the following officers: President, Charles Heath of Plainfield; First Vice-President, George Waterman of Hyde Park; Second Vice-President, Mrs. P. K. Gleed of Morrisville; Secretary, A. A. Niles of Morrisville.

This association seems to have been rather ephemeral, for we read nothing of its subsequent activities.

Twenty-five years later the post-prandial exercises at the Alumni Banquet featured the fiftieth anniversary.

But it remained for the seventy-fifth anniversary to call out a fuller expression of loyalty on the part of the alumni, and June 12, 1923, was a gala day in the history of the school and the town.

For months the officers of the Alumni Association, together with a special committee, had been planning to make the celebration worthy of the occasion. The committee on decorations had erected at the foot of Academy Park an arch spanning both Park Street and Main Street, outlined with electric lights and bearing the inscription 1848-1923 and surmounted by a replica of the old belfry and bell. Practically every business place in town and many private residences were gay with Green and Gold, the school colors, and even the weather man cooperated by giving a pleasant day for the event.

In the forenoon, class picnics at Lake Eden, Elmore, or some other point of interest were in order, but at one o'clock all gathered at Academy Hall for the business meeting of the Alumni Association. Following this they marched by classes, headed by Mrs. Maria Tinker of the class of '75, to the Congregational Church, where W. A. Beebe, for twenty-three years the beloved principal of the school gave a scholarly and interesting address.

The banquet was held in the gymnasium which had been artistically decorated for the event, and here about 350 guests sat down by classes to renew old acquaintances, enjoy the fine repast, and listen to the post-prandial exercises.

Hon. R. W. Hulburd, '77, of Hyde Park was toastmaster and with inimitable grace and wit introduced R. R. Morrow, principal of the school; Marion Brooks of the class of '23; Hon. H. M. McFarland of Hyde Park, who spoke along reminiscent lines; Dr. R. G. Reynolds of Columbia University, N. Y.; Mary J. Simpson of Craftsbury; Dr. C. D. Adams of Dartmouth College, and Hon.

M. S. Stone of Montpelier, all former principals, who spoke of conditions and experiences during their years of teaching here. The program closed with remarks by Justice George M. Powers and the singing of an ode written for the occasion by the Rev. V. M. Hardy, D. D. The event closed with a ball held at the town hall, which was gaily decorated, and contained, among other unusual features, pictures of nearly all the graduating classes of Peoples Academy.

Seven former principals of the school, representing a considerable part of its life time, were present, and the loyalty of its graduates is attested by the fact that New York and all the New England States, except Rhode Island, were represented by graduates, many of whom came for that day only. The generous cooperation of the citizens of the place, many of whom had never been connected with the academy, showed their appreciation of the influence and value of the institution.

WILSON MEMORIAL SERVICE

Although Morristown, like the rest of Vermont, has always been strongly Republican in politics, she appreciated the idealism and sacrifice of the great war president, Woodrow Wilson, and on the evening of February 6, 1924, a memorial service was held which was simple but genuine. It was presided over by Major G. L. Bates, who thus honored his former commander-in-chief, and the following program was presented:

Prayer	Rev. E. E. Pender
Vocal Solo	Mrs. George M. Powers
Address	Rev. W. J. McFarlane
Address	Rev. George F. Fortier
Song, "Nearer, My God, to Thee"	Audience
Taps	Harold Ober
Benediction	Rev. George F. Morton

The Rev. Mr. McFarlane spoke of the late President's early political career, when, as governor of New Jersey, he surprised both friends and opponents by demonstrating that there was a place for idealism in politics, an attitude which attracted to him the speaker, together with thousands of other young men.

Mr. Fortier spoke of Mr. Wilson's larger service to the United States and to the world in his work as president and as moulder of public thought during and after the World War.

CHAPTER XIII

ORGANIZATIONS, FRATERNAL, PATRIOTIC, AND SOCIAL

WHILE the church was the first organization in town, it antedated but a few years the oldest of the fraternal bodies, the Masons. That Masonry has played a large and honorable part in the life of the town is shown by the men who have been prominent in its work and in the history of the community. Among its members during the early period were Robert Kimball, the first merchant in Morristown; Ralph Tinker, the first doctor; Charles Meigs, the first lawyer; David P. Noyes, the first general merchant in Morrisville; Charles H. Heath and A. J. Blanchard, early principals of Peoples Academy, and since that day its ranks have included the leading business and professional men of the town.

The following history of Mount Vernon Lodge, No. 8, Free and Accepted Masons, gleaned largely from the records of the lodge, was compiled by Willard K. Sanders, worshipful master, in 1931-1933.

In the early days, Masonry was not exalted in this section by imposing temples or other beautiful edifices. nevertheless members took their Masonry more seriously then than many do today. When we remember the poor facilities for travel and the meager forms of entertainment, it is easy to see why interested members should devote a great deal of time and energy to their Masonic work. Masonry and religion were nearly synonymous. We find that a lodge congregated at ten o'clock in the morning of the date set and many times lasted until late in the evening. It was even customary to have a by-law which made it compulsory to close the lodge at 9:00 P. M. Even with those long hours, it was not unusual to have much unfinished business which had to be held over for the next communication. We find records of Masons driving regularly twenty or thirty miles once a month to attend lodge meetings, and at that time it was an offense punishable by suspension or expulsion, if a member neglected to attend regular meetings more than three times in succession without reasonable excuse.

Records do not give us the Masonic history of the men who became the charter members of the lodge, but it is probable that they migrated here from the south and formerly belonged to some lodge, either in southern Vermont or in the southern New England States.

However, in 1812, eight Masons residing in the town of Hyde Park, namely, Thomas Taylor, John McDaniels, Nathaniel Sawyer, Christopher Huntington, Russell Hyde, Joel Burnam, Joseph Waterman, and A. Waterman, Jr., applied to the Grand Lodge of Vermont, and on November 5, 1812, Grand Master John Chipman awarded the following dispensation, which appears on page one, book one, of the records of Mt. Vernon Lodge: (While under dispensation, the lodge was known as Orange Lodge.)

"L. S. To Thomas Taylor, John McDaniels, Nathaniel P. Sawyer, Christopher Huntington, Russell B. Hyde, Joel Burnam, Joseph Waterman, and Araunah Waterman, Jr.:

"In virtue of the power and authority in me vested, I, John Chipman, Grand Master, of the Grand Lodge of the State of Vermont, do authorize and empower you to assemble in due form when a constituted number of you shall convene and open a Master Mason's Lodge at Hyde Park by the name of Orange Lodge and to do and transact all business appertaining to that degree and the lower degrees until the Monday next preceeding the second Thursday of October next.

"And I do hereby constitute and appoint my worthy Brother Thomas Taylor to be Master, Christopher Huntington, Senior Warden, and Araunah Waterman, Jr., Junior Warden thereof and for the purposes herein mentioned this shall be your sufficient Letter of Dispensation.

"In Testimony whereof I have hereunto affixed my signature and private seal this 5th day of November, Anno Lucis 5812 (1812).

"(Signed) JOHN CHIPMAN, Grand Master"

The records of the first meeting of Orange Lodge are given as follows:

"Orange Lodge convened at Hyde Park, Dec 16th 1812.

Present: R. W. Thomas Taylor M.
W. Christopher Huntington, S. W.
W. Araunah Waterman Jr, J. W.

Brothers: Nathaniel P Sawyer
Joseph Waterman
Russell B. Hyde
Daniel Griswold
John McDaniels
John Griswold
Abel Smith
Nathaniel Merrill, Visiting brother.

"Lodge opened on the first degree of Masonry and proceeded to ballot for Treasurer and Secretary when Nath'l P. Sawyer was chosen Treasurer and Joseph Waterman Secretary.

"Appointments by W. Master

Russell B. Hyde Senior D.

Daniel Griswold J. D.

John McDaniels Steward

John Griswold Tyler.

"The ballots were taken for Gamaliel Taylor who was proposed to the Lodge as a candidate for initiation and found clear he was accordingly initiated. Fees \$10.00 paid \$8.00.

"Lodge opened on second degree of Masonry and passed Brother Abel Smith to the degree of Fellow Craft. Fees \$2.00 paid.

"Opened on the third degree of Masonry when Brother Daniel Griswold was raised to the sublime degree of a Master Mason. Fees \$3.00

2.00

1.00

"Joseph Farrar of Eden was proposed by Bro. C. Huntington as a candidate for initiation at our next regular communication and Bro. Huntington became accountable for the deposit. Bro. Joseph Waterman proposed Joseph Hadley of Hyde Park as a candidate for initiation at the next regular communication and becomes accountable for the deposit. Bro. N. P. Sawyer proposed Jonathan Merrill of Sterling as a candidate for initiation and became accountable for the deposit. Bro. John McDaniels proposed Jacob P. Hadley for initiation at our next regular communication and paid deposit \$2.00.

"Descended and closed on the first degree of Masonry.

"JOSEPH WATERMAN, Sec'y."

From the above we note that Orange Lodge's jurisdiction covered a great deal of territory since at this first meeting there were proposed candidates from Eden, Hyde Park, and Sterling (later the town of Sterling was divided between Morristown, Johnson, and Stowe). In later records we find candidates from Elmore, Wolcott, Stowe, Johnson, Cambridge, and Kelleyvale (later Lowell); also many from Morristown.

Other interesting facts show the difference in Masonic procedure from that of today. At that time the lodge

was opened on the first degree of Masonry and the business of the lodge transacted in that degree, except the exemplification of the higher degrees when the lodge was later opened on the second or third degree. Today, the lodge must do all its business on the third degree and only Master Masons (third degree) are eligible to take part in voting or other business of the lodge. We also learn that the ballot had to be passed for each degree, and it was not at all uncommon for a Mason not to take more than the first or second degree.

The by-laws under which this lodge worked are interesting and are found in the front of book one immediately after the copy of the dispensation:

“BY-LAWS OF ORANGE LODGE

“Article 1. This Lodge shall hold their regular communication on the Wednesday's preceeding the full of the Moon unless the moon shall full on that day in which case the communication shall be one (illegible) Wednesday at the full of the Moon in each month at one o'clock P. M. except in the month of June and December, and then unless the Lodge should conclude to celebrate the Festivals of the St. Johns, in which case the communication shall be holden on Festival days, the Lodge on such days shall convene punctually at 10 o'clock A. M. If the Festival should fall on Saturday or Sunday, the Monday following shall be the regular communications. (Note: There are many lodges who still adhere to this old rule of dating their meetings from the full of the moon.)

“2nd. All regular communications and also at all meetings of the Lodge called in cases of emergency it shall be the duty of each member residing within a reasonable distance for attendance, of which distance the Lodge shall judge, to attend punctually at the hour appointed unless prevented by some unavoidable necessity or unavoidable excuse of which the Lodge shall be informed and judge of sufficiency of excuse.

“3rd. The officers of the Lodge shall be chosen at the first regular communication in December annually unless to supply vacancies.

“4th. During Lodge hours every brother shall attend in the Lodge room and not absent himself therefrom without the leave of the Master and then not more than five minutes unless from necessity.

"5th. Every brother desiring to speak shall arise and address the Master and having obtained leave shall speak during the Master's pleasure.

"6th. No brother shall speak more than once to the same question unless to explain himself nor shall any brother interrupt the brother speaking.

"7th. All questions of order shall be decided by the Master.

"8th. A candidate for initiation shall be nominated by a Brother Master Mason and at least one regular communication previous to that in which the ballots shall be taken on the question of his admission. At the time of his nomination such candidate shall advance two dollars to be put into the treasury. If he withdraw or neglect to pursue his application the money shall be forfeited to the Treasury, if he should be balloted for and not admitted it shall be returned to him but if he be admitted it shall pass to his account as part of initiation fee.

"9th. The Master and Wardens shall be with Secretary and Treasurer a standing committee of Charity for this Lodge.

"10th. No member of this Lodge can be absent more than two regular communications unless he assigns reasons satisfactory to the authority of the lodge for such absence and such absence without reasons assigned as aforesaid must be considered as grounds for censure or suspense.

"11th. No brother during hours of business shall in the Lodge room drink spirituous liquor unless by a general order from the Master. (Note: There is a heavy black line drawn around article 11 and underneath it appears the notation "Expunged by unanimous vote".)

"12th. Every brother and member of this Lodge shall behave himself discreetly and orderly in and out of the Lodge so that he may thereby obtain a good report. And if any member shall in or out of the Lodge at a meeting of the Lodge or at any other time be guilty of profane swearing; or drinking spirituous liquors to excess, he shall for the first offense receive a severe reprimand from the Master in open lodge and shall for the second offense be liable to suspension or expulsion. And it shall be the duty of and every member is hereby required to make complaint to the Master against any Brother whom he shall know to be guilty of intoxication such complaint may be

public or by private communication to the Master who shall be permitted to disclose the name of the complainant without his consent.

"13th. No brother shall disclose the name of a brother voting against a candidate upon pain of expulsion.

"14th. It shall be the duty of the Master and Wardens to examine and decide on the validity of all claims or demands against the Lodge and no account shall be paid by the Treasurer until it has been passed or allowed by them. They shall have power at all times to examine the books of the Secretary and Treasurer to order all furniture and clothing as they shall find necessary and to report from time to time to the Lodge such things as they may think proper and sufficiently important. And it shall be their duty to report the state of the Lodge at the first regular communication in December annually.

"15th. When any brother shall desire to remove his relation from this to any other Lodge he shall apply for liberty assigning his reasons and upon his request being granted he shall receive a certificate thereof from the Secretary and an entry shall be made on the Lodge Book of his regular dismission.

"16th. Every brother shall sign his name to the By-laws before he shall be permitted to exercise the privileges of a member of this lodge.

"17th. No brother shall be allowed to cast his vote for any candidate for initiation passing and raising until he shall have been raised to the sublime degree of a Master Mason.

"18th. The Lodge shall close by nine o'clock in the evening unless unfinished business remains before the lodge or in some case of emergency. And no member shall remain in the Lodge room more than one hour after the Lodge is closed without being liable to a severe censure from the Master in Open Lodge."

At the annual communication of the Grand Lodge in October, 1813, a charter was duly awarded to this lodge and the name changed to Mount Vernon Lodge and registered as Number 36, it being the thirty-sixth lodge chartered under the Grand Lodge of Vermont. This charter was dated October 12, 1813.

One of the major problems confronting the lodge in its early years was the collection of dues. We are unable

to discover just how much the dues were at that time, but the earliest allusion to dues some years later is \$1.25 per year, and at that period even that sum was much more of a burden than a greater amount would be now. At this period, however, a needy brother was promptly assisted if in distress. We find that in October, 1816, "Voted three dollars from the funds of the Lodge as a donation of Charity to alleviate the distress of sickness of a son of William Whitney of Wolcott." In July, 1817, we find "Proceeded to call Brother G—— W—— to answer to a charge preferred against him for un-Masonic Conduct and after a humble confession, was excused from his charge."

Another instance of the munificence of the lodge appears under date of August 8, 1821: "Voted that after the present dues of this lodge are paid that the sum of fifteen dollars be taken from the funds of this Lodge for F—— S—— to purchase him a cow."

In May, 1822, the lodge received "and read from certain individuals (Mason) at the City of Washington concerning the formation of a Grand Lodge of the United States." This was only one of a number of attempts to bring about such an organization, but each attempt has failed since the feeling was that more good could be had by each state operating under its own Grand Lodge rather than being subject to a national organization.

If a brother was expelled the word was broadcast by having the fact published in the "Northern Sentinel" at Burlington.

We now come to an unsavory part of the history of the lodge and of Masonry in general. To understand the situation, we shall have to study facts in other places the more clearly to understand the situation in this lodge during the so-called Anti-Masonic period.

At Batavia, N. Y., there lived a man by name, William Morgan, dissolute and shiftless, intemperate in his habits and irresponsible in his obligations, a man shunned by his neighbors and respected by no one. Formerly he came from Canada, where he was in the brewery business, but his plant burned and he drifted into New York State. Masonically, he claimed to have been made a Royal Arch Mason at some former time and there were certain credentials to prove it, but it is extremely doubtful if he ever received any of the six preceeding degrees. Through

some weakness he was admitted to the Royal Arch degree without care being taken to see that he had been invested with those which precede it. He was one of the signers of a petition for a Royal Arch Chapter at Batavia, but owing to his character, the others interested refused to have anything to do with him and would not admit him to the new chapter.

This fact, and the influence of unscrupulous friends, influenced him to write an exposé of the degrees and lectures pertaining to Freemasonry. Had he been permitted to publish this work unmolested, it would have undoubtedly soon died an early and natural death, but unfortunately several Masons acting without authority of any lodge sought to thwart his attempts with the result that the whole nation was placed in turmoil.

Two attempts were made to burn the printing office where this work was in preparation, both of which were unsuccessful. Soon after this (1826) Morgan was spirited away mysteriously and never seen again. He was traced to Fort Niagara, but no clue could be found of him farther. This was sufficient grounds for the story that he was kidnapped by Masons, taken in a boat into the Niagara River, tied, weighted, and drowned. A year later a body was found upon the shores of Lake Ontario and positively identified as being that of Morgan and was buried as such. Soon after, a family, a member of which had been drowned, hearing of the incident, had the body disinterred and found that it was not Morgan at all, but an entirely different person. By this time, however, the incident had become a national issue socially and politically, and the anti-Masonic feeling was growing fast as it was said that Masonry was responsible for the death of Morgan.

Forty-three years later, after the excitement was all over, a true account of the incident came to light which was as follows: A man (and a Mason) met Morgan and entered into an agreement with him whereby he would destroy all copy of the exposé, stop drinking, clothe himself decently with money donated, provide for the immediate necessities of his family and go to Canada, where he would be set up in business and given a new start and in due time bring his family to live with him. This he agreed to. They left Batavia on the night of September 12, 1826, and upon arrival at Fort Niagara, were rowed across the river to Canada, where they were met by a

committee of men who were to see that he was safely taken care of. However, plans had not been completed in Canada, so he was taken back to Fort Niagara and kept there a week and finally turned over to the Canadians who took him to Hamilton, Ontario, gave him \$500 and took a receipt for it and left him.

Arrangements were made to transport his family to him, but upon investigation it was found that he had boarded a ship and left the country never to be heard from again.

It is a strange fact that following this disturbance that feeling against the Masonic Fraternity should crystallize in Vermont. The "North Star," a newspaper published in Danville, was the chief aggressor. This paper was the whip-lash which kept Vermont completely stirred up over this event for many years. Many strong Masons were as intent upon continuing the organization as were others to destroy, but many who were easily swerved by public opinion denounced the fraternity as a veritable invention of the devil and freely made statements (mostly false) about the oaths and obligations of Masonry. Lodges all over the state lost in membership and many had to give up their meetings altogether. Others struggled on, meeting occasionally. At the session of the Grand Lodge at Montpelier in 1831 the following resolution was passed:

"Resolved that the secular lodges under the jurisdiction of this Grand Lodge be recommended to hold but two communications during the year; one for good order and discipline and instruction in Masonry and the other for the yearly choice of officers."

We have the following quotations from the "North Star":

July 19, 1831: "The organization and government of the Grand Lodges, Chapters and Grand Encampments must be totally annihilated and forever; subordinate branches must fully participate in the general dissolution of the Sorceress and Cheat; and an evidence must be given to the American freemen that masons, one and all, have simultaneously and with united voice absolved themselves, not only from masonic government but from the aristocratic and treasonable obligations of their illegal and murderous oaths."

October 25, 1831: "The result of the Grand Lodge and Chapter at Montpelier, for the ostensible purpose of giving up their charters, is such as we anticipated. Masonry will never give up its usurped power and exclusive privileges. Tyrants never do this but by coercion. It must be destroyed by inches."

The lodges struggled on for about two years longer, many making known their desire of surrendering their charter and disbanding. So many of these requests were made that the Grand Lodge in 1833 enacted the following resolution:

"Resolved that the Grand Lodge is ready to receive and revoke the charters of such secular Lodges under its jurisdiction as are desirous of surrendering them at the present time, and that the representatives of secular lodges who are authorized to make such surrenders are now requested to deposit their said charters with the Grand Secretary and that each and every secular lodge be and is hereby authorized to surrender and deliver its charter and records to the Grand Secretary aforesaid at any time previous to the next annual communication of this Grand Lodge, and that all the funds, jewels, furniture and property of such Lodges be left under their control respectively, to be appropriated to such objects as they may think proper and that the Grand Lodge recommend to said Lodges to appropriate their funds and the avails of their property to the common schools fund of this State."

Now, what effect did this feeling have upon the local lodge?

We find that from 1828 to 1833 the meetings were more and more poorly attended, at times there being only two or three present. The presence of these few, however, shows the spirit with which many persisted in their views of the righteousness of Masonry.

March 14, 1832, we read:

"Mt. Vernon Lodge convened at Hyde Park.

Present: Joseph Sears
Jonathan Merrill
Sewell Newton
David McDaniel
Breed Noyes

"Lodge opened on the first degree of Freemasonry without form. Lodge closed in same form.

"JOSEPH SEARS, Sec'y Pro tem."

And on Dec. 25, 1833, the last meeting we have any record of prior to the discontinuance of operations shows that:

"Mt. Vernon Lodge convened at Hyde Park Dec 25, 1833.

Present: Sewel Newton

Ralph Hill

Ariel Newton

"Lodge opened on the first degree of freemasonry without form. Voted that the old officers serve the year ensuing. Lodge closed without form.

"RALPH HILL, Sec' pro tem."

No record exists as to whether any attempts were made to meet between the years 1833 and 1850. We only have it handed down by tradition that during these years, different members met clandestinely in different places, gathering after dark and traveling singly or by two so as not to arouse suspicion. At this time a Mason was shunned by the majority and very few would admit membership in the fraternity. One favorite rendezvous, we hear, was in one of the large vats in the tub shop on the Lamoille River, in Morristown. As to how much degree work was done or other activities attended to, we know nothing. It shows the spirit which prevailed during the craft at that period. We do know, however, that the charter of this lodge was never surrendered.

In 1846 the Grand Lodge convened in Burlington and opened for business in ample form for the first time in ten years. The attendance was much better since by this time the feeling against the fraternity had grown less intense. Plans were made for the re-establishment of Masonry and for the investigation of the condition of those subordinate lodges still under charter.

At the annual session in 1849 notice was served upon all lodges that they must organize within one year. Accordingly we find Mt. Vernon Lodge convened at Hyde Park December 16, 1850, for reorganization. Officers were elected for the first time in seventeen years and the lodge was represented in Grand Lodge.

At this point owing to the small number of the original seventy-three lodges then holding charters it was necessary to renumber them. Mount Vernon Lodge being the eighth oldest lodge then in existence, its number was changed from thirty-six to eight, by which number it has been known ever since.

At the regular communication, held September 10, 1851, "Chose Bro. J. Tinker and J. Sears a committee to furnish a suitable place for Lodge meetings."

This committee evidently functioned, for we find that the next communication was held at Cadys Falls under date of February 4, 1852.

A few pages later the following appears:

"Mt. Vernon Lodge convened at Morristown November 4th 1852 to celebrate the centennial anniversary of the initiation of Brother George Washington into the secrets of freemasonry.

"A. NEWTON, Sec'y."

Under date of November 1, 1854, we find a record of the lodge in which it states that it was voted to remove the furniture of the lodge to Morrisville at the next regular meeting. As the meetings at that period were all held at Morristown, we may infer that heretofore they had been held at Morristown Corners. The records show that November 29, 1854, the lodge opened at Morrisville, so that this is probably the first time that a Masonic Lodge opened in the present village of Morrisville.

January 5, 1855, it was "voted to meet at Morrisville the succeeding six months and the subsequent six months at Hyde Park and alternately so in the future." In May, 1855, it was also voted that "Brothers Burnet and Noyes are a committee to remove the Lodge Furniture to Cleveland's Inn, at Hyde Park."

This is the first record that shows definitely just where the lodge meetings were to be held. In June, 1855, we find that Mt. Vernon Lodge convened at Hyde Park, where they met regularly until December, 1855, when they again returned to Morrisville.

An interesting note appears in the records of the meeting December 19, 1855: "The following ladies were initiated into the degrees of Daughters of Zion as Master Masons Wives: Lucy Wheelock, Cornelia Gleed, Anna M. Burnet and Lydia Earl." This degree was conferred while the lodge was open on the first degree. No record seems to exist as to the nature of the order of Daughters of Zion nor what they stood for. Only one more record appears (June, 1856) when this degree was conferred upon Ruth Allen, so it would appear that this organization was short lived and of little consequence.

By this time it was undoubtedly unsatisfactory to the members to have their meetings held in Morrisville for six months and in Hyde Park for the remainder of the year. Accordingly at the meeting March 4, 1857, we read "That the Worshipful Master be requested to summon a special Lodge and that every Brother have notice thereof and information be given that the matter of Permanent location will be presented for the consideration of said meeting at 3 o'clock P. M."

July 1, 1857, the Grand Lodge issued a dispensation enabling the lodge to meet at Morrisville. From this we would judge that even though they had been meeting in Morrisville they had no legal right to do so under their charter, as the place of meeting had not been approved by the Grand Lodge.

The following year the members decided that they wanted a hall of their own, so in August, 1858, a committee was appointed to investigate the possibilities of either renting a hall or building one. Several different ones proposed to build a hall suitable for the use of the lodge and then rent it to the lodge, but this plan did not appeal to the members, so in September, 1860, it was voted "to appropriate \$150.00 to the building committee in building a hall for the Lodge on the Ground occupied by Mr. Gleed's office and the motion passed unanimously." Mr. Gleed's office was located on the lot where the building occupied by the Peck Pharmacy now stands. A committee was appointed to see to the building of the hall and funds were raised by subscription and the sale of stock to finance the project.

There were several innovations in force at about this time which are interesting. Of course the country was in the midst of the Civil War at this point and many wanted to become Masons before entering the service. Working under special dispensation August 31, 1861, several candidates came forward and were invested with the three degrees all at one session.

At that time it was customary to call the lodge from Labor to Refreshment from one meeting to another, or, in other words, the lodge was never closed from month to month. This is strictly illegal now, but at that time Masonic law was not so strict.

December 3, 1862, "The petition of members of the 11th Regiment Vermont Volunteer Militia, to the Most

Worshipful Grand Lodge of Vermont for a charter for a regimental Lodge was presented to Mt. Vernon Lodge requesting their influence at the next Grand Lodge meeting in their behalf." Other records show that there were **many** such lodges in the army working under the authority of different Grand Lodges of the United States.

On March 26, 1863, the new lodge room was first opened for business and we read "the Most Worshipful Grand Lodge of Vermont came in and dedicated the Hall with proper ceremonies. Then formed in procession with the Grand Lodge and proceeded to the town hall and listened to an address by L. B. Englesby, Esq. Grand Master of the Grand Lodge of Vermont. Then formed in procession and returned to the hall and the lodge was closed in due form." Thus it seems that the lodge room must have been rather small and not ample to care for the large crowd which attended the dedication.

From this time onward for a year or more there were many Masonic funerals of members who had lost their lives in the war, whose bodies were sent home for interment, and many pages of book two of the records of the lodge are inscribed to the memory of these members.

In 1865 interest was aroused in the organization of a chapter of Royal Arch Masons and it was voted to make such alterations to the hall as was necessary to accommodate the chapter. The chapter was not officially chartered until October 2, 1867, and was chartered under the name of Tucker Chapter, as it now stands.

An interesting bit of reading is found under date of December 27, 1865, as follows:

"Voted to pay the Tyler \$1.50 for his attendance on every regular and special communication and it shall be his duty at the hour of the meeting of the Lodge to have the hall warm and swept and to have the care of the Jewels and in short to give a general evidence of good housewifery."

In 1868 the Grand Army of the Republic was organized in Morrisville and the lodge voted to rent to the Grand Army the ante room for use in holding their meetings.

Following the war, new lodges began to spring up in the smaller villages and where before, Mt. Vernon Lodge covered the whole county, now there were new lodges being formed in Cambridge, Johnson, Eden, Stowe, and Wolcott. The charter members of all these lodges were largely

formerly from Mt. Vernon Lodge. Mt. Vernon Lodge having become settled in Morrisville with a new building, the members of the lodge from Hyde Park felt that they should have a lodge of their own so they petitioned Mt. Vernon Lodge for permission to form such a lodge, and the permission was readily granted. However, we find no record that the matter went any further, so it evidently was given up for lack of membership.

No sooner had the lodge begun to be prosperous than once more it was destined to endure another hardship, for on the first day of March, 1869, their new hall was totally destroyed by fire. Thus we see that they only occupied this lodge room for seven years. At this point the Vermont spirit stood uppermost, for on the sixth of March the lodge convened at the Morrisville House and made plans for a new hall to be erected as soon as possible. Several plans were presented and the matter was left for further consideration at the next meeting.

March 24 the lodge opened for work in Cadys Falls and George's new factory (this is the building that was later used as a pulp mill and stood on the spot where the little power house now stands). At this meeting D. J. Safford, P. P. Roberts and J. A. George were appointed a committee to provide jewels, furniture, and aprons.

In the fire which destroyed the lodge room, the original charter was also destroyed, together with the furniture, jewels, and other paraphernalia. It is indeed fortunate that the records of the lodge up to that time were not also lost, but for some reason they were saved, probably being in the hands of the secretary and not kept in the lodge room.

Being without a charter, they were not legally entitled to meet as Masons in lodge so application was made to the Grand Lodge and the following dispensation was granted pending the awarding of a new charter:

"To whom it May Concern:

"Greeting: The permission of the Grand Master is hereby granted to the Officers and Brethren of Mount Vernon Lodge No. 8 at Morrisville, Vt. to meet in accordance with their usual custom as Masons, and to perform their regular duties as such and in capacity of a Regularly Chartered Lodge of Free and Accepted Masons. Said Lodge having lost its Charter by fire and everything pertaining to the Lodge, except its Charter. This Permis-

sion or dispensation to be, or remain in force until such time as said Lodge shall receive from the usual proper source a duplicate of the Charter lost by fire the 1st Day of March 1869 unless for cause sooner revoked.

"GEORGE M. HALL, Grand Master."

In April, 1869, U. A. Woodbury presented the following plan to the lodge:

"that this Lodge build another story on the Town Hall, provided that we can get the consent of the Town and that they will pay in what it will benefit said Town."

Arrangements were therefore made for a special town meeting, which was held April 24, and the town agreed to the plan and appropriated \$250 to assist in the work.

That the lodge lost no time is evidenced by the fact that on December 4, 1869 (only nine months after the fire), they moved into the new hall over the town hall, which was to be their permanent quarters for the coming sixty-one years. At this first meeting it was voted to give the Morrisville Silver Cornet Band the use of the dining room for rehearsals as long as the band would agree to play for Masonic funerals.

The new hall was formally dedicated June 24, 1870 (on the anniversary observance of St. John the Baptist), beginning in the morning with a parade consisting of the Morrisville Silver Cornet Band; Mineral Lodge, Wolcott; Waterman Lodge, Johnson; Mt. Norris Lodge, Eden; Warner Lodge, Cambridge; Meridian Sun Lodge, Craftsbury; North Star Lodge, Richmond; Lamoille Lodge, Fairfax; Mt. Vernon Lodge; Stowe Silver Cornet Band, and the Grand Lodge. A series of exercises were held in the town hall, and after dinner and another parade, the lodge room was dedicated by the Grand Lodge.

For the next few decades, there appears little in the records that would be of general interest. Most of the time there was little beside degree work and routine business to occupy the attention of the lodge. Therefore we will touch upon a few high-lights briefly.

May, 1883, it was voted to allow the Eastern Star Chapter, about to be organized in Morrisville, the use of the Masonic rooms for their meetings.

November, 1883, we read that the entire indebtedness incurred from the building of the rooms over the town hall was cancelled.

In November, 1891, agreeable to recommendation of the Grand Lodge, the date of the annual meeting was changed from December to April. There are a few lodges, however, who still hold their meetings in December.

By 1892 it was felt by the lodge that the quarters were not large enough to accommodate the several bodies so a committee was appointed to investigate the possibility of enlarging the hall. This is but the beginning of a series of attempts at expansion which cover a period of nearly forty years.

In 1907 Lamoille Commandery was organized and was given the use of the Masonic hall for their meetings.

December, 1915, a committee was appointed to investigate the possibilities of the erection of a new Masonic Temple and the following month a committee composed of C. H. Slocum, C. H. A. Stafford, A. H. Slayton, W. I. LeBaron, and C. A. Spiller was appointed.

In May, 1916, this committee began to function and in July, agreeable to recommendations of this committee, the lodge voted to purchase the Matthews lot on Portland Street as a site for a new hall. This is the lot where the Sweet & Burt filling station now stands. The plan at that time was to proceed with the building immediately, but by April, 1917, the United States became engaged in the World War and the matter of a new temple was dropped.

July 11, 1917, the lodge voted to present the sum of \$10 to each new initiate who should receive the three degrees and who was enrolled in the Army of the United States. There were many young men already enlisted who took this opportunity to become Masons, and many were the occasions when the lodge was in session until the early hours of the morning working the three degrees upon those who were soon to leave for France. July 18, 1917, nine members received the Master Mason degree, having received the first and second degrees at a special meeting held under dispensation of the Grand Lodge the previous week. The lodge procured a service flag upon which were many stars showing that the lodge was well represented in the great national catastrophe.

After the war the matter of building was again brought up, but owing to the unsettled condition it was dropped.

With the boom times of 1929 the matter was once more brought up, the old committee discharged, and a new

one appointed, consisting of C. A. Spiller, E. W. Gates, A. M. Adams, P. J. Liberty, and J. H. Eaton, to report at the next communication as to the possibilities of building. They reported favorably so a building committee was appointed, consisting of W. M. Johnstone, M. B. White, W. K. Sanders, R. B. Woods, and the Rev. D. K. Evans.

February 12, 1930, the committee reported and the lodge voted (1) to empower the master and wardens to sell the lot then owned by the lodge on Portland Street; (2) to empower the master and wardens to sell the property then used by the lodge as soon as a new temple should be built; (3) to purchase the W. T. Slayton property which was then available and well suited to the use of the lodge. The master and wardens purchased the Slayton property and sold the old lot to Sweet & Burt, Inc., of Stowe, immediately after this meeting.

March 12, 1930, the lodge, after examining plans unanimously, voted that the committee proceed with the building immediately. The Rev. D. K. Evans having moved away, O. E. Blodgett was appointed to serve on the committee in his place.

Thus we find that after a period of nearly forty years a long cherished desire for more comfortable quarters for the lodge and other orders was about to materialize, for on the morning of May 27, 1930, the work of excavating the new cellar was started. Work progressed rapidly and on Thanksgiving Day, 1930, the furniture was moved from the old hall to the new.

On the morning of December 3 the temple was thrown open to the public until noon. At three o'clock that afternoon, with a large number of members and friends present, the Grand Lodge of Vermont, Grand Master Aaron Grout, presiding, dedicated the new temple to the use of Masonry. A very inspiring address was given at this time by the Rev. G. E. Goodliffe, a member of Mt. Vernon Lodge. In the evening, Past Masters' night was observed with the working of the Master Mason degree, George G. Morse, presiding, and Philip A. King was the first candidate to receive a degree in this new hall.

Very soon after, the old hall was sold to James M. Warner Woman's Relief Corps, and the proceeds of the sale used to help defray the expenses of the new building.

Also the Pastime Club, most of the members of which were also members of Mt. Vernon Lodge, disbanded and

donated all of their furniture to the lodge to furnish its club and recreation rooms with.

Thus we find that Mt. Vernon Lodge has quite an unique history since it has existed through the War of 1812, the Civil War, the Spanish-American War, and the great World War, or over a period of 120 years. What the future years will bring to Mt. Vernon Lodge we can only guess, but we hope that it will continue to spread the gospel of Truth, Charity, and Brotherly Love as it has in the past.

ORDER OF THE EASTERN STAR

The dispensation for the inauguration of the Order of the Eastern Star was granted in May, 1883, upon petition of Mesdames Cleora V. Carner, Calista M. Burke, Addie A. Wood, Esther A. Fitch, and Deette F. Woodward, and the body was designated Coral Chapter, No. 16, O. E. S. Its first worthy matron was Mrs. Cleora Carner, its associate matron Mrs. Calista Burke and Carlos C. Burke was its first worthy patron. At the annual session of the Grand Chapter, held the month following, the charter was granted and the order started with eighteen members. Since that time it has been one of the leading organizations of the town.

During these years it has played its part in the work of the order in the state and its members have filled many of the lower offices in the Grand Chapter. In 1886 William G. McClintock was elected worthy grand patron of the Grand Chapter and was re-elected the year following, while Mrs. Edna Billings worked up through the various chairs and became grand matron of the Grand Chapter in 1934.

In 1889 the Grand Chapter meeting was held here. The growth of the order in the state may be seen from the fact that at this meeting there were forty-two voting delegates, while today there would probably be 400. The following account of the exemplification of the work of the order by Coral Chapter was printed in the Transactions of the Sixteenth Annual Convocation of the Grand Chapter:

"The work of the order was finely exemplified, in some respects better than had ever before been witnessed, with the Grand Chapter as audience."

The order has shared the pleasure of the Masons in their new quarters and has taken its part in the activities common to both bodies.

The temple is also the meeting place of Lamoille Commandery, No. 13, Knights Templars, which was chartered in 1907, and includes in its membership sir knights from Hyde Park and Stowe as well as Morristown. One of its members, Thomas C. Cheney, served as grand commander of the state Order of Knight Templars in 1930, at which time the annual conclave was held here.

Morrisville was never host to a more colorful gathering than this Eighty-Eighth Conclave, held on June 22-24. The convention opened on Sunday evening with a musical program presented by local talent and a sermon by the Rev. William J. Ballou of Chester, grand prelate. On Monday, a banquet was held at Samoset-on-Lake Lamoille, the most largely attended past commanders' meeting ever held in the state up to that time. The business session was held Tuesday morning, and in the afternoon the parade started from Peoples Academy, and marched through the principal streets of the village. The striking uniforms of the knights, representing fourteen different commanderies, and the varied uniforms of the five bands made it the largest and most beautiful parade ever seen here. The conclave closed with a concert, reception, and ball held in the auditorium of Peoples Academy.

GRAND ARMY OF THE REPUBLIC

Next to the Masons in point of time was the James M. Warner Post, G. A. R. The loyalty which prompted the men of Morristown to volunteer at the time of their country's need led them to establish and maintain a strong and active G. A. R. post. It was first organized on May 6, 1868, the same year in which the Department of Vermont was established, and was the fourth post in the state. Its first commander was Capt. C. J. Lewis, an officer with a gallant war record which caused the State Department to select him as its first assistant adjutant-general. The post was named after Gen. James M. Warner, a native of Middlebury, Vt., a graduate of West Point, who was made colonel of the Eleventh Vermont Volunteers at the outbreak of the war and was promoted for gallant and meritorious conduct until he was brevet brigadier-general in 1865.

The new post had eleven charter members at first, but interest lagged and in September, 1870, their charter

was surrendered. This indifference was only a passing phase, however, and in 1878 the post was reorganized with forty-one charter members and George W. Doty its commander. From that time until death depleted its ranks to the point of extinction it was one of the leading influences in town. A perusal of the local newspapers shows it to have been instrumental in arranging lecture courses and public entertainments; it was the prime mover in the Soldiers' Reunions held on the fair grounds for many years; it was influential in securing the Soldiers' Monument; and its members were leaders in the civic life of the town for many years.

This post furnished three of the commanders of the Department of Vermont. In 1893 and 1894 George W. Doty served in that capacity and during his term of office A. A. Niles was assistant adjutant-general and Frank Kenfield assistant quartermaster-general. At the annual encampment, held in Burlington that year, Colonel Doty was able to report that the local post included seventy-four members. There were then 111 posts in the state, with a membership of 5,308.

Ten years later the state again honored the local post by electing Capt. Frank Kenfield its department commander. As an indication of the decreasing ranks of this body throughout the state, the official reports gave 101 posts and 2,828 members. This, the Thirty-Seventh Annual Encampment, was held in Morrisville on February 25 and 26, 1903. Preliminary to the opening of the business sessions of Wednesday the local W. R. C. gave a reception, at which about 250 guests were greeted by the receiving line which included among others several of the past presidents of the corps and past department commanders of the G. A. R. Hon. Hugh Henry of Concord, N. H., Gen. O. O. Howard of Burlington, Governor McCullough of Bennington, Gen. T. S. Peck of Burlington Ex-Congressman H. H. Powers of Morrisville and others well known throughout the state and beyond. At the public campfire, held in the town hall on Wednesday evening, F. W. McGettrick, then of St. Albans, acted as toastmaster and presented among others Dr. T. H. Murphy of New York City, Mrs. Kate Jones, also of New York, then national patriotic instructor, Ex-Lieut.-Gov. Z. M. Mansur of Newport, H. H. Powers of Morrisville, Pension Agent Hugh Henry of Concord, N. H. Thus was brought to an end an event of much interest to the soldiers of the town.

In 1911 and 1912 the state again selected its department commander from the local post in the person of A. A. Niles, and the Forty-Sixth Annual Encampment, over which he presided, was held in Rutland June 6 and 7, 1912. The number of the posts in the state had then been reduced to eighty-seven, with a membership of 2,131. The passing years have taken their toll in the local order until this organization, which once included the leaders of the town, in 1935 has but one member.

WOMAN'S RELIEF CORPS

Closely connected with the Grand Army of the Republic is the Woman's Relief Corps and James M. Warner Relief Corps, No. 57, was organized in December, 1889, largely through the efforts of Frank Kenfield, then commander of the post. It had twenty-five charter members and chose Mrs. Florence Gates its first president and Mrs. Clara Niles its second. This body has always been a strong ally of the G. A. R., and since its membership is not confined to the wives or close relatives of the veterans of the Civil War, it is not limited in numbers as are the other affiliated orders and still maintains its strength. That its membership has been of a high order is shown by the contributions this corps has made to the work of the order in the state.

Mrs. Gates, the first president of the local corps, was elected president of the Department of Vermont in 1897-'98.

Mrs. Clara B. Niles was elected senior vice-president of the state body in 1898 and president in 1899-1900. She was renominated for a second term, but refused to serve.

Again in 1925 and 1926 the state body came to Morrisville for its president and Mrs. Annie Wallace served in that capacity.

There have been many red letter days in the history of the two organizations. On one occasion Capt. and Mrs. C. J. Lewis, then residing in Hannibal, Mo., visited the post, of which he had been the first commander. He presented it with a gavel, the head of which was of mahogany shaped from a piece taken from the historic battlefield of El Caney near Santiago, while the handle was of oak from the noted cave of Mark Twain at Hannibal.

Another interesting event was the visit of Mr. and Mrs. James Van Metre, which occurred in September,

1915. Mrs. Van Metre was the Unknown Heroine of L. E. Chittenden's novel by that name and the story of her services to a Vermont soldier is the theme of that book. They are also related in brief form in Benedict's "Vermont in the Civil War." In September, 1864, Lieut. Henry Bedell of Westfield, Vt., a member of the Eleventh Vermont, was seriously wounded near Berryville, Va. His captain, Charles J. Lewis, of this town, and Capt. Chester Dodge, also from Morristown, took care that he was removed to a dwelling and money and medicine left for his care. But the only attention he received was from a faithful colored man who finally went to Mrs. Van Metre and begged her to do what she could for the sufferer. One of her brothers was supposed to have been killed and another mortally wounded in the conflict and her husband was even then confined in a northern prison. If she had been a woman of less noble character, she would have let the thought of what she had personally suffered at the hands of this man's comrades check her natural impulses to succor; but, instead, she called in her own family physician and at considerable danger to herself nursed him back to such a state of health that he could be brought back to his Vermont home and she herself accompanied him there. While all Vermonters were glad to honor Mrs. Van Metre, and the state later did so officially, the local G. A. R. was especially pleased since Lieutenant Bedell had several warm friends among its members who were glad to express in person their gratitude for her heroic kindness to a comrade.

In 1931, after the new Masonic Temple was completed, the corps bought the former Masonic hall and has been comfortably installed in it since that date.

SONS OF UNION VETERANS

An offspring of the G. A. R. was the G. W. Doty Camp, No. 50, Sons of Union Veterans, which was organized in 1888 largely through the efforts of Colonel Doty, who presented the camp with two beautiful silk flags and in many other ways showed his interest in its welfare. The camp began with twenty charter members and George F. Earle, for many years a well known business man in town, was its first captain. Since Colonel Doty was not only interested in its progress, but was the first man to enlist from

Morristown in 1861, it was fitting that this camp should bear his name. The fortunes of the order have waxed and waned. Twice it has been disbanded, but in 1902 it was reorganized, with A. N. Camp as its captain, and since that time has maintained its standing.

Its companion order is the Sons of Union Veterans' Auxiliary, which first bore the name of the Ladies' Aid Society of G. W. Doty Camp. It was the seventeenth of such groups in the state and was formed with fourteen charter members and Mrs. Emma Cheney its first president. At least one of its number, Mrs. Florence Wilson, who afterwards moved to Burlington, was division president of the Department of Vermont. This order at length disbanded, but later reorganized under its present name.

DAUGHTERS OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION

The next patriotic organization in point of time is the Capt. Jedediah Hyde Chapter of the D. A. R., which was formed on February 23, 1914. Its membership is not confined to this town, but includes residents of Hyde Park, Stowe, Johnson, and Elmore as well. It took its name from Captain Hyde, the first settler of Hyde Park. Its membership is limited to fifty and its first regent was Mrs. Lou Slocum Fleetwood of Morristown. This body has marked the graves of the Revolutionary soldiers within its territory, has presented pictures of George Washington to the standard schools in its district, and participated in the other activities which characterize that society.

In September, 1933, this chapter was hostess at the Thirty-Fourth Annual Vermont State Conference of the Daughters of the American Revolution. The meetings convened at the Congregational Church, with the exception of the reception and banquet, which were held at the Masonic Temple. The guests of honor at the conference were Mrs. William H. Pouch of New York, vice-president-general, and Mrs. Henry Bourne Joy of Michigan, recording secretary-general, and over 150 delegates were registered.

AMERICAN LEGION

Morristown American Legion Post, No. 33, was organized in 1919, with Dr. Lloyd C. Robinson as its first commander, and has grown into an active influential body. At first its meetings were held in the Grange hall, the

gathering place of the other patriotic orders, but in 1931 it took over the old gymnasium, thoroughly renovated it and now, as The Barracks, it serves as an attractive hall for social gatherings of all kinds as well as for the post meetings. This body furnished the state vice-commander in 1932 in the person of R. R. McMahon, while Dr. G. L. Bates and Carroll Silloway have both served on the state executive board, the former in 1932 and the latter in 1933.

One member of this post, Percy Sweetser, received the medal of the Order of the Purple Heart for bravery displayed and wounds received while carrying a message in the Meuse-Argonne offensive.

AMERICAN LEGION AUXILIARY

The Auxiliary of the Morristown American Legion Post was organized on January 13, 1921, with Helen Robinson as its first president, and since that time has offered efficient aid in the charitable and patriotic work of the post. From its membership have been elected the presidents of the Department of Vermont for three terms. Mrs. Irving L. Potter was department president in 1923 and again in 1926, while Mrs. James M. Kelley filled that office in 1930.

NEW ENGLAND ORDER OF PROTECTION

The New England Order of Protection is a fraternal and benevolent order which was started here in the late 80's with Walter Pike, a local marble dealer, its first warden. It has provided a maximum insurance at a minimum cost and for many years was one of the most flourishing orders.

GRANGE

The present Grange dates from 1893. Previous to that time, Malvern Grange, No. 24, was organized in the late 70's, functioned a few years and disbanded. Later the farmers, realizing the value a live branch of the Patrons of Husbandry might be to them, reorganized under the name of Lamoille Grange, No. 233. Clement Smith was its first master and was also active in the state Grange, serving as state master in 1909. Mr. and Mrs. Smith attended the meeting of the National Grange, held

that year in Des Moines, Iowa, where they were elected national chaplain and lady assistant steward, respectively, the first time that two national offices had been given to one state.

On February 7, 1917, the order fittingly observed its twenty-fifth anniversary with an all-day session, which included dinner and post-prandial exercises.

THE ROTARY CLUB

The Rotary Club is one of the more recent organizations, having been formed in 1927 with Levi M. Munson its first president. Since that date it has shared in the various activities which characterize that movement.

PARENT-TEACHER ASSOCIATION

Attempts had been made to form a Parent-Teacher Association for some time, but not until 1930 was it placed on a permanent basis. It now contains a representative section of the parents of the village and similar organizations exist in several of the rural schools.

Other orders like the Modern Woodmen of America, the Independent Order of Good Templars and others have come and gone, showing that the town has never lacked for fraternal organizations.

THE MORRISVILLE WOMAN'S CLUB

Among the town organizations which have been influential in shaping the life of the community is the Woman's Club, whose name has been linked with most of the worthwhile projects which have been undertaken locally or by the State Federation.

It had its inception in a little reading club organized by some of the young ladies of the village who, as early as 1884, began to meet weekly at the homes of the members and to study the lives and works of different authors. Often times they put on a public musical and literary entertainment and sponsored lectures of a cultural nature. This type of club was maintained for several years until some members felt the time had come for a little broader field of work and more varied lines of activity.

In 1892, under the able leadership of Mrs. Laura Gleed, the Morrisville Woman's Club was organized. Its object, according to its by-laws, was "the mutual improvement of women and the securing of all benefits arising from organized effort." For the first eight years of its existence Mrs. Gleed was its president and she laid its foundations broad and deep enough to sustain a progressive, growing body whose methods have changed with new conditions and expanding interests. Its modest membership fee of twenty-five cents was raised to fifty cents, to a dollar and then to two dollars, thus reflecting in part the changes in living conditions, but quite as much the varied demands that are made today of such organizations.

The meetings were at first held at private houses in the afternoons, then they alternated between Saturday afternoons and Monday evenings, but for a good many years they have been held regularly at the library on Monday evenings, and that date is generally recognized as "Woman's Club Night" in planning social gatherings. The character of the programs has changed greatly through the years. At first a definite line of study was undertaken in art, literature, travel, etc., and current topics kept the members in touch with present day conditions. The programs consisted for the most part of papers prepared by the club members. Gradually, as the work of the different committees increased in importance, it became necessary to give them a place and the intensive study of one subject gave way to the presentation of all kinds of questions of social, political, and economic interest and competent speakers from outside brought the club views of the larger groups of women or of state and national bodies.

To recount the story of its local activities would reveal its manifold interests. In 1900 it equipped and sent out the first traveling library in the state, a line of work which was taken up and maintained by the State Federation as long as the need for such existed. In 1901 it erected the drinking fountain for man and beast at the foot of Academy Park, which was for many years a great convenience until changing conditions and the alteration in the streets made advisable its removal, in 1929. It also placed the granite watering trough on Watering Trough Hill. For years it maintained an excellent lecture course which brought to the town a high grade of musical talent,

and such well known lecturers as Adirondack Murray, Thomas Dixon, Jr., Newell Dwight Hillis, and others. That the club entertained lofty ambitions is seen from the fact that in October, 1906, it sponsored a Tag Day to raise funds for a local hospital and the \$250 raised then was turned over and used for that purpose a quarter of a century later. In 1913 it gave an entertainment to raise money for an opera house and the money secured is still available for that end. During the winter of 1919 an evening school was held under the immediate direction of Supt. C. D. Howe, which was attended by thirty-four different adult students and the club was interested in this project both financially and otherwise. It employed a district nurse during the winter months for two years, 1919-1920, until that work was taken over in part by the Public Health Department of the Red Cross. During the war it was engaged in every form of relief work as it raised money for the Belgian Relief Fund, the War Children Relief Fund, Furlough Homes for Soldiers, etc., and bought Liberty Bonds, and assisted the Red Cross and engaged in all the other activities that characterized that period.

As its founder was the prime mover in establishing the town library, it was only natural that it should be closely identified with that institution. Its meetings have usually been held in the library and in return it has contributed money for the purchase of books and magazines and, when the Carnegie building was erected in 1912, it bought chairs and tables for the new rooms and placed the shrubbery on the grounds. It has also been instrumental in beautifying other parts of the village and has made many contributions to the public welfare of the village.

It was identified with the State Federation from the latter's inception in 1896. When that body was organized at St. Johnsbury by delegates from six clubs, the local organization was one of the six, and Mrs. Gleed was the first vice-president of the larger group. In 1922 it joined the General Federation of Woman's Clubs and it has been privileged to share in the work of both of the larger bodies. For eleven years one of its members, Miss Mary Moody, was chairman of the education committee of the State Federation, whose great work was raising money for scholarships in the Normal Schools, and thus helping to

build up the rural schools of the state. Mrs. Gertrude Powers has been chairman of the music committee of the State Federation and also vice-president of the Northwestern District. Mrs. Augusta Slayton was president of the State Federation, 1921-1923, and later General Federation director. Mrs. Diadama Greene was vice-president of the Northwestern District, 1933-1934.

When the local club was less than ten years old, with an average attendance of only a dozen or so, it had the temerity to invite the State Federation to meet with it. The convention assembled on October 16 and 17, 1901, with the meetings held in the Congregational Church, and thirty-one delegates representing eighteen of the twenty-seven clubs then federated were present. The chief items on the program were addresses by Mrs. Sally Joy White, who spoke on some important phases of the labor question, particularly of women wage earners; and by Helen Winslow, daughter of the neighboring town of Johnson, residing in Roxbury, Mass., who took as her subject, "What the Club Should Mean." On Wednesday evening Mrs. Gleed entertained the gathering at an enjoyable reception at her home.

On October 13, 1920, the local body entertained the clubs of the Second District, at which time it was estimated that there were 200 visitors.

On May 20-22, 1924, this club again acted as hostess to the Federation. During the lapse of years its membership had grown to 115 and it was assisted by the Uplift Club, organized by the women living in the eastern and southern part of the town and of Elmore, numbering thirty-one members, and the Unity Club of the Congregational Church, which had just federated. If the resources of the club had grown during the lapse of years, the task which they had undertaken had also increased in magnitude since the official records showed a total of 366 present, the largest attendance at any state meeting up to that date. The enlarged scope of the interests of the Federation is shown by the program which, aside from the reports of the various departments, included an address on "Illiteracy" by Augustus O. Thomas, then commissioner of education in Maine; on "Better Homes in America" by Miss Helen Risdon of New York; "What Is the Greatest Danger in America Today?" by Chancellor C. S. McGown, president of the International College of Springfield, Mass.; and

"Traffic in Opium and Other Dangerous Drugs" by Mrs. John W. Moorhead of New York. Gov. Fletcher D. Proctor, Rep. F. G. Fleetwood and other well known people took part in the meetings in one capacity or another.

For many the climax of the convention was the presentation of Mendelssohn's oratorio, "Elijah," on the second evening of the gathering. But one joint rehearsal was held, yet this splendid production was worthily presented. This feature has been followed in successive Federation meetings.

CHAPTER XIV

MUSIC IN MORRISTOWN

MOST towns and cities claim consideration either because they have certain natural advantages or can do some one thing better than most others of their class. It has been the boast of Morristown that it was a musical town, and it has been fortunate in the number of talented musicians within its borders who have given generously of their time and talents. Certainly any study of local history shows that it has always been a music loving place and its standards of excellence have been high.

The first evidence of this is seen in the singing schools which flourished a few generations ago. We often read of the paring bees and huskings which constituted so large a part of the social life of our ancestors. With them should be included in this town, at least, the singing school and the neighborhood sing. In Sterling, Mud City, District No. 10, Cadys Falls, the Corners, as well as at Morrisville, these singing schools are known to have flourished and they were probably just as common in the southern and eastern part of the town. These gatherings were usually held at the schoolhouse, thus anticipating the modern idea of making the schoolhouse a social center. At the Corners the church was the natural meeting place, while sometimes a private house was used. In most cases there was no musical instrument, but the tuning fork served to give the pitch. At a little later date the organ or melodeon was found in many homes largely because of the love for music, which was fostered at the singing school. Usually at the close of the term, a public exhibition was held at which schools in two or more districts united in putting on a program in which both old and young had a part. Stored away in the attic of many a home in town is a worn copy of "The Morning Star," with scales, exercises, two part, three part, and four part songs or some other singing book highly prized by earlier generations.

It is not known that John Flanders taught singing, but for years he led the singing at church when the services were held in the old town house at the Center and also

acted as drum major on public occasions. Doubtless the custom of lining the hymns which prevailed in colonial times had long since been given up, yet the responsibility of leading the singing, when there was no musical instrument to assist, must have been no slight one.

The distinction of teaching the first singing school probably belongs to Moses Weld, a Revolutionary soldier, whose love of music was so great that it is said that he carried his singing book into the army with him. It is not possible to make a complete list of these old time musicians, but among them were E. R. Ober of Eden, who conducted singing schools throughout the county; George Story of this town, whose entire family were musical; Lucius Hadley, a well known resident on the LaPorte road; Mr. Wilkins and A. H. Cheney of Stowe; W. F. Whipple, whose contribution to the musical development of the town deserves a more extended notice; Enos Fletcher of Waterville, probably the last of the itinerant singing masters; and others, who, through their love for this art, helped to relieve the monotony of the busy lives of our forefathers. One likes to linger over the picture of these families, young and old, gathering together week after week to enjoy the ministry of music. There naturally arises a comparison of those days with the later period, when the victrola and radio bring the work of great artists to most homes. However much the quality of the product may have improved, does the individual receive equal benefit by the change?

Successive years of singing schools had trained a body of musicians capable of more advanced work, and during the late 60's and 70's there flourished the Morristown Musical Association. It included not only local talent, but members from Elmore and Hyde Park. An orchestra, consisting of violin, flutes, and cello, augmented the voices and each year this organization presented a very creditable program. The first public concert was held in February, 1867, before an audience, gathered from the entire county. The local paper speaks of the contributions of Miss Cora Clement and Prof. Wilbur F. Whipple as "among the most interesting features of the program." This shows that previous to that date Prof. Wilbur F. Whipple had come here from East Hardwick. His natural musical ability had been cultivated by years of study in Boston and he not only possessed a rich baritone voice, but was a skilled performer upon the organ, the piano, the pipe

organ, and violin, and gave lessons on them. Under his leadership the Morrisville Silver Cornet Band was organized and flourished. He was active in securing for the Congregational Church the first pipe organ in town and arranged two public concerts, the proceeds of which were given to the organ fund. For twenty-five years he was organist and choir leader at that church and for five years never missed one Sunday, even though in those days there was a church service fifty-two weeks in a year. For many years he was associated with his brother-in-law, Joseph Clement, in the mercantile firm of Clement & Whipple, but his lasting contribution to the life of the town lay in the more than thirty years he gave freely of his time and talent to enrich and elevate its musical ideals. Mr. Whipple died in 1901.

THE CHORAL UNION

In 1893 George M. Powers brought to Morrisville as his bride, Miss Gertrude Woodbury of Burlington, whose sweet, natural voice, perfected by careful training, had already given her a recognized standing in the musical circles of that city. Mrs. Powers at once took an active part in the musical life of the town. Its singers rallied to this new leadership and the operetta "Pinafore" was presented in 1897 and was followed in 1903 by "The Mikado." As an indication of the popularity of these entertainments, it is noted that "The Mikado" ran three nights to crowded houses and the call for its repetition was so insistent that in a short time it was given two more evenings.

In 1913 the musical interest in town crystallized in the organization of a Choral Union with a membership of one hundred, and this organization has been maintained down to the present time (1935). That it had high aspirations and ambitions is shown by the fact that May 6, 7 and 8, 1913, it staged a Musical Festival with only seven outside artists assisting. Selections from Wagner's "Lohengrin" and "Tannhauser," Donazetti's "Lucia," Gounod's "Redemption," and "Faust," as well as modern compositions, such as Anderton's "Wreck of the Hesperus" and Coman's "Rose Maiden," were successfully presented at four concerts under the able direction of Mrs. Powers. Enthusiastic audiences and a satisfactory financial showing

testified to the popularity of the effort. This success was repeated in 1914. Since its organization the union has participated in all but two of the oratorios which the State Federation of Woman's Clubs has presented in connection with their annual conventions, besides giving several worthwhile concerts at home.

When the Vermont Federation of Woman's Clubs sent a group of eight women and a director to participate in the national musical contest, held at Atlantic City in 1926, the local Choral Union furnished the director, Mrs. Powers, and one of the members, Mrs. Ila Niles Jackson. Mrs. Jackson was already favorably known beyond the borders of her own state, for in 1901, as a member of the Alice Neilson Opera Company, she has toured in England as well as this country.

Mrs. Powers has not only been the leading spirit in this work, but for twenty-two years she was leader and director of the choir at the Congregational Church. Thus in a very literal way she carried on the torch laid down by Professor Whipple.

MORRISVILLE DRUM CORPS AND BAND

Another proof of the statement that Morristown is a musical town is found in the fact that for the greater part of more than sixty years an excellent band has been functioning. The following data in regard to its membership and activities has been furnished by D. A. Sanders, who has been secretary of the organization for more than twenty-five years as well as serving as leader and playing on a variety of instruments.

Before following the story of the band, mention should be made of the Morrisville Drum Corps, which flourished during the late 80's. This organization, composed of school boys under the leadership of "Rob" Barnes, a Civil War drummer of North Hyde Park, was in great demand. From a photograph of the corps its personnel is given as follows: Robert Barnes, leader; Horatio N. Cram, drum major; fifers, Henry S. George, Charles Goozey, Walter Fitch, William Whipple; snare drums, Ellis E. Foster, Leon E. Brackett, Walter Gilbert; bass drum, Wallace Gilbert; cymbals, Horatio Barrows and Edward Cram.

It seems certain that the first band owed its inception to the enthusiasm and ability of Mr. W. F. Whipple and as early as 1868 the Morrisville Silver Cornet Band

furnished music for the first graduating exercises at Peoples Academy, and Mr. Whipple was its leader. Other references are made at later intervals to Mr. W. I. Paul, for many years well known as a violinist and orchestra leader, as the director of its activities. There is still in the possession of the present organization one of the old "over shoulder" instruments which were in use soon after the Civil War. In 1883 its personnel was as follows: Leader, Charles Spaulding; treasurer, C. A. Gile; secretary, Charles Hadley; members, George Woodward, J. A. Robinson, Fred Spaulding, A. O. Gates, Percy Stone, A. B. Munson, H. Drown, John Morgan, E. S. Robinson, W. E. Field, S. Town, A. W. Spaulding, and George Collyer. That year the first of the band stands was erected in Academy Park. But the tide of its fortunes ebbed and flowed as the enthusiasm of its members waxed and waned and on the great gala day of the town, its hundredth anniversary, it is noted that the bands were all imported, only the Morrisville Drum Corps appearing from this town. Perhaps this led to the activity recorded in the "News and Citizen" of July 17, 1890: "Morrisville has a brass band. An organization was effected Saturday evening. C. A. Gile was elected leader, J. J. Burdick, assistant leader, and D. A. Sanders, secretary and treasurer. It is expected that there will be fourteen players, and next week we hope to publish the names. With the musical ability in the band we may be sure of excellent music. It should be liberally sustained." After a few meetings in the town hall this attempt was discontinued and a juvenile drum corps furnished music as occasion required.

On July 10, 1895, another attempt was made with better success and the Morrisville Military Band was organized, with the following officers: President, C. A. Gile; secretary, D. A. Sanders; treasurer, C. B. Greene; leader, W. E. Dufer. This organization functioned for about two years, but upon Mr. Dufer's leaving town it gave up for want of a leader. Two or three years later Mr. James Simms, a very fine cornetist, organized another band, made up for the most part of younger players, and this was well under way when he, too, moved away. Mr. James Winn took up the reins and kept up the interest for some time and was succeeded by D. A. Sanders, who held the position of leader until 1905, when another reorganization took place.

In 1905 Morristown held a grand Fourth of July celebration, music for which was furnished by the Morrisville Military Band and the Peconic Band. The latter was a Morrisville Foundry production, consisting of a home-made truck propelled by a gasoline engine and having a platform large enough to hold the band, consisting of C. P. Greene, C. B. Greene, C. A. Gile, F. L. George, Eli B. Gile, and others. That fall a reorganization took place and these officers were elected: President, J. M. Kelley; leader, C. Porter Greene; secretary and treasurer, C. H. Crane. Mr. Crane held the office about a year and then was succeeded by D. A. Sanders, who is still serving in that capacity.

The band was sadly in need of new instruments, but had no money in the treasury. It was decided to hold a band fair. As the instruments were needed for use at the fair, two sets were ordered to be sent on trial, one from the C. G. Conn Co. and the other from the Boston Musical Instrument Co. The former came in due time, but a fire in the factory of the latter delayed their shipment. However, permission was obtained from the Conn Co. to retain their instruments so that the two sets might be compared. And the band found itself with about \$1,500 worth of instruments in its possession and an empty treasury. But the fair which was held for five evenings, with concerts, the drawing of prizes, and dancing each evening was a financial success so the instruments were paid for and a balance left in the treasury. These new instruments were deeded over to the village of Morrisville, so they could be used only by local bands and could not be disposed of without the consent of the trustees of the village. Several of these band fairs have been held and always with profit to the band and, in addition, concerts, dances and plays have been held to raise money.

At the next March meeting the town appropriated \$200 for the band, provided it furnished music for Memorial Day and gave at least ten outdoor concerts during the summer. This amount was later increased and the village has also given a sum annually.

In 1913 the band lost one of its best players in the death of Channing B. Greene, the first of its members to pass on; there was a lack of interest and no concerts were given that summer, but in the latter part of the year, through the efforts of Mr. Walter C. Ward, the organiza-

tion was revived. A few of the old players came back, but the majority were new men, some of whom had never played before, and they were mostly of high school age. D. A. Sanders was the leader and two meetings a week were held, one for the beginners and the other for the whole band, and when the concert season opened there were thirty-one members. They tried to carry on the same routine as previous bands, but owing to the World War were greatly handicapped. In 1918, as the Stowe band was in the same plight, the two organizations united, the Stowe boys coming here for rehearsals. The following summer the united band gave concerts in both villages, and played for several patriotic meetings, including the celebration at the end of the war when the the soldiers returned home.

In 1920 another reorganization took place. A subscription paper was circulated among the business men to raise funds to hire a leader and Mr. C. P. Greene was hired for the position. Soon afterwards the town increased its appropriation to \$500 and the village voted a like sum. Since 1926 the band has been on a commercial basis, each member receiving fifty cents for attending rehearsals and one dollar for each concert given during the summer.

Since 1905 this has been one of the best equipped bands to be found among country organizations. At the present time another change is taking place, with the addition of several new members from the high school. In 1930 Mr. Greene, with the assistance of Mr. J. O. Reed, organized a band in the village schools. It was a success from the first and has been a fine thing for both school and band. At the present time it is under the able direction of Willard K. Sanders.

The band has had many different meeting places, in the Tift block at the foot of Main Street and in the adjoining building, in the town hall, over MacDonald's blacksmith shop on Bridge Street, over the H. A. Slayton & Co. feed store, etc. In 1921 the room over the fire station was secured and meetings have been held there since.

In 1930 the Rotary Club gave the members of the band a banquet at the Randall Hotel in commemoration of the twenty-fifth anniversary of its organization, and presented Mr. Greene with a gold mounted baton and Mr. Sanders with a gold trimmed desk set. That the band has been a source of enjoyment, not only to the people of

Morristown, but to those from surrounding towns, is evidenced by the crowds which attend the concerts given during the summer months. These concerts were formerly given in Academy Park, where during the past forty years four wooden stands were built. Then one of cement was constructed and used until 1931, when an up-to-date "shell" type stand was built on the school grounds not far from Peoples Academy and given by Mr. A. H. Copley. At the dedication of this stand on July 2, 1931, Justice Powers, in the course of his remarks, called upon C. P. Greene, J. O. Reed, H. E. Woodbury and D. A. Sanders, pioneer members of the organization, to rise as he publicly expressed the gratitude of their fellow citizens to these men who, by their loyal support, have done so much to maintain an institution which has added greatly to the pleasure of the music loving citizens of this locality.

In September, 1933, Mr. C. P. Greene resigned as director and no meetings were held for three months. Then they reorganized with Willard K. Sanders as leader, and the keen interest of the younger members indicates that the reputation of the town for having one of the best bands in the state will be maintained.

CHAPTER XV

THE PRESS, THE POSTOFFICE, AND PUBLIC HOUSES

IN this age when the radio has been added to the mammoth daily as a means of disseminating news, it is difficult to picture a day when knowledge of the outside world was confined to the visits of the weekly newspaper which told not merely the important local events, but of occurrences of national and world-wide interest. Without doubt the press of that day, inadequate as it seems, was a potent factor in shaping public opinion, and the quaint sheets issued from many small towns bore fruit in political action. The fourth estate was a significant element in the early history of Vermont and the story of its beginnings in any town is worthy of consideration.

The first newspaper in the county was published at Stowe in 1830 by the Rev. J. P. Hendee, father of Governor Hendee, and was called "The Christian Luminary." It was a semi-monthly which appeared less than three years and was followed by a series of papers issued under different names at Johnson. It was not until 1848 that the hamlet of Morrisville could boast of its own publication.

The "North American Citizen," published every Thursday in Morrisville and Waterbury by Joseph A. Somerby, began its career in 1848. It bore the inscription, "The Vermonter's Own Paper; devoted to news, education, morality, agriculture, science and art, literature and general miscellany—independent in politics." Mr. Somerby had served his apprenticeship in the newspaper world in Waterbury, where he had published "Excelsior" in partnership with Melvin Stow, and "The Free Mountaineer" of Waterbury and Montpelier. As his slogan indicates, this was a general newspaper and except for its advertisements contained little which was of more interest to Morris-town than to Montpelier. No file of these papers is extant, but if there was it would reflect American thought and interest rather than local life.

This publication was succeeded in 1852 by "The American Observer," published by Mr. Somerby and

Charles Scott. The prospectus of the "Observer" makes the following statement of its conception and purposes: "A desire from the Wesleyan Methodists in all parts of New England, having been repeatedly expressed that a weekly anti-slavery newspaper devoted to the interests of the Wesleyan Methodist denomination should be permanently established within our own borders has induced the subscribers to commence the publication of such a newspaper. We rejoice at one thing especially, that our denomination is not based upon men or names, but upon principles. Principles that were laid down and established by Orange Scott, whose name will always be associated with the cause of the oppressed, and Popular Rights, and will live in the affections of the good, when his pro-slavery opposers will be remembered only to be despised. We must expect to meet with opposition, endure reproach, and make sacrifices; but these we can cheerfully bear, in the cause of God, justice, mercy, and humanity. Let the strength of our principles support us—let the magnitude of the cause in which we are engaged stimulate our exertions—let the true spirit of Christianity give direction to all our efforts, and the glowing prospects of success which brighten upon the not very distant future, inflame our zeal. What have we to fear so long as we are conscious of doing right. And while our enterprise commends itself in its high moral aspect more particularly to our own Denomination, it must be a question of absorbing interest to the philanthropist and Christian—to all who desire the perpetuation of Free Institutions and the universal prevalence of those principles of Christian Morality without which freedom is but a mockery and a name. It will be our endeavor to make in every respect a Good Family Newspaper. Every thing of an immoral tendency will be carefully excluded and we shall give it a somewhat general character, that those who take but one paper may have a summary of all the important news.

"SOMERBY AND SCOTT."

From this it is evident the paper had high ideals and great expectations. It had its authorized agent for receiving subscriptions in Philadelphia and its men to receive advertisements in Boston and New York.

The year following Somerby was carrying on the enterprise alone with an enlarged paper bearing the slogan,

"Free Discussion, Free Land, Free Education, Cheap Postage, and a Free Press for a Free People." He worked manfully for the success of the Free Democratic ticket which included among other nominees for county offices Horace Powers for senator, Samuel Pennock for assistant judge, and Thomas Gleed for state's attorney.

Perhaps these different papers had not received the support he expected, at any rate it would seem the project had not proved as profitable as he hoped, for his business card as a mason appears, and later he was one of the firm of Somerby & Terrill, general merchants. In the year 1854 there appeared "The Vermont Weekly Tribune," published at Burlington, Morrisville, and St. Albans, by Somerby & Sampson, with the former acting as local agent and editor, but this, also, was short lived. After a few years the local field was covered by "The Lamoille Newsdealer," established at Hyde Park in 1860.

In the spring of 1873 "The Vermont Citizen" was started at Morrisville by A. A. Earle, who four years later purchased "The Newsdealer" and combined the two sheets. During the time that newspapers have been published in the town at least three well known figures in this field of work have been associated with them and not the least of them was Mr. Earle.

Araunah Augustus Earle was a native of Lamoille County, having been born in Hyde Park in 1826. Later his family moved to New York, where at the age of sixteen he began his journalistic career in the office of the Essex County Republican. He soon returned to Vermont and worked as journeyman in several different offices, but, restless by nature, like so many other young men of the period, he was attracted by the opportunities of the West and set out to seek them. While there, he had the unique experience of walking from Kansas City, Mo., to the Pacific Coast. Starting in April, 1852, he arrived in Portland, Oregon, in August and resumed his work as a newspaper man in Oregon and later in Washington, but returned to his native state after two years.

Here he set out upon a career of establishing newspapers. "The Orleans Independent Standard" and "The National Opinion" at Bradford were founded by him and he was editor and proprietor of the "St. Johnsbury Times" before coming to Morrisville. In all these papers he maintained a unique reputation because of his sharp

tongue and caustic wit. His locals were breezy and unconventional and not infrequently gave offense to the persons mentioned, but he pushed everything he thought contributed to the progress of the town, and the modern publicity agent would delight in his originality. As an example of his style the following excerpt from his report of the races and balloon ascension on July 3 and 4, 1873, is given:

"We are not much of a trotlist. Fast horses are not our delight. Of the two we much prefer a campmeeting; but will confess to getting just a little excited when we witnessed the last race, for our favorite 'Jerry Drew' was in it and he struck out so grandly on the home stretch that it seemed as if he had wings. If he could only score as well as he can fly over the home stretch we would bet on him against any horse in New England. Utton, too, is a good driver; cool headed, self possessed, temperate and virtuous.

"But the balloon was what called the crowd together, and was the all absorbing object of interest during the day. About 8000 tickets were sold on the second day, including team tickets; of people there were about 5000. The ascension was made at 1.40 P. M. It rose to an altitude of about a mile and rested over Morrisville like a luminous globe, for some fifteen minutes, when it once more took a heavenward shoot and went nearly a mile and a half higher, and then sailed off slowly, gracefully to the northeast—all eyes intently watching it until it passed into the clouds. The view was magnificent and grand beyond description. Jay Peak, Montgomery Mountain and Notch, Mansfield, and Camel's Hump, the White Mountains, the Adirondacks, Champlain, Memphremagog, the St. Lawrence—all these were seen or dimly outlined below or beyond him. They will stay upon the map of his memory like so many flowers plucked from the garden of paradise. The balloon was up a little more than an hour when it descended into a thunder storm; it then rose higher and met a storm of snow which sent it down into the wilderness near the line between Eden and Hyde Park, landing we think, upon land owned by George Waterman. Mr. King landed in a tree safely, exploded his balloon and commenced to ransack the wilderness for an outlet to the promised land. Being city bred and not used to the woods, he took the wrong direction, got lost, wandered about for

a while and when dark came went to bed supperless on the wet ground. No breakfast, no dinner, no supper on Saturday, but plenty of travel all day, while the midgets, mosquitoes and black flies by their constant nips and bites satisfied him that he was mortal, but that if that kind of fun was continued a great while longer he would be immortal. He thinks he would rather liquidate any other bill than a mosquito's. He rose at three A. M. on Sunday, said his prayers (we hope) and commenced tramping again, went down a stream and found the Jewett mill at eight o'clock. Here he met a few of the hundreds searching for him and went with them to the Haskin's house where he took something to eat and drink for the first time in two days and a half."

His notices of marriages appeared under the heading Sailed and deaths under the caption Wrecked, and every issue could be depended upon to contain something unusual and entertaining.

The "News" was established in Hyde Park in 1877 to succeed the "Newsdealer," but four years later this too was combined with the "Citizen"; and, for a score of years, "The News and Citizen," published jointly at the two towns by the Lamoille Publishing Co., consisting of L. H. Lewis and H. C. Fisk, was the local paper for Lamoille County. In time Mr. Fisk withdrew from the partnership, and in 1922 Mr. A. A. Twiss bought out Mr. Lewis.

Then there appeared a newcomer in the shape of "The Morrisville Messenger" which was started by J. E. Harris in January, 1901. "Jack" Harris, as he was called, was a well known newspaper man, who had gained his experience on "The Burlington Clipper" and "The Hardwick Gazette" and had made his reputation as a writer who, in a very caustic semi-humorous style, commented freely on the political affairs of both state and nation. In fact, it is said that he started his new venture because certain officeholders were dilatory in helping him to a position. The paper offered him a medium of reminding them of his continued existence. It seems to have been efficacious, for in October he was appointed doorkeeper of the Senate.

While Mr. Harris was publishing the paper, it had been printed by the press of "The Burlington Clipper" which had been moved to Essex Junction by L. P. Thayer. When Mr. Harris settled with Mr. Thayer, he gave him "The Messenger" subscription list, remarking

that it ought to be kept going as it had paid well. To a natural newspaper man like Mr. Thayer, who was then controlling several papers, this was a challenge which he did not refuse. He had just sold "The Vergennes Vermonter" to R. W. McCuen and according to the terms of sale the printing plant had to move out of town. He found a desirable location, the Currier store was vacant, and the plant was soon lodged in the quarters which it has since occupied.

F. W. Sault was the first manager, but was succeeded by D. H. Lamberton, who was responsible for starting the Cambridge, Bakersfield, Stowe and Wolcott editions. After Mr. Lamberton left, Mr. Thayer came in person to run the paper with and for his son, H. S. Thayer, until the World War broke out and the young man enlisted. For twenty-two years Mr. Thayer resided in Morrisville. In 1920 A. B. Limoge of Burlington, who had received his training in the Free Press office, came as business manager. At length poor health compelled Mr. Thayer to spend his winters in a warmer climate and Mr. Limoge purchased the paper and has since run it.

THE POSTOFFICE

In the early days the presence of the postoffice in a village gave official recognition to its importance as a center of influence. So when Dr. James Tinker secured the location of the first postoffice in town at the Corners rather than at the Center, it gave the former hamlet prestige quite out of proportion to the importance of the few pieces of mail which were left there by the stage on its way north from Waterbury and Stowe. First established about 1812, this office was in use about ninety years.

Dr. Tinker was its incumbent for many years and among his successors were Joseph Sears, about 1850; Samuel Olds, in the late 50's; Orrin Lyman, in the early 60's; A. B. Smith, in the late 60's; Bishop Ashe, in the early 70's; M. C. Mower, in the late 70's, and then Eben Douglass, who had the longest term except Dr. Tinker. He was succeeded by James Hill, who soon gave way to M. W. Carleton, who was acting at the time the office was discontinued, in 1901. Located at various places in the village, it was fixed at the store when Mr. Ashe assumed the office of postmaster and remained there ever afterwards.

For a time after the stage from Stowe was routed by way of the LaPorte Road, the mail was left at the Hadley farm, but later was taken to the Morrisville office. At first the postmasters carried the mail to and from the office, but later regular carriers took it. Among the men who were well known figures in that capacity were Moses Rankin and Leonard Matthews, who, with his handsome horse, Comet, made the trip for many years.

THE MORRISVILLE POSTOFFICE

The official recognition of the status and importance of the village of Morrisville came with the establishment of the postoffice here in 1833. Its first incumbent was Levi B. Vilas, who held the position less than a year and then moved to Johnson and later became a well known figure, both in this state and in Wisconsin, to which he removed. This vacancy was filled by the appointment of S. A. Willard, who entered upon his duties about March 14, 1834. On that date he received his first letter which was brought from St. Albans bearing ten cents postage. During the last half of that month thirteen letters were received and in the month of April twenty-four.

When comparing this volume of business with what is done today, one must take into account the difference in the rates of postage. Then a single letter composed of one sheet of paper if carried thirty miles or less required six cents in postage, when taken from thirty to eighty miles the amount was ten cents, from eighty to 150 miles twelve and one-half cents, from 150 to 400 miles eighteen and three-fourths cents, and over 400 miles twenty-five cents. If the writer was very diffuse and wrote two sheets, the rate was double that of a single sheet and a triple letter paid triple postage.

The office in that early day was "the little red shop" formerly standing on the Miles property now owned by the bank. Judge Willard was succeeded by Edward L. Mayo, another lawyer. The task of caring for the mail was not arduous and the small salary was doubtless a welcome addition to their remuneration as lawyers. During Mr. Mayo's term the office was on the second floor of what was later to become the Morrisville House.

On December 1, 1841, Daniel Gilbert became postmaster and in the Christmas rush of that first month received sixty-four letters and mailed eighty-one. Mr.

Gilbert added these duties to his regular work as a cabinet-maker and the office was in his furniture shop, later occupied by Doty's furniture store, now a garage on lower Main street. Mr. Gilbert held the office for twenty years, with the exception of four years, when J. C. Noyes served and moved the equipment to his home in the brick house on the corner of High and Main streets, now occupied by James Eaton, where it was located in the room now used as a rest room.

In June, 1861, Thomas Gleed, another attorney, was appointed, and upon his death his term was filled out by his widow, and the office was in the Masonic Temple on the corner now occupied by Peck's Pharmacy. This building was burned in 1869 and the office was moved temporarily to the saddle and harness shop on the Miles place until the corner block was rebuilt. Another attorney, J. C. Robinson, then secured the position and served for twenty years until a turn in the political wheel placed the Democrats in power, and Charles Rich became their nominee.

In 1873 it became a money order office and the increasing business demanded the full time and attention of some one rather than the use of the position as an adjunct to some other profession. Also, it was desirable to have larger and more convenient rooms. In 1889 the building now occupied as a milliner's shop by Mrs. Ella Warren was built and equipped expressly for a postoffice and George F. Earle with his wife as assistant was the fortunate occupant of the new plant. With the return of the Democrats to power Daniel C. Spaulding succeeded to yield place in 1900 to H. J. Fisher.

During the latter's administration another important change was made in postal matters, the introduction of rural free delivery. This necessitated more space than could be provided in the rooms then in use and with the building of the Drowne block in 1901 the office was moved into its present quarters. Mr. Fisher was succeeded by C. L. Gates, who benefitted by the Wilson regime. With the return of the Republicans to power E. W. Gates was appointed, who was succeeded by John E. Stewart. The force now consists of the postmaster, an assistant postmaster, two regular clerks and an auxiliary clerk.

The office soon outgrew its facilities and the year 1928 saw extensive changes. A long term lease of the present quarters was taken, and new lock boxes and new equip-

ment throughout was added. During the flood rehabilitation period this office was the center from which huge truck loads of mail sent in from surrounding places was sorted and re-routed to different districts.

Probably the government has undertaken no activity which brought richer returns to the rural population than free delivery of mail. Today the automobile, the telephone, the radio and frequent trips to the creamery bring the farmer into touch with the outside world; but formerly his weekly trip to the village to dispose of his farm products, to lay in his supply of groceries, and get his mail was almost his only point of contact. When Uncle Sam's agents brought his mail to his door, it made possible access to the daily newspaper and easy communication with distant sections. In 1901 two rural free delivery routes were established in Morristown, and W. W. Fairbanks and E. S. Robinson were appointed carriers. The former soon resigned and was succeeded by I. N. LeBaron, Jr. When this work had to be carried on entirely with horses, the job was no sinecure, but it brought returns in increased enjoyment in living. Since that date two additional routes have been laid out so that now practically all sections of the town are reached by the carriers and the offices at the Corners and Cadys Falls have long been discontinued.

CADYS FALLS OFFICE

The office at this place was opened in 1858 with V. W. Waterman postmaster. The office was in his house and the mail was delivered by the stage running from Waterbury to Hyde Park. After the railroad was built the mail was brought from Hyde Park until in 1892 a mail catch was installed beside the track and the sacks were deposited there. That year C. B. Terrill was appointed postmaster, and the office was moved into the store where it remained until it was discontinued in 1906. Later postmasters have been Erwin Lilley, Fred Waterbury, and A. H. Calkins.

PUBLIC HOUSES

The tavern of the olden days was quite a different institution from the modern hotel and met quite a different need, but both have played an important part in the development of our civilization. From its settlement Morristown has been well supplied with such houses of entertainment.

There is no doubt that the first tavern keeper in town

was Elisha Boardman, but some question has been raised as to where his hotel was located. His descendants maintain that it was north of Cadys Falls, where the roads fork, one leading to Johnson, the other continuing to Hyde Park. This was the point at which the Boardmans located upon coming to town and unquestionably a house of entertainment for man and beast was kept there and is so reported in Heminway's "Gazeteer." But according to Mr. S. L. Gates, Judge H. H. Powers and other authorities on early local history, Mr. Boardman first settled at the Center opposite the cabin built by Jacob Walker, where his hotel served as town house and schoolhouse for a time as well as a hostelry. Here was hung out the oblong sign bearing, besides the name Boardman's Inn, the suggestive picture of a tankard and glasses. This sign is still in the possession of his great-grandson, Milton H. Boardman.

When it became evident that the Center was only a geographical point and not the place at which the population would focus, it was natural that a tavern should be opened at the Corners, and Joseph Sears, son-in-law of Jacob Walker, combined the occupation of hotel keeper with that of cabinet maker, and here in the house later known as the Rood place now occupied by Eli Fisk he ministered to the needs of any traveler who passed by what was then the main highway from Waterbury and Stowe to Hyde Park and points farther north.

Near Cadys Falls the Boardmans had served the traveling public for some time when Edmund Town built a two-story structure at the village in 1853, which, for thirty years, was used for hotel purposes and later served as a dwelling house.

The construction of the LaPorte Road, which diverted the Stowe travel from the Corners, made feasible the opening of some place of entertainment for teamsters and others along that route. Here Mr. William Clement built a large house with a dance hall on the upper floor which he maintained for some years. Anticipating by several decades the present day of unique names for such places, he termed it the Call-and-See House. When he sold this property to Lyman Woodworth, the dance hall was retained and served as a social gathering place for a time. Then the dwelling house became just a roomy farm house until the advent of the automobile once more created the need for the over-night lodgings and it is again used in that capacity.

The rise of Morrisville naturally led to the establishment of a tavern there and Mr. S. L. Gates is authority for the statement that E. V. Herrick was its first hotel keeper, but how early in its history is not known. Some time before 1853 the Morrisville House, standing on the site of the present Randall Hotel, was christened. Here for many years its proprietor, F. L. Matthews, was a well known figure and the hotel was the scene of many banquets, oyster suppers, dances and general good times as well as a home for the traveling public. Perhaps Mr. Matthews' successors lacked his capacity to serve as a host, at any rate for years there was an almost annual change of managers. Among them were A. S. and M. T. Whipple, E. O. Hammond in 1870, Munroe Jocelyn in 1871, George Orcutt in 1872, B. S. Wilson in 1873, Foster Brothers in 1875, and E. C. Carpenter in 1878. In 1879 a Mr. Robins of Swanton bought the property only to have it totally destroyed by fire in April of that year. The hotel was rebuilt, however, and for several years L. B. Boynton was connected with it as owner and sometimes as manager.

In 1891 this property was purchased by Carroll F. Randall, who moved the Morrisville House back to serve as dining room and kitchen of the new structure, while facing Main Street, he erected a three-story building. Thus the old Morrisville House, after a half century of existence, was succeeded by the Randall Hotel. For more than thirty years Mr. Randall was proprietor of this hostelry, and was one of the best known hotel men in the state, his genial personality making him an ideal landlord. Since his death, the property has changed hands several times, but it still seems to retain something of the imprint of his personality.

For years the village supported two or even three hotels at the same time. The Exchange Hotel, the Union House and others appeared and disappeared from the stage of action, but among the most important of them was the Lamoille House, which occupied the building where Aiken's market and the Quality restaurant are now housed. In March, 1909, this was burned and when rebuilt was made into a business block.

The most important competitor of the Morrisville House was the Vermont House, built and managed by A. G. West, who had served his apprenticeship in the hotel business as proprietor of the Morrisville House. Mr. West

came here from Northfield in 1837 when the village contained but sixteen dwelling houses, and few citizens contributed more to its growth than he. This hotel was situated on Portland Street on the site of the Kelley block now occupied by the Ben Franklin Stores. It was intended to cater particularly to railroad patrons, and its destruction by fire in 1893 was one of the largest conflagrations which has ever visited the town.

The changed modes of life have revolutionized the hotel business. The restaurant, the tea room, and the over-night lodging place have grown up to meet the needs of the automobilist, and they may have for future generations the same glamor of romance which now surrounds the old tavern.

CHAPTER XVI

THE INCORPORATED VILLAGE OF MORRISVILLE

EARLY in the 80's some of the more progressive citizens began to discuss the advantages to be gained by having the village incorporated so that better streets and sidewalks might be secured, and other civic improvements obtained. On November 26, 1884, the act of incorporation was passed by the state Legislature, having been introduced by H. C. Fisk, then senator from Lamoille County. But then, as always, other residents weighed the effect such a step would have upon their pocketbooks and fearing the advantages of a corporate existence would be overbalanced by the increased cost of maintenance at a meeting held the February following they refused to incorporate. Not until seven years later when the enthusiasm of the coming centennial was already leavening the prevailing indifference did they agree to take that step. In June, 1890, upon motion of Governor Hendee the act of 1884 was accepted and the following village officers elected: President, Frank Kenfield; clerk, W. H. Robinson; treasurer and collector, A. M. Burke; trustees, P. K. Gleed, Seymour Harris, O. D. Matthews, A. F. Whitney, and H. P. Munson.

Within the next few weeks various steps were taken to promote the welfare of the village. The fire department was enlarged; Dr. C. C. Rublee was appointed the first health officer; street lamps were authorized; provisions for sprinkling the streets were made; and at the first annual meeting a survey of the village for a sewer system was ordered; and action looking towards a more satisfactory water system was discussed; and, truth compels one to add, arrangements were made for a "lock-up," showing that human nature even in an incorporated village was still faulty.

One of the most far-reaching improvements of the period was the beginning of the development of the municipal electric plant. The Lamoille River has always contributed materially to the beauty and prosperity of the town. To the present generation "Pulpit Rock" is but a name sometimes applied to the narrow ridge of rock



LAKE LAMOILLE



PULPIT ROCK

which rises almost perpendicularly from the river below the power house. Years ago at the end of this lofty crag there was a rock shaped like an old-fashioned pulpit, into which one could step and obtain a splendid view of the falls. Long years ago this rock fell because of the action of the frost, but the name still clings to the place. Beautiful as the spot was, it was the practical side of the falls which interested men. From the railroad bridge to the point where the stream from the south joins the main river there is a fall of seventy-five feet. Here the Saffords threw the first dam across and at least two others were built before the big municipal dam of 1924 was constructed. Various industries, such as grist mill, pulp mill, tub factory, and others have utilized this power. Tradition says the Fairbanks family were impressed by the possibilities of the place, and attempted to locate here before establishing their scale works at St. Johnsbury, but were unable to make satisfactory terms with the Saffords.

But with the progress of invention, water power gave way in a measure to electrical power; and it is as a source of electricity that the Lamoille River has contributed most generously to the development of the town. Because it was undoubtedly the most important act in the life of the village the resolution, passed on August 21, 1894, which inaugurated the municipal electric plant, is given in full: "Resolved that a committee consisting of G. M. Powers, C. H. Slocum, G. W. Doty, H. A. Slayton, and H. P. Munson be appointed and authorized to contract for and establish an electric light plant for the incorporated village of Morrisville with full power to purchase for and in the name of said village such power as they shall deem wise and to develop the same for said purpose and to make all contracts pertaining to the establishment of said plant and do all things necessary to complete and put in operation said plant and to borrow money on the credit of said village corporation to an amount not to exceed \$18,000 to carry the purpose of this resolution into effect."

How wisely the committee discharged its duties constitutes the story of the Water and Light Department, for a more adequate water system was as important as better lighting facilities.

Willard K. Sanders, from the office of the Water and Light Department, gives the history of these undertakings as follows:

THE WATER SYSTEM

At the time that the village was incorporated there was no municipal water supply in operation, the water being furnished by a Waterbury firm, by the name of Warren & Somerville. This firm had established water lines running from springs on the Elmore road about two miles above the village, to a reservoir which was located in a field near the farm now occupied by R. L. Barrows, and from there the water was piped to the different customers in the village. Under this arrangement, there were times when in spite of the small number of customers connected the service was quite limited and very little fire protection afforded. Naturally this led to quite a bit of discontent among the patrons and a village committee immediately began to look about for a supply of water which could be used for a municipal water system, and in 1894 such a supply was found on the Bugbee farm three miles east of Morrisville on the Wolcott road. At that time, Col. George W. Doty was on the board of trustees, and not wishing to wait for action on the part of the village, personally purchased the entire farm for its water supply and later the village authorized the purchase for the sum of \$1,800. The land immediately around the spring was fenced in to avoid pollution, and the balance of the farm re-sold. This water supply was constant during rainy periods or extremely dry periods and bubbled forth from the foot of a steep bank with a capacity of nearly 300 gallons of clear, pure water every minute. A line of pipe was run from this spring to the farm now occupied by R. H. Sharrow and thence through the Woodward pasture over the hill to the reservoir which, though not in use, is still standing just above the residence of T. J. Stewart. The water line was not completed that fall, but seeing that competition was sure to come, the firm of Warren & Somerville sold their entire system to the village, January 2, 1895, thereby forming the nucleus of our present system. Finding that by improving the springs on the Elmore Road, a larger supply of water could be obtained, it was decided to discontinue the old reservoir which the private company had built and to build a larger one on the site of the present one at the village limits, this being done in 1895. Thus a constant supply of water was assured from two sources which would be adequate for domestic use and for

fire protection. Following this, the business of the department steadily grew until in 1897 it had 275 water customers and in 1906 represented an investment of \$37,631.

By this time the reservoir built in 1895 was beginning to show the effects of the weather, it being a wooden building with a pitch roof, and a little later, half of the roof was blown off, exposing the village water supply to the elements and laying it open to contamination, so that plans were made to replace the old reservoir. In 1912 plans were completed and the present reservoir was built. It was of concrete construction, 100 feet long, fifty feet wide, and thirteen feet deep, and had a capacity of 450,000 gallons; the cost of construction being \$4,448.05.

For a time this new reservoir had ample capacity for the needs of the village, but a little later the demand exceeded the supply, caused by the growth of the manufacturing establishments and creameries so that a survey of the system was made and it was found that by moving the intake of the Bugbee line down stream about 200 feet, the water supply at that point would be doubled, so in 1916 a concrete dam thirty feet long and four feet high was placed across the brook 200 feet below the old intake and a new intake installed, thereby forming a small pond about forty feet in diameter whereby the supply of water could be conserved during the night when the demand was low and held in reserve for the larger day time demand. A small building was erected over the intake in such a way that all water entering the intake was filtered through fifteen inches of sand and gravel before entering the pipe line. Also at this time an electric pump was installed in the basement of H. A. Slayton's store. This pump had a capacity of 250 gallons per minute and was used to pump water from the little reservoir line into the big reservoir line.

The next real improvement in the water supply took place in 1919, when it was found that the water in the Bugbee spring was only about twenty feet higher than the water in the little reservoir, so it was decided to discontinue the old line over the hill through the Woodward pasture and run it down through the "Dugway" and in on Park Street. This was done and the little reservoir discontinued. In 1921 the old pump in Slayton's store was also discontinued, and a new pump of 350 gallons per min-

ute capacity installed in a specially built fire-proof room under the town hall so that the water could be pumped directly from the Bugbee line into the reservoir line at their intersection at Park and Main Streets. The motor on the pump was driven through an electric line crossing Main Street at the town hall and operated at 2,300 volts, thereby eliminating the use of transformers for stepping the voltage down and the possibility of transformer damage through lightning. In 1924 a duplicate pump of 450 gallons per minute was installed in the pump room and as a further protection the old electric line across the street was discontinued and a new underground line run under the street so that today we have a pumping station which is fire proof, has duplicate pumping equipment to guard against failure of one pump and a source of power for the motors that is as dependable as it is possible to obtain.

There are a number of customers in the village who still take water from the old reservoir line which gets its supply directly from the Bugbee spring without going through the pumps, but in recent years a large number of these customers have changed their connections onto the new high pressure line, thus insuring better service.

The water system at this time comprises seven springs on the Elmore Road near district school No. 6, which empty directly into the reservoir on the farm occupied by Mrs. Pope. From the reservoir a twelve-inch pipe leads down into Main Street about one-half mile into the mains of the water system and from there the water is distributed all over the village. At the town hall, as explained above, the water from the Bugbee springs enters the reservoir line through the pumps which are kept in operation at all times. Under this arrangement the reservoir is kept nearly full all of the time as the water furnished to the mains is largely taken from the pumps, and water is taken from the reservoir only when the demand exceeds the capacity of the pumps. In this way adequate water for fire protection is assured at all times.

A few statistics will not come amiss at this time. The water system to 1929 represented an investment of \$64,826.22, all of which is paid for, and the department is entirely out of debt. In recent years the department has shown a yearly profit of approximately \$4,500, which has been used by the trustees to purchase fire fighting equipment and for maintenance of streets.

There are fifty-three hydrants connected with the high pressure line for fire protection, with a pressure varying from forty to 100 pounds per square inch, depending upon the location. There are also two hydrants connected with the Bugbee line which are used for street sprinkling service only. There are approximately 600 residences taking water from the water system, all operating under a flat rate. There are twenty industrial plants and creameries taking water through meters.

Owing to the number of flat rate services, the income from one year to another is practically constant, the only variation being caused by the differences in amount of water used by the industrial plants.

THE ELECTRIC DEPARTMENT

The history of the electric department is more colorful than that of the water department, owing to the many improvements which have been made in electricity in the last thirty-five years. Electricity first became a commercial possibility when George Westinghouse, founder of the Westinghouse Electric & Manufacturing Co., introduced in 1885 machinery which could generate and utilize alternating current; whereas previous to that time direct current only had been used with the attendant prohibitive cost of distribution. Another factor contributing to the commercial use of electricity was the invention of the incandescent lamp by Thomas A. Edison in 1879.

Thus it will be seen that in 1894 the electrical industry had not reached any great degree of perfection when the people of Morrisville began to talk about electric lighting for the streets, oil lamps being in use at that time. Interest was aroused to such an extent that a committee was appointed, consisting of G. M. Powers, G. W. Doty and C. H. Slocum, to investigate the situation and make a report. Their report was evidently favorable, as H. P. Munson and H. A. Slayton were added to the committee to install and operate an electric plant. To that end the village voted to bond for \$45,000 to take care of the expense of the development and a contract was awarded to Almon & Sargent of Boston to build the first electric plant. Work was started on the project in September, 1894, and on May 15, 1895, the plant was placed in operation. The power house was located at Cadys Falls, the north portion

of the present station being the original power house. The dam was located only a few rods upstream from the power house and was connected with it by a penstock leading to the water wheels, or water motor, as it was called.

There were two generators installed in the power house connected with the water wheels by a complicated system of line shafting, clutches, and belts. One of these generators was used to furnish power for the domestic lighting and the other for the street lighting system. The domestic lighting generator had a capacity of 1,050 incandescent lamps, or, in other words, had a capacity of about eighty horsepower, which was then considered ample for all time to come. The street lighting generator had a capacity of thirty arc lamps, which furnished power for twenty-one street lights in the village. The switchboard was made of oak, there being two vertical members to which slats were attached crossways to which were hung the various switches and instruments. At that time, as there were no electric motors in operation in Morrisville, it was the custom to start the plant just before dark and run until morning if there was sufficient water to last through the night. There were occasions when there was not enough water to last all night, so that the plant would be forced to shut down and the village left in darkness. However, in those days people were accustomed to such service and were perfectly satisfied. Only one man was required in the operation of the entire system as he could trim the arc lights and repair trouble during the day and in the evening run the plant. At that time it was not an uncommon occurrence for a customer to have only one light in the house, this being on a long extension cord so that it could be carried from one room to another.

The following item taken from the Village Report of 1897 shows that the electric plant was quite successful: "Our electric plant has run very smoothly with no serious breakdowns during the year, showing efficiency as well as good luck."

By 1901 so many additions had been made to the system that it became necessary to install a new generator of double capacity in place of the old one for domestic lighting, and, as before, this generator was then considered adequate for all time to come, but within five years it was again overloaded so it was decided to build a large concrete dam about one-fourth mile upstream and form what

is now Lake Lamoille, so a contract was awarded to Douglass & Varnum for this construction and the work was completed in 1907. Also at this time a new generator of 350 horsepower capacity was installed and the generator purchased in 1901 discarded. The new generator was the very latest type and furnished three phase sixty cycle current in place of the old two phase current which had been previously supplied.

Also by this time several customers had begun to use electricity for power purposes so the plant was kept in continuous operation.

The report of 1908 shows that \$3,425.79 was received for lighting service and \$614.05 for power.

At this time there was in operation in Stowe the Mt. Mansfield Electric Railroad, which had its own steam power plant between Stowe and Waterbury, but evidently the cost of generating power was excessive, as they began to talk of buying power from some other source. Also at this time the village of Stowe began to think of public improvements and naturally electricity was one of the first things mentioned, so it immediately began negotiation for securing power. Finally arrangements were made whereby Morrisville would furnish power for Stowe and the railroad, and a line was built and suitable transformers installed in 1910, and again our plant was taxed to its capacity.

With the ever increasing load it was soon evident that something must be done to increase capacity, so in 1913 the plant was enlarged to its present size, a surge tank erected, and a 1,000 horsepower wheel and generator installed, giving the plant a total capacity of 1,350 horsepower.

For the next six years no great improvements were made except for the natural growth of the system, owing to the war which made any material change excessive in cost.

In 1920 the American Mineral Co. of Johnson was in the market for power and appealed to Morrisville to furnish it and after due deliberation a line was built connecting with the mine and mill of this company and also giving the village of Johnson emergency service in the event of breakdown. Naturally, this, coupled with the normal growth of the system, made it necessary to add to the capacity of the plant, but owing to the high prices no large

development could be made, so the Slayton grist mill power with its seventy-five horsepower generator was purchased, and a small plant of 250 horsepower capacity erected on the site of the old pulp mill to help out until prices were lower so that a large development could be made at that point.

In 1922, in order to obtain a greater water storage, the water rights to Elmore Lake were purchased and also during the year a line was built to connect with the Hardwick plant at Wolcott providing for an exchange of power and conservation of the water supply.

By 1924, prices were down to normal so a contract was awarded to J. M. Swan & Son of St. Johnsbury to build a concrete dam and power house capable of developing 2,500 horsepower. Work on this project was started in May, 1924, and the small unit was placed in operation January 10, 1925. This plant automatically did away with the grist mill power and pulp mill power, but gave the system a total capacity of 3,850 horsepower, which is the capacity of the system today.

In 1926, in order to make the system more efficient, an outdoor sub-station was erected on the grounds of the new station and a large bank of transformers installed to take care of the outside villages. This work was not much more than completed when the flood of 1927 descended and carried away the sub-station, and did considerable damage to the two electric plants. Through desperate effort, the Morrisville plant was again started only two days after the flood and the Cadys Falls plant placed in operation in about a month.

In spite of its crippled condition, the plants put out more power immediately following the flood than ever before, thus making the income for the year larger than it had previously been.

In 1928 a group of influential business men in Waterville formed a corporation, built a line to Johnson connecting with the Morrisville system and installed lights throughout the village, and have entered into a contract with Morrisville to furnish them with power. Also, during the latter part of 1928 a contract was made between the Green Mountain Power Corporation, operating plants in Hardwick, Marshfield, Danville, Montpelier, Bolton, Burlington, and Vergennes, and the village of Morrisville whereby the Green Mountain Power Corporation agreed to

take \$550 per month of prime power at a primary rate and as much more as the village could furnish at a secondary rate. Accordingly a line was built to Green River to connect with this company and to date this has made a very satisfactory arrangement, as the power sold to this concern is generated from water that would otherwise run over the dam and be wasted.

The sub-station which was carried away by the flood has been replaced and three transformers of double the capacity of those in the former station installed.

A few figures are here given to show the progress which the electric system has made.

The gross income by decades is as follows: 1899, \$3,574.32; 1909, \$8,755.42; 1919, \$23,170.89; 1928, \$75,549.09; 1934, \$83,970.41.

The capacity of the plants by decades: 1899, eighty horsepower; 1909, 350 horsepower; 1919, 1,350 horsepower; 1928, 3,850 horsepower.

The village has now a demand of approximately 1,600 horsepower during the day and 500 horsepower during the night, as compared with no load during the day and 100 horsepower during the night in 1898. This demand includes only what the village is obliged to furnish and not what they do furnish when selling power to the Green Mountain Power Corporation.

The village now serves the following regular customers: Village of Stowe, Village of Elmore, Morristown Corners, Cadys Falls, Waterville, and the Eastern Magnesia Talc Co., besides its own domestic and rural customers. It furnishes emergency power to the Villages of Hyde Park and Johnson, and is connected for mutual benefit with the Village of Hardwick, and the Green Mountain Power Corporation.

An idea of the progress made in the two departments can be gained from what has been written about them and the success of them is due in large part to the public spirit which has prevailed among the men who have served as Water and Light Commissioners. During the nearly forty years of its existence, the commissioners have not received any remuneration whatever for their services, but have given freely of their time and advice.

Other factors contributing to the success of the enterprise are the fact that a municipal plant is exempt from taxation, can borrow money at low interest rates, and has

no large salaries. All bills are a lien on the property and collectable the same as taxes, so there are no lost accounts.

One of the advantages which has come from the municipal lighting system has been the cement streets which the village enjoys. In 1929 it was voted to adopt a plan of permanent road construction to cover Copley Avenue, Main Street from Maple Street to its foot, Portland Street, Bridge Street, Park Street and Congress Street to Union Street. The roadways, curbings, gutters, and sidewalks were to be of cement, constructed according to plans prepared by competent engineers, and all the expenses for the same were to be met from the profits of the Water and Light Departments.

In accordance with this vote Copley Avenue was completed in the fall of 1929, a thirty-two foot roadway being constructed with grass plots and sidewalks on either side. In 1930 a forty-foot road was laid on Portland and Bridge Streets, and in 1931 a fifty-foot road was laid on lower Main Street and a forty-foot one on upper Main Street to the foot of Academy Park. Cement was also placed on Park Street, with grass plots on either side, thus giving a beautiful entrance to the village from the east.

In connection with this work the sewers were relaid as the ones originally installed were now inadequate and the water pipes, where the cement was used, had to be replaced by more permanent ones of copper. All of this work entailed an outlay of more than \$172,000, which would never have been met by taxation, but is one of the fruits of the foresight of the citizens of yesterday.

At the annual village meeting of 1933 a resolution was passed setting aside \$15,000 from the profits of the Water and Light Department to be represented by a promissory note bearing interest at five percent for the benefit of the Copley Hospital. The note was paid the year following and became a part of the permanent endowment. Thus once more this department acted the part of the fairy god-mother to one of the worthwhile institutions of the town.

At the annual village meeting in 1934 it was voted not to levy a village tax that year, but to meet the current expenses from this department, thus helping to relieve the tax situation which was acute because of the business depression.

THE FIRE DEPARTMENT

Another step taken soon after the village was incorporated was that of increasing the fire protection. Up to that time the water supply had been inadequate and the equipment, although as good probably as most small towns enjoyed, consisted of a hand cart and a hook and ladder team. The installation of the village water system marked a distinct advance, for hydrants were located at different points. In 1897 there were thirty-three such, with pressure sufficient to drench the highest points. As the village grew this number was increased until at present there are more than fifty.

In 1900 the fire department was reorganized under the direction of George W. Doty, chief engineer, and since then its chief engineer and two assistants have been elected by the village and its members by the company. Weekly practice meetings are held during the summer months and in the winter they meet monthly. The department includes twenty-five men. In 1924 a new Maxim combination pump and fire engine was bought from the profits of the Water and Light Department and this, together with added hose and the hook and ladder equipment, gives adequate protection.

The first fire alarm was the ringing of the Universalist bell, and for years the key to that church hung on the outside of the building to permit entrance for the purpose of ringing the alarm. In 1910 it was decided to make the tannery whistle, a particularly sonorous one which was audible for a long distance, the official alarm. This served until 1922, when a new siren, also purchased by the Water and Light Department, was installed on the engine house and the village was divided into districts with different signals for each.

Among the men who have been long and honorably connected with the department are C. W. Fitch, Horatio Cram, George W. Doty, E. W. Webster, E. M. Davis, A. J. Smith, W. H. Towne, and J. S. Bannister, who have served as chief engineers or assistants. In addition to these men many others have given freely of their time and strength and deserve praise for their public service.

The most serious fires in the history of the village have been the burning of the Universalist Church with

an adjacent dwelling in 1852, the Morrisville House in 1879, the Vermont House in 1893, and The Lamoille House in 1909. The fact that these fires did not spread is due in large part to the efficiency of the fire company. Its fire protection is one of the great assets of the village as a place of residence or of business.

CHAPTER XVII

INDUSTRIES IN MORRISTOWN

A GLANCE at the industrial life of this country town in the early part of the nineteenth century reveals an amazingly independent, self-supporting community. The various enterprises were small, but ample to meet the needs of the citizens which was all they thought of doing. They were concerned only with a local market.

If a settler wished to build a house, the mill of a neighbor prepared lumber in case he didn't use logs; if he preferred brick, a local brickyard could supply that material from the clay which prevailed in and near the Corners. Tanneries which were established early in the history of the town provided leather for the shoe and harness maker. A carding and woolen mill furnished heavy cloth for the busy housewife whose dye came from the butternut tree and sumac bush. Grist mills ground the corn and wheat raised by every farmer whose meat was grown on his premises, and his sugar came from the abundant maples. Cabinet makers could shape furniture from woods as beautiful as grew anywhere, while the cooper fashioned pails, tubs, and such utensils from the timber at hand. The affairs of the world outside the circle of their lives were a matter of interest, but not of vital concern. A war in Europe or a decline in the stock market, had there been such, would not have affected the fortunes of any one here.

Mention has been made of many of the early industries in connection with the development of different sections of the town and the enumeration of the principal ones is made here to show their diversification in regard to both character and location.

The first saw mill was erected by John Safford at Morrisville, but not many years later Luther Bingham had built a saw mill and starch factory in the southern part of the town near the Stowe line on the Shaw or Mill Brook, Nathan Gates was operating a saw mill at Cadys Falls, Samuel Rood at the Corners, and Jacob Walker on Cook's Brook. Potashes on Potash Brook and near the Corners supplied pearlash.

The Saffords at Morrisville and Nathan Gates at the Falls were running grist mills; tanneries were established by Ebenezer Shaw on the Plains, by Calvin Burnett at Mor-

risville and Walter White on the brook above the Corners, while later in the 60's George Eddy was manufacturing leather at Cadys Falls; starch factories both at the Falls and at the Corners flourished and disposed of the surplus potato crop. In fact, the abundant water power in all parts of the town was early utilized to produce a variety of products.

In the half century following the Civil War, which may be called the middle period, one notes some changes that indicate the passing of the old order. Better means of communication with the outside world had made possible the bringing in of many of the necessities of life more cheaply than they could be produced locally.

The following account taken from the 1869 daybook of M. C. Mower, who kept a general store at Morristown Corners, shows that the modern department store does not offer a much greater variety of goods than did the old general store. It also makes an interesting record of the prices then prevailing and of the needs of the average family of the period:

MOSES WOOD

1 bbl. flour	\$9.50
1/2 lb. tea	55
1 lb. soda	08
1 plug tobacco	56
2 qts. oil	20
1 lb. candles	15
1 spool thread	04
2 lbs. nails	14
1/4 lb. snuff	22
1 oz. indigo	15
2 30 wgt. tubs	60
1 lamp chimney	10
1 bottle linament	25
1 paper navy clippings	11
1/4 lb. pepper	10
matches	06
1 scythe and two rakes	1.95
2 doz. crackers	16
2 lbs. loaf sugar	30
1 rake	25
1 50 wgt. tub	50
8 sticks candy	08
1 lamp wick	01
1 box pills	25
1 hammer	12

The candles, snuff and indigo speak of bygone days and some of the other articles would find little market there today.

A page from the daybook of Curtis Mower, shoemaker at the Corners at this time, shows that the boot and shoe problem, even with a family of growing children, was not a serious one:

A. B. TINKER, Dr.

Mar. 13	To mending 1 pr. boots	.17
Mar. 26	To taping and caping 1 pr. boots	34
Mar. 27	To mending 1 boot	17
Apr. 12	To mending Albert's boot	06
Apr. 19	To mending boy's boot	13
May 30	To taping 1 shoe	17
May 31	To mending 1 shoe	20
Je. 20	To mending boy's shoe	17
Jy. 18	To mending 1 shoe	17
Aug. 17	To taping and heeling 1 pr. boots	50
Sept. 23	To taping 1 pr. boots	50
Nov. 29	To mending 1 pr. boots	58
Dec. 14	To mending boy's boots	17

We hear no more of the potash and except for one subsequent attempt to manufacture brick for a short time on the Ryder farm, they are imported, while some of the smaller mills have disappeared. Little manufacturing is found at the Corners. A clothes rack factory did business for a time and the starch factory, situated on the brook not far from the schoolhouse, was run by W. S. Cheney until carried away by high water, after which it was not rebuilt.

Cadys Falls still keeps its cluster of mills, grist mill, chair stock and fulling, ~~carding, and dressing mill~~. In the southern part of the town in the 80's by far the most important industry is the clapboard mill established by James J. Billings on the Shaw Brook, while farther north near the base of Sterling Mountain W. W. Peck's steam saw mill is doing a thriving business.

At Morrisville, three-quarters of a century after the wheels of the first mill were set in motion, the Saffords were still running a grist mill and turning out chair stock, house furnishing stock, etc., and above them Clark & Daniels were manufacturing sugar and butter tubs. George Elmore for some time met more than local needs for wagons, carriages, and sleighs.

The local newspaper of December, 1881, contains an item to the effect that the first specimen of pulp was run off at the pulp mill which, under the management of the Lamoille Valley Pulp Co., did a good business for some years. This plant was taken over by the National Fibre Board Co. about 1890, and for several years was one of the leading industries in town. The fibre board was made from the screenings of pulp mills. The material was ground in the basement of the three-story building and pressed into the desired thickness; on the second floor the sheets were cut into boot and shoe counters and on the third floor was the drying room. The main office of the company was in Boston, with plants in different parts of the country and most of the time Mr. H. M. Gordon was their local manager. The factory was located at the junction of the Boardman Brook and the Lamoille River near the site now occupied by the power house, and was destroyed by fire.

The manufacture of monuments, headstones and cemetery memorials of all kinds has been carried on in town for a long period of years. Among the early dealers were Josiah Trow, E. E. Foster, and W. W. Pike, while at present F. M. Ober & Son handle this line of work, and set and letter monuments. In addition to this, granite sheds have operated here many years. The first sheds were built in 1895, with Mr. John Brechin of Barre as manager, and the company was known as the Arnold Granite Co. Later they were taken over by Stearns & Daniels, who moved here from Hardwick and employed a considerable force. They in turn gave place to Mould & Davis, and in 1908 Mr. F. M. Mould bought out his partner, and the business was carried on by him alone.

In 1911 another granite shed was built near the railroad track on Waban Avenue by the Wallace Brothers, Robert, William and George, who moved here from Hardwick, and for nearly twenty years they had one of the largest payrolls in town. One by one these brothers died, Robert being the last survivor, and in the depression of 1929 these sheds were closed down.

As has been noted, the tanning industry was connected with the earliest history of the town, but in pioneer days it was only a local market that was supplied. In 1889 the business was reopened on a larger scale when Messrs. Edward Webster and C. H. A. Stafford of Stowe came here and built north of the station in the bow of the river a

plant which has since been one of the most stable industries of the town. In 1900 this firm sold out to Mr. Charles Warren of Waterbury, with whom were associated H. C. Fisk and C. H. Slocum, and the firm name continued to be the Warren Leather Co., even after Mr. Warren withdrew and Mr. Slocum became the manager. Later the business was sold to a group of men from Worcester, Mass., with Mr. J. G. Parks of that city as manager. For many years the firm specialized in the manufacture of leather for harness. When the demand for that declined, they made leather for belting and the lacings of belts which was shipped in the rough to Worcester, Mass. This plant was badly damaged by the flood which was later followed by the depression so that it suspended operations, and in December, 1932, the property was sold at public auction to a New York firm who operate under the name of the Vermont Tanning Corporation. At a special town meeting, called early in 1933, the business was exempted from taxation for a period of years, and then the buildings were repaired and business resumed.

The oldest business in town which has been carried on at the same place is that of the Morrisville Foundry Co. Soon after the coming of the railroad was an assured fact, in 1872, Mr. E. B. Merriam erected a building near the proposed site of the road to house a small foundry business. Mr. H. H. Morgan became proprietor of it in 1874, and different ones managed it until 1889 when the property was bought by a group of men incorporated as the Morrisville Foundry Co., of which Hon. George W. Hendee was the president.

In 1893 the company engaged as foreman Mr. Channing B. Greene, who came from St. Albans, where he had been employed in the shops of the Central Vermont Railroad. Mr. Greene was not only a practical workman, he also had a great deal of inventive genius. His brother, C. Porter Greene, is a skilled pattern maker and a son, Morris, succeeded his father as manager. The foundry proper is only a part of their work, as jobbing and general repair work is done for a large section of northern Vermont, while plows and drag saw rigs are among their regular products; and novelty lathes, shoe last lathes, machines for making clothes pins and many others are made. One of their most ingenious pieces of work was the dome of the astronomical observatory, the gift of Mr. George G. Grout to the town in 1930.

Many of the industries of Morrisville center around the timber supply of this and surrounding towns and among the concerns of this character is the G. A. Morse Lumber Co. Mr. G. A. Morse, the founder of the company, came to Morrisville to reside in 1893, and at that time had mills located in Wolcott, Elmore and other towns. In 1907 he established his hardwood dressing mill here that furnishes a product which the firm ships to all parts of New England.

Another industry dependent upon the hardwood supply is the manufacture of veneer or plywood. The local plant was built by C. H. A. Stafford & Sons, but was bought by the Atlas Plywood Co. in 1925 and is one of the many units operated by this company in New England and in the South. All kinds of hardwood are used in making the plywood packing cases which are used for shipping textiles, radios, and heavy articles like refrigerators, pianos, etc. When operated at capacity, this firm has employed the largest force of any industry in town.

Another woodworking industry is the last block factory of C. H. A. Stafford & Sons, which was built on Wabun Avenue in 1917. For a time this firm owned and operated a similar factory in Bristol, and their business connections extend beyond the limits of the United States.

Other shops, dependent in part upon the waste products of these larger establishments, have been maintained which have manufactured novelties and small wooden utensils, such as bread boards, rolling pins, towel racks, etc.

The chief industry in this section of Vermont has always been agriculture with dairying its main factor. For many years each farmer kept his herd, for which he raised his grain, set his milk in pans, skimmed off the cream which he churned into butter, and used the skimmed milk for feeding his stock. The quality of the butter produced depended upon the individual maker. But the business of dairying has been revolutionized. The introduction of the silo and more scientific methods of feeding, of the milk separator, and of the milking machines were all significant steps, but the greatest change has been the coming of the creamery.

Hood and Whiting, both leading factors in the distribution of milk in Boston as well as local men began in the early 90's to maintain plants here for manufacturing butter

and cheese and pasteurizing milk. Among the resident firms were C. H. A. Stafford & Sons and H. Waite & Sons.

The largest factor is the United Farmers' Cooperative Creamery Association, Inc., which was established in 1920. It began in a small way with 200 patrons doing a business of less than \$100,000, which has grown to one of more than \$3,000,000 and 1,900 patrons. While the main plant is here and the business is done through the local office, it has plants in Wolcott, Johnson, Hardwick, and Troy, and in March, 1933, the stockholders of the Franklin County Cooperative Creamery voted to join it. The enterprise began in a small inconvenient building, but it now owns a modern plant equipped with all modern devices while three tank cars each with a capacity of 6,000 gallons transports its milk to Boston and a plant at Charlestown, Mass., looks after the marketing. Thus it has become a real factor in the milk, cream, and ice cream business of New England.

The town has always been generous in exempting new industries from taxation and the very low rates for electric power and for water are two factors making Morrisville a desirable place in which to locate manufacturing plants.

So gradually do changes come in the life of a community that it is only by surveying a period of years that they become apparent. Of the business firms now operating here most of them are comparatively recent.

The firm of H. A. Slayton & Co. was in the feed and grain business more than fifty years ago and is the oldest enterprise doing business under the same name. In this case the son, A. H. Slayton, has succeeded his father, now deceased, as manager of the firm.

The Munson Store has been operating since the late 80's with the son, Levi, succeeding his father, Harlan P. Munson.

The next oldest business house is that of H. Waite & Sons, whose founder, Mr. Henry Waite, came to Morrisville in the late 80's and first ran a bakery, then he opened a grocery store to which he added a wholesale produce business. Before his death, one son, Arthur, took over the grocery department, while the second son, Jesse A., remained with his father in the produce business, which is continued under the old firm name.

The Campbell Jewelry Store still retains the original

name, although it has passed entirely out of the hands of the family which managed it so successfully for more than a quarter of a century.

At one period in its history, Morristown was known throughout the state and well beyond its borders because of the trotting horses which were trained here in the Utton Stables. In 1871 the Utton brothers, John and Thomas, came here from Worcester, Vt., purchased adjacent lots on Maple Street, then containing only a few dwellings, and built their homes and large barns for the accommodation of the handsome blooded horses which were brought here from all parts of New England for training. At times twenty to twenty-five trotters were handled by these men and their assistants and made the circuit of Vermont Fairs and of races outside the state. While the stables were supported largely by outside patronage, there was much interest in blooded horses among residents of the town. Ex-Gov. G. W. Hendee, after the press of public duties allowed, pursued the raising of fine carriage horses, especially of the Morgan breed, as a hobby and at one time Charles R. Page, for some years the owner of the Malvern Stock Farm, was engaged in raising them and built a race track on the level field in front of his residence for their training.

Another horse lover of the 80's was James M. Joslyn. While running a grocery store was his business, the keeping of blooded horses was his avocation.

John Utton usually drove the trotters until he was thrown from his sulky while racing on the local fairground, and fractured one hip, which practically ended his career as a driver, though he recovered enough to train young horses. Later both brothers died and John's son, William, moved to Barton, Vt., where he still carries on his father's calling.

That the stables had more than local reputation is shown by items such as the following taken from the "News and Citizen" of August, 1883: "The horse, George C., owned by Utton and Clark, has been sold to Philadelphia parties for \$1,300." Some idea of the range of their clientele can be gained by a survey of their stables in the spring of 1897. At the beginning of the season the string included two belonging to Governor Hendee of this place, three owned by H. R. C. Watson of the Forest Park Farm, Brandon; three belonging to Thomas A. Lake

of Rockville, Conn.; two of H. H. Peck's of Waterbury, Conn.; one of A. P. Wheelock's of Boston; one owned by G. L. Clark of Hartford, Conn.; and one owned by E. F. Carpenter of Ramsay, N. J. Many of them already had fast records to their credit.

The Smalleys, E. A. and H. A., father and son, are among the men who have maintained an interest in racing and the names of Utton and Smalley have been given to two of the stakes at the local fair. In 1929, after the death of Mr. E. A. Smalley, his son, Herbert, donated a silver cup to be presented to the winner of the Smalley stakes at this annual event.

Thus they and Dr. A. M. Goddard, C. H. A. Stafford & Sons, and W. C. Tripp, who also trains horses, and a few others have carried on the traditions of the town in this respect, even though the automobile has so largely supplanted the horse.

CHAPTER XVIII

MORRISTOWN IN PUBLIC AFFAIRS

IT is a well known fact that the majority of the country's leaders in the business and political worlds have come from the smaller centers of population. A survey of the men who have gone from Morristown into different fields of activity indicates that the town has furnished its quota; in fact, it is doubtful if many places of less than 3,000 inhabitants have sent three of their residents to Congress.

The first of these men to represent the town and state in the broader field of national politics was George Whithman Hendee, who was born in Stowe, Vt., in 1832, the son of Jehial P. and Rebecca (Ferrin) Hendee. His father tried to supplement his meager salary as minister by publishing the first paper in Lamoille County, the "Christian Luminary," a short lived periodical; and it was necessary for the boy to work on a farm and later to teach school in order to obtain his education. After the removal of the family to Morrisville, the son attended Peoples Academy, and then went to study law in the office of his uncle, W. G. Ferrin, of Johnson, and afterwards completed his studies with Thomas Gleed of Morrisville.

The year 1855 marked his admission to the Lamoille County Bar and his marriage to Melissa Redding, who died six years later. He began to practice his profession at Waterville, but in the spring of 1858 moved to Morrisville, became a partner of Thomas Gleed, and entered upon his political career by being elected state's attorney. He also represented Morristown in the Legislature in 1861 and 1862. During the Civil War he was deputy provost marshal, and after a warmly contested election was chosen senator from Lamoille County in 1866. He was unanimously elected president pro tem of the Senate and his election as lieutenant-governor in 1869 was a natural consequence of his service in the Senate. A contemporary, writing of him, said: "Nature had anointed him a presiding officer." Upon the death of Gov. Peter T. Washburn, in February, 1870, Mr. Hendee took the oath of office as governor, thus gaining the title by which he was commonly known the rest of his life. In less than a month



GEORGE WHITMAN HENDEE

he was seriously ill of lung fever, and for a time it looked as though the state would face an unprecedented condition so far as its chief executive was concerned. However, Governor Hendee lived to complete his term, and did it so acceptably that he was a prominent candidate to succeed himself, but he withdrew his name in the interests of party harmony. Political gossip said he had his eye on a larger stake, that of representative from the Third District, but he refused to be considered for that office, preferring to wait until he had united party support.

In 1873 he was elected representative to Congress by a good majority, succeeding Worthington C. Smith. For three terms, from 1873 to 1879, he served at Washington, where he had the reputation of being a hard working, conscientious congressman. He was a member of the committee on private land claims and the District of Columbia, and was instrumental in drafting and securing the passage of a bill changing the form of government of the district.

After his return from Washington, he was national bank examiner for six years; and, although he continued to maintain his law office, having entered into partnership with his half-brother, H. C. Fisk, in 1877, business claimed more and more of his attention. He had been one of the prime movers in securing a railroad through the Lamoille Valley and the stiffest local opposition for office that he ever received was due to differences of opinion in regard to building the Portland & Ogdensburg, now the St. Johnsbury & Lake Champlain road, of which he naturally became a director. For many years he was president of the Montreal, Portland & Boston Railroad of Canada. He was closely identified with the Union Savings Bank & Trust Co., having been a director from its establishment, its vice-president, and for the last nine years of his life its president. He loved a good horse and during his later years owned many and this interest doubtless led him to give freely of his time and thought to the affairs of the Lamoille Valley Fairground Association, of which he was president more than a quarter of a century.

After the death of his first wife he married Viola S. Bundy in 1863, who shared his success until her death in 1901. On January 10, 1906, he married Mary Watts of Stowe, but in less than a year's time he died, thus removing one who for nearly half a century was a familiar and honored figure here.

It has been said of him that, "As an advocate at the bar he had but few equals in the state, but his great good nature so overcame his lawyer's natural craving for popularity and pelf that his clients were frequently brought to a compromise advantageous to themselves and honorable to their attorney." He was an impressive looking man, tall and portly, but the kindliness of his manner dispelled any diffidence which he might naturally have inspired. The much abused word genial accurately described him.

HORACE HENRY POWERS

Another man destined to be known beyond the borders of his native state was Horace Henry Powers, born on May 29, 1835. His father, Horace Powers, was that most useful citizen, a country doctor, who had also served the community in various public offices after coming here from New Hampshire with his young wife, Love E. Gilman.

The son, H. Henry, was given the best educational advantages which were available, studying at Peoples Academy and then entering the University of Vermont, from which he was graduated in the class of 1855, a class which contained an unusually high percentage of young men who were highly successful in various walks of life. Among them were Charles Heath and Benjamin F. Fifield, well known Vermont lawyers; Benjamin L. Benedict, clerk of the United States Circuit Court and United States commissioner more than twenty years; Moses Parmalee, well known missionary to Turkey, and author; C. Liberty Goodell, a clergyman of national reputation; Norman Williams, Chicago lawyer, first president of Crerar Library and known to Vermonsters through his gifts of the Norman Williams Library at Woodstock, Vt., and the Williams Science Building at the University of Vermont.

After graduation Mr. Powers taught for a few months at Huntington, Canada, and then became the first principal of Lamoille Central Academy at Hyde Park. He was at the same time carrying on the study of law, at first under the direction of Thomas Gleed of Morrisville and later in the office of Child & Ferrin of Hyde Park. The year 1858 marked his admission to the Lamoille County Bar, his marriage to Miss Caroline Waterman of Cadys Falls, and his election to the General Assembly from



H. HENRY POWERS

Hyde Park, where he was the youngest member of that body. In 1861-1862 he served as state's attorney and in the latter year he entered into partnership with P. K. Gleed at Morrisville, forming a firm which soon gained an enviable reputation throughout northern Vermont. In 1869 he was one of the twelve men composing the thirteenth and last Council of Censors, a body which was at that time peculiar to this state. The year following he was a member of the Constitutional Convention, being chairman in the committee of the whole of that body. Among the changes made by this body was the abolition of the Council of Censors and the adoption of biennial elections. In 1872 he was senator from Lamoille County and two years later represented Morristown in the General Assembly and was elected speaker, serving as such until his election to the Supreme Court Bench. He held this position until his election to Congress in 1890.

On his career as lawyer and judge the following comment is taken from Crockett's "History of Vermont":

"In the practice of his profession Judge Powers took high rank, and the firm to which he belonged was one of the leading ones in northern Vermont. Judge Powers had unusual grace and power as an advocate; he possessed a wealth of wit and sarcasm; was well equipped in the law, and had a personality that was winning. He was a handsome man, and would attract attention in any public gathering. Besides these elements of advantage, he had good business judgment, and an assurance that made him fearless on the firing line. He inspired his clients with confidence, and knew how to acquire and hold an extensive clientage. In the legislative duties which he performed he was naturally in places of leadership, and commanded attention and respect whenever he spoke. His speeches in political campaigns were careful and convincing presentations of the issues that were before the public.

"When he came to the bench in 1874, he was at the right age, and had had the right preparation in every way for a useful career as judge. His studies and his practice had qualified him for the service, and his temperament was ideal for the discharge of his duties. He looked the judge in every way, and this lent not a little to his charm as a presiding officer. He was personally an attractive and interesting man, and it is natural that he should have enjoyed the confidence and warm personal friendship of the bar.

"In the Supreme Court he wrote opinions in 161 cases. These are his permanent monument. They show clear thinking, careful examination of authorities, good reasoning and simplicity and beauty of diction. In his capacity for direct statement in plain and perspicuous terms he was exceptionally happy. His personality was such that his influence was bound to be felt strongly whether he sat around the counsel table as an attorney, or with the judges in chambers. He saw a point quicker than most others and led for the adoption of his views with a great deal of insistence."

Previous to Judge Powers' election in 1890, he had received scattering votes for the office of both United States senator and representative, but he had declined to be a candidate. So when he did enter the contest, he was nominated without opposition. He was early appointed a member of the judiciary committee, a position which his experience made him particularly well qualified to fill. In the Fifty-Fourth Congress he was chairman of the committee on Pacific railroads. No question came before that session that involved more money than this one. The Union Pacific and Central Pacific Railroads at the time of their construction had not only received large land grants, but also subsidies ranging from \$16,000 to \$48,000 per mile. In spite of the assistance given, the roads were at this time unable to pay the \$190,000,000 owed, and there were many difficult legal problems involved. Yet the help of the roads in developing the country had enriched the government far more than the amount at stake, and justice demanded the consideration of all these factors.

The "Louisville Courier Journal," in January, 1895, commenting on Congress and its activities, gives the following pen picture of Vermont's representative from the First District:

"He is typical of the state that gave Thad Stevens to Pennsylvania, Stephen A. Douglas to Illinois and Matt Carpenter to Wisconsin. He is one of the few men in public life who has attained a distinguished position in the national councils without uttering a word calculated to ruffle the feelings of a political opponent. His speech in support of the Sibley claim, a southern war claim, gave him the heart of every southern congressman, as all his utterances had commanded their respect. He is a man of massive head and frame—one of the handsomest men

in Congress. It is a great pity that there are not more statesmen like him."

After five terms in Congress, he had enjoyed a longer term in that body than has usually been given the representative from this state, and he was defeated in one of the most exciting campaigns and conventions ever held in Vermont, being succeeded by D. J. Foster of Burlington. After his retirement to private life, he resumed the practice of law and acted as counsel for the Rutland Railroad for several years.

One of his marked traits was his independence of thought and action. The fear that he might be on the unpopular side of a question never deterred him from espousing the cause in which he believed. This was true in politics as in other things, but never seemed to diminish the votes he received at election time.

A conservative in politics, he was a liberal in his religious views and a staunch friend of the local Universalist Church, yet this did not prevent his being interested in the building of the Catholic Church, and the priest who had that in charge testified to his council and help. In fact, he was concerned with anything that affected his native town, with whose history he made himself familiar and much of which he preserved. During the last few years of his life he was a familiar and striking figure about the village, and after his death, on December 8, 1913, his townsmen missed one who, in his home, in his state, and in the nation had been an honor to himself and to his community.

LESLIE MORTIER SHAW

Although Morristown can claim little part in shaping the career of Leslie M. Shaw, she has always been proud of the fact that his birthplace was within her borders. In a log cabin on a hillside farm in the western part of the town, on a road now abandoned, he was born on November 2, 1848. His parents, Boardman O. and Louisa Spaulding Shaw, were of that sturdy, sterling stock that made New England and contributed largely to the shaping of the Middle West. When Leslie was but a boy, the family moved to another farm in Stowe, and so thrifty and industrious were they that later his father retired to Morrisville in comfortable financial circumstances. It was at Peoples Academy that he got his education. His own mother died in 1865, and two years later his father married

Susan A. Mason of Morristown, for whom the stepson cherished a strong affection. Upon attaining his majority young Shaw looked about for the best place in which to begin his life work and chose the promising young state of Iowa, settling in Denison. Realizing the importance of a college education, in 1870 he entered Cornell College, Mount Vernon, Iowa, from which he was graduated four years later. He decided to enter the legal profession, and for two years was a student in the Iowa Law School at Des Moines, Iowa. After receiving his diploma, he was admitted to the Iowa Bar and opened his office at Denison. He soon became interested in the banks of Denison, Manilla, and Charter Oak, and later was chosen president of the first two. Because of this connection, he began to make a careful study of the whole question of finance. Thus when the free silver movement swept the Middle West, he was one of the few men who had thoroughly investigated the question. His study led him to align himself with the gold standard forces, and in 1896 he stumped the state of Iowa for McKinley and his forceful, persuasive arguments for the gold standard attracted the attention not only of his adopted state, but of the nation. The following year he was elected governor of Iowa, in which office he served two terms. His election as permanent chairman of the Monetary Congress at Indianapolis in 1898 gave him still more prominence in financial circles. So it was but natural that Theodore Roosevelt, who had heard him speak during the free silver campaign, should call him to be secretary of the treasury, where he served until 1907. Some time after his retirement from this position, business reverses led him in his later years to write and lecture, and for a time he traveled over the country as a lecturer for the American Bankers' Association.

He was a man of varied interests, among which were education and religion. He was responsible for and contributed freely to the establishment of a Normal School at Denison and was for a time its president. He was also a generous supporter and trustee of his alma mater, Cornell College. Brought up in the Methodist faith, Mr. Shaw never departed from it and four times he represented the Des Moines Conference in the Quadrennial General Conference of the denomination. He was a man with a keen sense of humor, strong convictions, and deep loyalties, and at his death, in 1931, he received from the press of the country high commendation for his life and work.

FREDERICK GLEED FLEETWOOD

The third man whom Morristown sent to represent the First District at Washington was Frederick G. Fleetwood, a native of St. Johnsbury, who came to make this town his home when his mother married Philip K. Gleed. He received his secondary school education at St. Johnsbury Academy, studied at the University of Vermont and was graduated from Harvard in the class of 1891. Having decided upon the law as his life work, he began to read in the office of his stepfather, Mr. Gleed, and was admitted to the Lamoille County Bar in 1894 and the year following entered into partnership with Mr. Gleed.

He passed through the different local offices which the political aspirant naturally fills. He was secretary of the Commission for the Revision of the Vermont Statutes in 1893 and 1894, town clerk from 1896 to 1900, state's attorney from 1896 to 1898, represented the town at Montpelier in 1900 and that same year was chosen presidential elector, being the one selected to take the official vote of the state to Washington. From 1902 to 1908 he was secretary of state, and again in 1917 he filled out the term of Guy W. Bailey, when the latter was elected president of the University of Vermont.

During these years Mr. Fleetwood had become well and favorably known in all parts of the state. He was in demand as a public speaker not only within the state, but well beyond its borders, so that it was only natural that when Porter H. Dale was promoted from the House of Representatives to the Senate, Mr. Fleetwood should be a candidate for the position of representative and be elected. He knew the routine work of his office as he had acted as secretary for Congressman H. H. Powers in 1894. Soon after going to Washington, he was struck by a truck, an accident which incapacitated him for some time. After his recovery he performed his duties ably and conscientiously, serving upon the committee on public lands and the committee on insular affairs. At the end of his term he refused to be a candidate for re-election and returned to resume the practice of law in Morrisville.

No better illustration of his standing in the community can be given than the following incident: In 1910 he was a candidate for the office of governor. He was late in entering the contest, to the practical politician he

was too much of a "scholar in politics," and he was defeated by John J. Mead. On the evening after the convention a large number of the residents of the village and town turned out to greet Mr. Fleetwood at his Park Street residence. Victorious candidates are often treated thus, but not often is the defeated one the recipient of such a spontaneous expression of the affection in which he is held by his fellow townsmen.

Mr. Fleetwood is a student of world affairs and finds his greatest pleasure at home in his large library. In 1928 he married Miss R. Louise Slocum of this town, thus making the Gleed house once more the center of hospitality.

GEORGE McLELLAN POWERS

Among the many different lawyers who have studied or practiced here, the one most highly honored by the state is George M. Powers, who has for several years served in the highest judicial position in the state, that of Chief Justice of the Supreme Court.

George M. Powers was born on December 19, 1861, the son of H. Henry and Caroline (Waterman) Powers. The year following the family moved to Morrisville, where the son received his education in the graded school and at Peoples Academy. He was graduated from the University of Vermont in the class of '83, and at once took up the study of law in the office of P. K. Gleed. He was admitted to the Lamoille County Bar in 1886 and entered into partnership with Hollis S. Wilson, former principal of Peoples Academy. He served his apprenticeship at Montpelier in various positions which made him thoroughly familiar with laws and the methods by which they are made. He was assistant clerk from 1884 to 1888 and secretary of the Senate for the six years following. He was reporter of the decisions of the Supreme Court from 1902 to 1904, when he was appointed associate judge of the Supreme Court, succeeding Judge Wendell P. Stafford, who resigned. Thus at the early age of forty-three he began his judicial career.

In 1906, when a reorganization of the judicial department was made, the number of the Supreme Court was reduced to four and he was elected a judge of the Superior Court, but in 1909 he again became an associate judge of the Supreme Court. It had been customary to apply



CHIEF JUSTICE GEORGE M. POWERS

the seniority rule in the advancement of judges, but when Chief Justice John W. Rowell retired in 1915, Judge Powers, though one of the younger men, was made chief justice, a position which he held until February 1, 1915. The Legislature of that year restored the succession and he was elected an associate justice of the court, and continued in that position until December 14, 1929, when, upon the death of Chief Justice John H. Watson, he again became chief justice, which office he has filled to his own credit and to the satisfaction of the state.

Although Chief Justice Powers' name has often been mentioned in connection with the office of United States representative and senator, he has not seemed inclined to follow in the steps of his father and give up his judicial career for political honors.

In 1893 he married Gertrude Woodbury of Burlington and to this union were born four children: Horace Henry, who is an attorney in St. Albans, Vt.; Dorothy, who married Warren L. Peck of St. Johnsbury, Vt.; Elizabeth, who is the wife of Donald Cockcroft of Albany, N. Y.; and Roberta, who, after graduation from the University of Vermont, did post-graduate work at Simmons College, and now holds an important secretarial position.

Chief Justice Powers has always been a loyal son of Morristown and keenly interested in its welfare. He has been one of the water and light commissioners since the inception of that department, and has held various town offices. Keeness of mind and wit, eloquence, dignity, conservatism, and integrity—all these and many other qualities—are a part of the composite picture of this well known son of Morristown.

CHAPTER XIX

MISCELLANY

THE FLOOD

THE great flood of November 3 and 4, 1927, which will always be a mile-stone in the history of the Green Mountain State, did not take any toll of life in Morristown, but left scars which can never be effaced. While it was the most disastrous occurrence of this kind in the state, it seems it was not the only one. In September, 1828, the Lamoille Valley, in common with other sections of the state, suffered from a severe freshet which did much damage to the intervalles, the roads, and bridges. In Morrisville, Mr. David Noyes was one of the greatest sufferers as his carding mill and clothing mill, situated above the present power house, were carried off, and Mr. Seth Bagley was swept away in the clothing mill. His remains were found three days later on what was known as Joe's Island, a short distance below the falls.

About forty years later another period of high water affected the town, and a special town meeting was called on January 4, 1870, to vote a tax to pay the extra expense of repairs on highways and bridges damaged by the flood; and, at the regular March meeting following, six men who suffered loss either had their taxes abated or were given orders by the selectmen toward the same.

Spring freshets often did damage, but it remained for the flood of 1927 to set the highwater mark in a very literal way. It began to rain in Morristown about nine o'clock in the evening of November 2 and continued with more or less intensity for forty hours. According to unofficial records seven and three-fourths inches fell upon ground already filled by copious autumns storms. The climax was reached about midnight of November 3 when there seemed to be a prolonged and continuous cloud burst. The water was then running over the floor of the iron bridge below the railroad track and four feet of water flowed over the wing wall of the new dam which had a cement core banked with earth. Unable to withstand the terrific pressure it gave way, thus doubtless saving from

destruction the new power plant. According to the report of the consulting engineer of the committee appointed by the Legislature to recommend flood control methods, the flood flow per second of the Lamoille at Cadys Falls was 36,600 cubic feet. The night of November 3 will never be forgotten by residents of the town. The electric light plant was disabled early in the evening so the village was in inky darkness. About eight o'clock the fire alarm sounded, calling for helpers; and out into the storm went every able bodied man on some kind of rescue work, either attempting to save Ward's mill, which was threatened, moving goods from houses which were doomed, acting as guard at various strategic points, working to save the electric station, or in some other activity.

When the residents were able to take account of stock, they found six dwelling houses had been swept away and two more undermined so that they were carried off later; the foundry, Morse's mill, and the tannery had been flooded and the latter almost completely wrecked; the Tenney bridge, the bridge across the Lamoille at Cadys Falls, the one across Ryder Brook on the Stowe Road and most of the smaller bridges and culverts all over town were gone. But most spectacular of all was the great gorge cut by the river south of Bridge Street from the north end of the new dam through the pasture and Clark Park, a chasm from forty to sixty feet deep and fifteen to eighteen hundred feet wide where the soil was completely eroded, leaving only huge boulders and debris.

The report sent to the Vermont Flood Survey estimated the losses to private property in Morrisville at \$23,200, to municipal property \$15,000, to manufacturing plants \$75,000, and to bridges and highways \$150,000. This does not include losses to farmers from erosion, flooded areas, etc.

One of the most thrilling features of the disaster was the rescue of twenty-seven people who were marooned on the island resulting from the new channel of the river. A rope was stretched across the chasm from tree to tree, and the refugees were brought to safety in a breeches buoy.

One of the landmarks swept away was the Tenney bridge which, the day after the deluge, rested on the meadow north of Park Street. In 1830 there was the following article in the warning for town meeting, "to see if the town will build a bridge across the Lamoille near

Colonel Tenney's to accommodate the road leading from said Tenney's to Safford's mills, if thought best." The article was dismissed and the proposal was voted down again at a special town meeting called in 1831, but on October 5, 1831, after a public hearing at Truman Tenney's, the road commissioners ordered the building of this bridge at a cost of \$400, and the construction of a road from this bridge to intersect the road leading from Morristown through Elmore to Montpelier; and on January 5, 1833, the town so voted. The Cadys Falls structure was nearly as old, having been built about 1834 or 1835 with the surplus money deposited by the United States government with the several states in Andrew Jackson's administration. This bridge did away with the necessity of fording the stream at a point a little below the site selected for the bridge, which had previously been the custom.

The most serious blow that threatened the town as a result of the flood was the loss of the railroad, the story of the damage and rehabilitation of which is told elsewhere.

But the flood had its bright side as well, and the spirit of real self-sacrifice with which the citizens aided their more unfortunate friends in Waterbury and Johnson, the alacrity with which the Red Cross shouldered its burden of caring for the homeless here and elsewhere, and the cheerfulness with which all met the deprivations caused by their isolated condition was heartening.

CEMETERIES

Soon after the settlement of the town there came of necessity the sad task of planning for a cemetery or burying ground, as our forefathers termed it. Often in those early days it was the custom to lay the loved ones away on the home place, and doubtless more than one such grave is now unknown and unmarked. Sometimes these private grounds were discontinued and the occupants removed to other cemeteries. For example, the Boardmans at Cadys Falls had their own private place of interment near the Page hide house. When the railroad was surveyed and found to pass through this section, removal was made to Morrisville.

Eight cemeteries have been established as follows: Pleasant View and Riverside at Morrisville, the Wheeler southeast of Morrisville near the farm formerly owned by

Luman Wheeler, Mountain View at the Corners, Greenlawn on the Plains, Lake View at Cadys Falls and LaPorte and Randolph on these roads. A visit to anyone of them arouses admiration for the good judgment and taste shown by the early settlers in selecting such beautiful locations. One is bound to say with the poet

I like that ancient Saxon phrase which calls
The burial-ground God's Acre: it is just.
It consecrates each grave within its walls
And breathes a benison o'er the sleeping dust.

As one stands in these cemeteries and lifts his eyes to Elmore Mountain or to more remote Sterling and Mansfield, or follows the windings of the Lamoille, in whatever direction he looks, beauty greets him and he feels such a name as God's Acre is not only "just" but fitting.

In June, 1809, Nathaniel Morse deeded "to the inhabitants of Morristown a part of Lot No. 4 in the second division lying on road that leads from Four Corners to Elmore." It must be remembered that the first road from the Four Corners to Elmore ran across the flat past the house occupied in 1935 by R. H. Farr, and then followed very nearly the line of the George Washington Highway past the Copley Hospital, the B. L. Stewart farm, etc. This cemetery was once known as the Burnt Ground Cemetery, and here as early as 1810 Daniel Sumner, the first man in town to die of the dreaded disease, smallpox, was interred. Here rest Nathan Gates, Jr., and his family, many of the Brighams, the Earles, and the Revolutionary soldier, Josiah Roberts.

No deed of the transfer of land for a cemetery at Morristown Corners has been found, but a study of the names and dates of the stones indicates that it was probably the second to be occupied. Here one sees many of the names connected with town beginnings, including Jacob Walker, the first settler, and his family; Comfort Olds, who first wintered in town; the Hurds; the Roods; and the Revolutionary soldiers, John Cole, Samuel Cooke, Crispus Shaw, and Moses Weld. In 1919 this cemetery was enlarged by the purchase of adjacent land.

Greenlawn on the Plains is the smallest of the group and at first seems to be almost a family plot, for here lie Eliphalet Whitney, his wife, and relatives, including the

large families of his sons-in-law, Ebenezer Shaw and Seth Haskins. Other familiar names are the Metcalfs, Kimballs and Wheelers.

Not long after the first settlement on the Randolph Road, that burial ground began to be occupied. Here may be found the lot containing Elisha Herrick, Esq.; the Revolutionary soldiers Barzillai Spaulding and William Small, with five later generations of Smalls; Laura Kibbey, wife of one of the first settlers in that district, and others.

In April, 1833, Polly Poor, in consideration of \$16 paid her by the inhabitants of Middle School District No. 10 of Morristown, deeded to the town one-half acre of land for a cemetery. Here were interred some of the Websters, the Rands, Deacon Jonathan Powers and others whose names are associated with the opening of this part of the town.

In 1838 land was purchased from the original Gates farm at Cadys Falls for Lake View Cemetery, which was enlarged and improved in 1894. Here are buried the Revolutionary veteran, Lieut. Nathan Gates; the Towns, the Watermans, some of the Boardmans, and others who were pioneers at Cadys Falls.

At the town meeting of 1846 it was voted "to purchase three-fourths of an acre of land of Jedediah Safford for a Public Burying Ground" at Morrisville. This original plot was added to as long as space permitted and here lie the Saffords, including the Revolutionary soldier, Joseph Safford, Judge Samuel Willard, the Felchers and many others who are gratefully remembered for their services to the town.

When this cemetery became so crowded that other accommodations had to be provided, the town bought the plateau south of the village in 1892 which they appropriately designated Pleasant View Cemetery. In 1894 a board of Cemetery Commissioners, consisting of G. W. Doty, C. H. Slocum, G. M. Powers, E. J. Hall and G. W. Clark, were elected. Although no funds were appropriated, yet from the sale of lots, they raised money with which they built a receiving vault, and hired an engineer to lay out roads, walks, and lots to the number of 2,600; and began to beautify the grounds. In 1916 it was thought best to enlarge this by the purchase of additional land to the east.

There is a general feeling of pessimism among the medical profession in this country at the present time. This is due to many causes, but the most important are the war and the influenza epidemic.

The war has had a profound effect on the medical profession. It has caused a shortage of men in the profession, and it has caused a shortage of material. The influenza epidemic has also had a profound effect on the medical profession. It has caused a shortage of men in the profession, and it has caused a shortage of material. The war and the influenza epidemic have both caused a shortage of men in the medical profession, and they have both caused a shortage of material. This has led to a general feeling of pessimism among the medical profession in this country at the present time.

It is true that the medical profession is facing many difficulties at the present time. But it is also true that the medical profession is facing many opportunities. The war and the influenza epidemic have both caused a shortage of men in the medical profession, and they have both caused a shortage of material. This has led to a general feeling of pessimism among the medical profession in this country at the present time.

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Beautiful as the natural setting of these cemeteries is, they would doubtless have been as unkempt and neglected as many country yards are, had it not been for the efforts of two associations, the Morristown Cemetery Association, organized in 1907, and the Pleasant View Cemetery Association, in 1915. Before then a few individuals cared for their lots. At Morrisville this was quite customary, but outside the village the grass was mowed only at haying time, grave stones had fallen and there was a general air of neglect. With the establishment of these two associations, a transformation took place. The grounds were put into shape so they could be well cared for, fences were rebuilt, sunken graves filled and stones cleaned and repaired. Now the visitor to any cemetery in town will find it neat and well tended. This has been accomplished through the work of the women who have taken the lead and secured the cooperation of the parties directly concerned. Many lots have been endowed, thus ensuring perpetual care.

STRANGE CUSTOMS

A study of the uninviting looking town records brings to light many strange customs which prevailed among these early settlers. In the first recorded town meetings one notes the election of tithing men, haywards and hogreeves. The tithing men were to maintain suitable decorum in church and one can in imagination see them keeping a watchful eye upon active youths and somnolent adults at the old brick church.

Haywards were men appointed to watch over the growing hay and to see that it suffered no damage from wandering animals. They were paid according to the number of sheep, cows, or horses that they turned out of any field, the owner of the animals being responsible for the fine.

It was the duty of the hogreeves to catch and put in the pound swine found running at large and tradition says the office was usually given to someone who had married since the last March meeting. These officers seem to have been discontinued after 1840.

Judging from the records this matter of the care of stock gave considerable trouble, for in 1816 it was voted that any ram found running at large between September

1 and December 1 should be forfeit to the person finding. Cattle were branded or marked for purposes of identification. Jedediah Safford's mark for cattle and sheep was, "a half penny crop out of upper side of the right ear." In 1868 it was voted that every man's yard be a pound and every man who had a barn be a pound keeper.

In 1813 this entry was made: "To Abner Brigham, 1st Constable of Morristown Greeting:—You are hereby required to summon Nehemiah Randall and family now residing in Morristown to depart the same. Fail not and due return make according to law." This leads one to expect that he has come upon evidence of some undesirable family and the proof of the zeal of the early citizens in ridding the town of such. It is surprising to learn that it was a curious custom in this period of New England's development to warn out every newcomer to a town on the assumption that he might sometime become a town charge. By serving this process our thrifty forebears relieved the town from any subsequent obligation to support him; and such a warning carried no reflection upon the wealth, position, or character of the family.

When the original proprietors failed to pay their taxes, their holdings were disposed of at an auction or vendue. These vendues were conducted strictly according to law as the following record shows:

"Morristown 10 April 1804—The vendue being opened pursuant to the advertisement proceeded to sale.

"DENNISON COOKE, Constable.

"Morristown 10 April vendue adjourned at one o'clock for one hour.

"DENNISON COOKE, Constable.

"Vendue being opened at two o'clock proceeded to sale.

"DENNISON COOKE, Constable.

"Half an hour before sunset vendue adjourned to the second Monday of April at 10 A. M.

"D. COOKE, Constable."

These vendues were usually held at the tavern and no doubt proved profitable to the tavern keeper as well as to the purchaser of land.

Another custom which seems to have been quite common judging from the petitions in the archives at Montpelier was that of asking for remuneration for the catching of thieves, a crime which was a frequent one in spite of the supposed honesty of the early settlers. The petition of David Little presented to the Legislature October 12, 1812, is typical of others from the town. Mr. Little was asking for reimbursement for time and money spent in pursuing two horse thieves who were caught, tried before Justice Dennison Cooke, and convicted. Little petitions, "that he is poor and unable to bear the whole cost and expense that he has been at in proving and detecting said thieves and as it was for the benefit of the government as well as for the benefit of your petitioner that said thieves should be pursued and detected and as the government by means of the exertions of your honor's petitioner has received and will receive more than a complete indemnity for all costs that the State has sustained, your Honor's petitioner prays your honorable body to take his case into his wise consideration and to allow him the whole or a part of the sums he has so expended or from the same as you in your wisdom may judge right."

A similar petition from Asa Cole and others proves that Mr. Little was not unique in thus soliciting pay from the state.

CARE OF THE POOR

There is Biblical authority for the statement that society will always have some needy and unfortunate ones to care for, but the method by which relief is given changes from time to time. The earliest method used in this town is revealed in the record of the town meeting of 1814 when it was voted, "The support of Avis Whitney for one year be set up at auction to the lowest bidder and the same was struck off to William Brockway at .76 per week."

Five years later it was voted that \$30 be at the disposal of the overseer of the poor. These items lead one to conclude or at least to hope that the early residents were for the most part self-supporting. For several years this custom of hiring the unfortunates boarded prevailed, but in time some dissatisfaction arose, and in 1859 this town, Johnson, and Stowe formed an association and purchased a farm on the LaPorte Road to be used jointly

by the three towns, the expense being shared according to the grand list of each. This farm was pleasantly located with ample accommodations for the inmates and was managed by superintendents of good judgment and character so the plan was generally satisfactory. This house was destroyed by fire and the towns were faced by new conditions. A committee was appointed to see what should be done, with A. B. Smith, E. E. Brigham and P. K. Gleed representing Morristown. It was decided to disband the association, sell the property, and divide the proceeds together with the insurance among the three towns, which was done in 1897.

The farm on the LaPorte Road now occupied by H. E. Kirby was run as a poor farm for a time, but this was not satisfactory, and it became the practice to aid families by grants and to hire the board of individuals in private homes.

With the depression of 1929-1933, the question of poor relief became a vital one everywhere, and Morristown shared in the burdens which weighed upon most communities. The closing of practically all manufacturing plants threw a large number out of employment, many of whom were forced to call for help. The expenditures in this department rose more than 400 percent in the ten years from 1922 to 1932 and public sentiment was strong for a change in the method of dealing with the question.

At the annual town meeting in 1933 it was voted that the selectmen appoint a committee of five to investigate in regard to the purchase of a poor farm. After examining various sites, the committee recommended the purchase of the Milton Boardman farm on the Randolph Road for a town poor farm. At a largely attended special town meeting it was voted to carry out this recommendation. Arrangements were made to build cottages on the place to accommodate families with children and in the summer following the town returned to the system in vogue years ago.

POPULATION

Many of the rural towns of Vermont have shown a decrease in population, but Morristown, except for the period between 1840 and 1850, has shown a small but steady increase. Its population by decades is as follows:

1791.....	10
1800.....	144
1810.....	550
1820.....	726
1830.....	1,315
1840.....	1,502
1850.....	1,441
1860.....	1,751
1870.....	1,897
1880.....	2,099
1890.....	2,411
1900.....	2,583
1910.....	2,652
1920.....	2,813
1930.....	2,939

The grand list is a reflection of the general economic condition of a place and through a period of years it has been as follows:

1849.....	\$ 3,628.21
1860.....	\$ 4,710.10
1875.....	\$ 6,396.59
1890.....	\$ 9,611.40
1905.....	\$11,259.24
1920.....	\$13,956.61
1935.....	\$16,031.50

A study of the listers' figures shows the gradual increase in the property valuation of the village and the changes that have come in farming.

In 1897 there were more than 1,000 sheep in town; in 1907 there were 382; in 1934 there were forty-nine. The earliest appraisal showed over 1,600 cows; in 1907 there were 2,098, and now there are 4,342. The lumber that grew so plentifully everywhere has been cut off, but little reforestation has been done. Agriculture now centers in the dairy cow, but the difficulties which the dairy industry has met during the past few years may bring about other changes in the future.

IMPORTANT DATES

Grant of the town	Nov. 6, 1780
Grant of the charter	Aug. 24, 1781
First settlement by Jacob Walker	June, 1790
First birth, Lemira Walker	Sept. 14, 1792
Organization of town	1796
First death, Mrs. Lydia Safford Felcher	1799
First marriage, Deacon Cyrel Goodale and Jemima Walker	1800
Establishment of first church, Congregational	1807
Incorporation of Lamoille County	Oct. 26, 1835
Opening of Peoples Academy	1847
Arrival of railroad in Morrisville	1872
Completion of railroad	1877
Incorporation of Village of Morrisville	1890
Establishment of Municipal Water and Light Department	1894
Gift of new building for Peoples Academy	1929
Gift of Copley Hospital	1932

Appendix

Town Representatives

Elisha Boardman.....	1804-1806, 1808
No choice.....	1805
Samuel Cooke.....	1809-1814, 1817, 1819, 1820
Robert Kimball.....	1815, 1816, 1818
Luther Bingham.....	1821-1826, 1828-1831
Asa Cole.....	1827
David Noyes.....	1832, 1833, 1838
Asaph Kenfield.....	1834, 1835
Joseph Sears.....	1836, 1837
John Ferrin.....	1839, 1840
George Small.....	1841, 1842
Moses Terrill.....	1843, 1846
V. W. Waterman.....	1844, 1845
No choice.....	1847
Julius Hall.....	1848, 1850
Arad Baker.....	1849
No choice.....	1851
Almond Boardman.....	1852, 1853
Thomas Tracy.....	1854
M. W. Terrill.....	1855, 1856
Harrison Ferrin.....	1857, 1858
Thomas Gleed.....	1859, 1860
G. W. Hendee.....	1861, 1862
S. M. Pennock.....	1863
E. E. Brigham.....	1864, 1865
Orlo Cady.....	1866, 1867
P. K. Gleed.....	1868, 1869
Charles R. Page.....	1870, 1871

Biennial Sessions of Legislature

G. W. Bailey.....	1872-1873
H. H. Powers.....	1874-1875
Alden Darling.....	1876-1877
S. N. Palmer.....	1878-1879
I. P. Booth.....	1880-1881
Charles R. Page.....	1882-1883
Frank Kenfield.....	1884-1885
H. C. Fisk.....	1886-1887
I. N. LeBaron.....	1888-1889
F. B. Livingstone.....	1890-1891
W. S. Cheney.....	1892-1893
C. F. Smith.....	1894-1895
G. M. Powers.....	1896-1897
G. H. Terrill.....	1898-1899

F. G. Fleetwood.....	1900-1901
C. H. A. Stafford.....	1902-1903
Calvin L. Gates.....	1904-1905
T. C. Cheney.....	1906-1909
G. W. Clark.....	1910-1911
Glenn Wilkins.....	1912-1913
M. H. Boardman.....	1914-1915
Elmer Smalley.....	1916-1917
Dr. W. T. Slayton.....	1918-1919
H. D. Neuland.....	1920-1921
L. M. Munson.....	1922-1923
R. C. Stafford.....	1924-1925
G. F. Smith.....	1926-1929
C. H. Raymore.....	1930-1931
E. W. Terrill.....	1932-1933
Frank Allen.....	1934-1935

Pastors of the First Congregational Church

Rev. Nathaniel Rawson, Jr.....	1817-1818
Rev. Jotham Waterman.....	1823
Rev. Daniel Rockwell.....	1824-1828
Rev. Elihu Baxter.....	1833
Rev. Septimius Robinson.....	1835-1860
Rev. Lyman Bartlett.....	1861-1867
Rev. John C. Houghton.....	1867-1869
Rev. Vitellus M. Hardy.....	1870-1877
Rev. William T. Swinnerton.....	1878-1879
Rev. William A. Bushee.....	1880-1888
Rev. Perrin B. Fisk.....	1889-1892
Rev. Edward P. Seymour.....	1892-1894
Rev. George N. Kellogg.....	1894-1902
Rev. Frederick L. Davis.....	1902-1903
Rev. Christopher C. St. Clare.....	1903-1910
Rev. Walter E. Baker.....	1911-1918
Rev. George E. Goodliffe.....	1919-

Pastors of the Advent Christian Church

Rev. A. P. Drown.....	1892-1895
Rev. J. A. Reed.....	1895-1897
Rev. Daniel Gregory.....	1898-1901
Rev. George W. Tabor.....	1901-1906
Rev. L. L. Chase.....	1906-1907
Rev. S. M. Wales.....	1908-1910
Rev. L. E. Peabody.....	1911-1913
Rev. J. J. Bennett.....	1915-1919
Rev. E. E. Pender.....	1920-1924
Rev. R. W. Linnell.....	1925-1928
Rev. George A. Coburn.....	1928-1930
Rev. Alice Bennett.....	1930-

Pastors of the Methodist Episcopal Church

Revs. M. H. Stewart and J. Graves.....	1834
Revs. R. Brown and W. Henry.....	1835
Rev. W. N. Frazer.....	1836
Revs. Richard Brown, J. F. Chamberlain, and H. Dun..	1837
Revs. A. Witherspoon and A. C. Hand.....	1838
Supplied	1839
Rev. G. W. Cottrell.....	1840
Revs. C. Liscomb and G. W. Cottrell.....	1841
Revs. C. H. Lovejoy and John Fassett.....	1842
Revs. C. H. Lovejoy and Sylvester Clement.....	1843
Revs. John Thompson and David Osgood.....	1844
Revs. Owen Gregg, G. C. Simons, and A. Campbell.....	1845
Revs. Owen Gregg and G. C. Simons.....	1846
Rev. D. H. Loveland.....	1847
Revs. J. S. Hart and M. F. Cutler.....	1848
Revs. H. H. Smith and A. H. Honsinger.....	1849
Rev. B. Eaton.....	1850-1851
Supplied	1852
Rev. Fernando C. Kimball.....	1853
Revs. D. W. Gould and W. O. Thayer.....	1854
Rev. F. Williams.....	1855
Rev. John Fassett.....	1856
Supplied	1857-1858
Rev. Wm. C. Robinson.....	1859
Rev. Jas. O. Longstreth.....	1860
Rev. B. Haff.....	1861-1862
Supplied	1863
Rev. Thomas Little	1864
Rev. Benjamin Cox.....	1865-1866
Rev. A. H. Honsinger.....	1867-1868
Rev. O. M. Boutwell.....	1869-1870
Revs. J. Halpenny and G. W. A. Wood.....	1871
Rev. J. H. Wallace.....	1872
Rev. H. H. Bennett.....	1873
Rev. R. Sanderson	1874
Rev. R. H. Barton.....	1875
Rev. Jas. Hale.....	1876-1878
Rev. W. W. Wilder.....	1879-1880
Rev. Clarke Wedgeworth.....	1881-1882
Rev. M. P. Bell.....	1883-1885
Rev. W. H. Hyde.....	1886-1887
Rev. W. R. Puffer.....	1888
Rev. W. E. Douglass.....	1889-1891
Rev. R. L. Nanton.....	1892-1894
Rev. J. H. Wallace.....	1895-1897
Rev. M. S. Eddy.....	1898-1903
Rev. P. A. Smith.....	1904-1908
Rev. W. T. Best.....	1909-1922
Rev. Wm. J. McFarlane.....	1923-1928
Rev. I. A. Ranney.....	1929-1932
Rev. Lawrence Larrows.....	1933-

Morristown Soldiers in the Civil War

Alexander, Freeman R.	13th Regt., Co. "E." Enlisted Sept. 8, 1862; mustered out July 21, 1863; buried in Lake View Cemetery.
Allen, Ephraim E.	13th Regt., Co. "E." Enlisted Sept. 8, 1862; mustered out July 21, 1863; buried in LaPorte Cemetery.
Backum, David A.	7th Regt., Co. "E." Enlisted Jan. 30, 1862; re-enlisted Feb. 15, 1864; deserted Sept. 27, 1864.
Bailey, George	6th Regt., Co. "B." Enlisted Oct. 4, 1861; discharged for disability June 16, 1863.
Baker, Freeman	9th Regt., Co. "H." Enlisted June 2, 1862; killed in action Sept. 29, 1864.
Barry, Thomas	11th Regt., Co. "M." Enlisted Sept. 19, 1863; died of disease Nov. 8, 1864; buried at Arlington, Va.
Bassett, William H.	17th Regt., Co. "C." Enlisted Feb. 15, 1864, as musician; died July 1, 1864, of wounds received June 7, 1864; buried at Arlington, Va.
Bingham, Fenno	17th Regt., Co. "C." Enlisted Feb. 13, 1864; discharged for disability June 12, 1865.
Bingham, Lucian	17th Regt., Co. "C." Enlisted as Corp. Dec. 16, 1863; died May 28, 1864, of wounds received May 6, 1864; buried at Arlington, Va.
Biscorner, Jeremiah	13th Regt., Co. "H." Enlisted Sept. 8, 1862; mustered out July 21, 1863; buried in Randolph Cemetery.
Biscorner, Oliver	5th Regt., Co. "D." Enlisted Aug. 29, 1861; died of disease June 21, 1862.
Blanchard, Andrew J.	3rd Regt., Co. "E." Enlisted as Capt. May 24, 1861; resigned Oct. 28, 1861.
Blanchard, Charles	2nd Baty. Lt. Arty. Enlisted July 28, 1864; transferred to 1st Co. Hvy. Arty. Mar. 1, 1865.
Boardman, Chas. W.	5th Regt., Co. "D." Enlisted as Corp. Sept. 16, 1861; re-enlisted Dec. 15, 1863; promoted Sgt. Oct. 17, 1864; mustered out of service June 29, 1865.
Bridge, George A.	11th Regt., Co. "M." Enlisted Sept. 1, 1863; promoted Corp. Nov. 24, 1864; promoted Sgt. Mar. 1, 1865; transferred to Co. "D" June 24, 1865; mustered out Aug. 25, 1865.
Brown, David D.	3rd Regt., Co. "C." Enlisted Feb. 6, 1865; mustered out June 24, 1865; buried in Wheeler Cemetery.
Brown, Dexter I.	3rd Regt., Co. "C." Enlisted Feb. 6, 1865; mustered out June 24, 1865.
Brown, Josiah	7th Regt., Co. "E." Enlisted Dec. 2, 1861; died of disease Apr. 22, 1864.
Bugbee, Carlos	3rd Regt., Co. "E." Enlisted June 1, 1861; discharged Jan. 15, 1863, for disability; re-enlisted as Sgt. in 17th Regt., Co. "C," Sept. 2, 1863; promoted to 2nd Lieut. July 10, 1865; mustered out July 14, 1865; buried in Riverside Cemetery.

Burnett, Abram	17th Regt., Co. "C." Enlisted Jan. 5, 1864; mustered out July 14, 1865.
Burnham, Edwin R.	3rd Regt., Co. "E." Enlisted June 1, 1861; killed in action May 5, 1864.
Butler, Andrew	5th Regt., Co. "D." Enlisted Aug. 15, 1861; discharged for disability Apr. 19, 1863.
Butler, Elisha	5th Regt., Co. "D." Enlisted Aug. 15, 1861; discharged for disability Feb. 20, 1863.
Butler, William B.	5th Regt., Co. "D." Enlisted July 14, 1862; discharged for disability Jan. 4, 1863.
Capron, William W.	17th Regt., Co. "C." Enlisted Oct. 14, 1863; mustered out July 14, 1865; buried in Riverside Cemetery.
Champaigne, Charles	8th Regt., Co. "A." Enlisted Aug. 8, 1864; mustered out June 28, 1865.
Champeau, Alexander	3rd Regt., Co. "E." Enlisted June 1, 1861; discharged for disability Sept. 25, 1862.
Chaplin, Joseph M.	13th Regt., Co. "E." Enlisted as Corp. Sept. 8, 1862; wounded July 3, 1863; discharged July 21, 1863; re-enlisted in 17th Regt., Co. "C"; wounded May 12, 1864; taken prisoner July 30, 1864; paroled Feb. 22, 1864; transferred to Vet. Res. Corps Apr. 13, 1865; discharged July 26, 1865; buried in Mountain View Cemetery.
Cheney, Carlos E.	13th Regt., Co. "E." Enlisted as Sgt. Sept. 8, 1862; mustered out July 21, 1863; re-enlisted as 2nd Lieut. Mar. 24, 1865; in Co. "M" Front. Cav.; promoted 1st Lieut. Apr. 6, 1865; mustered out June 27, 1865.
Cheney, Charles B.	Front. Cav., Co. "M." Enlisted Jan. 3, 1865; mustered out June 27, 1865.
Choate, Orville	13th Regt., Co. "E." Enlisted Sept. 8, 1862; mustered out July 21, 1863; re-enlisted Jan. 1, 1864; discharged Oct. 12, 1865.
Churchill, Lyman N.	13th Regt., Co. "E." Enlisted Sept. 8, 1862; mustered out July 21, 1863.
Clark, Carlos S.	8th Regt., Co. "A." Enlisted Nov. 6, 1861; re-enlisted Jan. 5, 1864; wounded Sept. 19, 1864; discharged June 1, 1865.
Clark, Reuben	5th Regt., Co. "D." Enlisted Aug. 15, 1861; promoted Corp.; died of disease Mar. 7, 1864.
Clark, Samuel B.	17th Regt., Co. "C." Enlisted Dec. 20, 1863; wounded May 12, 1864; mustered out July 14, 1865; buried in Lake View Cemetery.
Clark, Seth L.	3rd Regt., Co. "H." Enlisted July 2, 1861; discharged for disability May 2, 1862.
Clement, James H.	8th Regt., Co. "A." Enlisted Sept. 24, 1861; died of disease Jan. 10, 1863; buried at Chalmette, La.

- Cleveland, Charles A. 6th Regt., Co. "H." Enlisted Aug. 14, 1861; deserted June 28, 1862; transferred to Vet. Res. Corps Mar. 15, 1864; transferred back to company Nov. 5, 1864; mustered out Jan. 24, 1865.
- Cole, Horace H. 13th Regt., Co. "E." Enlisted as Sgt. Sept. 8, 1862; mustered out July 21, 1863; buried in Mountain View Cemetery.
- Collins, Ambrose C. 13th Regt., Co. "E." Enlisted Sept. 8, 1862; mustered out July 21, 1863.
- Daniels, Jonathan W. 13th Regt., Co. "E." Enlisted Sept. 8, 1862; wounded July 3, 1863; mustered out July 21, 1863; buried in Riverside Cemetery.
- Davis, Charles 3rd Regt., Co. "E." Enlisted June 1, 1861; mustered out July 27, 1864; buried in Mountain View Cemetery.
- Davis, George Unassigned recruit. Enlisted Jan. 5, 1864; discharged Aug. 18, 1865.
- Davis, John T. 5th Regt., Co. "D." Enlisted Aug. 15, 1861; killed in action June 29, 1862.
- Demas, George W. 3rd Regt., Co. "H." Enlisted June 1, 1861; deserted July 24, 1861.
- Dickey, William G. 3rd Regt., Co. "K." Enlisted July 10, 1861; transferred to Vet. Res. Corps July 1, 1863; discharged July 16, 1864.
- Dike, Ebenezer 5th Regt., Co. "D." Enlisted Aug. 13, 1861; discharged for disability Jan. 5, 1863.
- Doty, George W. 2nd Regt., Co. "F." Enlisted May 7, 1861; promoted Corp. Oct. 1, 1861; wounded Dec. 13, 1862; transferred to Vet. Res. Corps Sept. 1, 1863; discharged June 29, 1864; buried in Pleasant View Cemetery.
- Drown, George W. 3rd Regt., Co. "E." Enlisted June 1, 1861; re-enlisted Dec. 21, 1863; promoted Corp.; promoted Sgt. Dec. 27, 1864; wounded June 3, 1864; mustered out July 11, 1865; buried in Riverside Cemetery.
- Dunham, Edward J. 11th Regt., Co. "D." Enlisted July 14, 1862; mustered out July 11, 1865; buried in Riverside Cemetery.
- Dunham, Guy B. 11th Regt., Co. "D." Enlisted Jan. 4, 1864; promoted Corp. Dec. 17, 1864; mustered out June 23, 1865.
- Dunham, William G. 11th Regt., Co. "D." Enlisted as Corp. Aug. 4, 1862; promoted 2nd Lieut. Dec. 28, 1863; promoted 1st Lieut. Sept. 2, 1864; mustered out June 24, 1865.
- Dyke, Lorenzo 6th Regt., Co. "I." Enlisted Sept. 9, 1861; discharged for disability Jan. 22, 1863.
- Earle, William B. 6th Regt., Co. "G." Enlisted Aug. 10, 1863; wounded Oct. 19, 1864; mustered out May 22, 1865; buried in Riverside Cemetery.

- Eaton, Joseph 5th Regt., Co. "D." Enlisted Sept. 9, 1861; promoted Corp.; discharged Nov. 21, 1862, for wounds received June 19, 1862.
- Eaton, Ransom 8th Regt., Co. "A." Enlisted Nov. 14, 1861; died of disease May 26, 1863.
- Eaton, Samuel C. 11th Regt., Co. "L." Enlisted June 15, 1863; promoted Corp. Dec. 23, 1864; promoted Sgt. June 23, 1865; wounded June 23, 1864 and Sept. 19, 1864; transferred to Co. "C" June 24, 1865; mustered out Aug. 25, 1865; buried in Mountain View Cemetery.
- Edwards, Ira V. 11th Regt., Co. "L." Enlisted as wagoner June 1, 1863; promoted Corp. Oct. 27, 1863; promoted Sgt. Mar. 23, 1864; promoted 2nd Lieut. May 13, 1865; transferred to Co. "C" June 24, 1865; promoted 1st Lieut. June 26, 1865; mustered out Aug. 25, 1865.
- Fisher, Jonas G. 9th Regt., Co. "H." Enlisted June 4, 1862; discharged for disability Mar. 20, 1863; buried in Mountain View Cemetery.
- Flanders, John W. 7th Regt., Co. "K." Enlisted Dec. 31, 1861; died of disease Sept. 23, 1862; buried in Chalmette, La.
- Fontaine, Louis 9th Regt., Co. "H." Enlisted June 21, 1862; deserted Jan. 11, 1863.
- Fullington, Charles B. 8th Regt., Co. "A." Enlisted Oct. 2, 1861; discharged Nov. 25, 1862, for promotion in U. S. Colored Troops.
- Gates, Amasa O. 17th Regt., Co. "C." Enlisted as Sgt. Jan. 22, 1864; transferred to Vet. Res. Corps Feb. 22, 1865; mustered out May 28, 1865; buried in Pleasant View Cemetery.
- Gates, William P. 5th Regt., Co. "D." Enlisted as musician Aug. 19, 1861; discharged by order of the president Nov. 12, 1863; re-enlisted in Co. "M" of the Front. Cav. Jan. 3, 1865; mustered out June 27, 1865.
- George, Harrison B. 11th Regt., Co. "L." Enlisted July 21, 1863; promoted Corp. Dec. 27, 1863; promoted Sgt. Mar. 1, 1865; promoted Co. Q.M.-Sgt. June 23, 1865; transferred to Co. "C" June 24, 1865; promoted 2nd Lieut. June 26, 1865; mustered out Aug. 25, 1865; buried in Mountain View Cemetery.
- Gerry, Orlando F. 13th Regt., Co. "E." Enlisted Sept. 8, 1862; mustered out July 21, 1863; re-enlisted in the 17th Regt. Sept. 25, 1863; wounded May 6, 1864; mustered out July 14, 1865.
- Gile, Eli B. 13th Regt., Co. "E." Enlisted Sept. 8, 1862; mustered out July 21, 1863; buried in Mountain View Cemetery.
- Glines, James 17th Regt., Co. "C." Enlisted Dec. 31, 1863; promoted Corp. May 28, 1864; wounded May 12 and June 18, 1864; died July 30, 1864, of wounds; buried in Arlington, Va.

Gobar, Albert	8th Regt., Co. "K." Enlisted Jan. 20, 1862; discharged Mar. 4, 1862.
Gokey, Francis S.	17th Regt., Co. "C." Enlisted Jan. 11, 1864; wounded May 6, 1864; transferred to Vet. Res. Corps; mustered out July 20, 1865.
Goodell, Ransom B.	13th Regt., Co. "E." Enlisted Sept. 8, 1862; discharged for disability Feb. 15, 1863; buried in Riverside Cemetery.
Guyer, Guy H.	9th Regt., Co. "H." Enlisted as 1st Lieut. June 27, 1862; promoted Capt. Jan. 6, 1863; resigned Feb. 13, 1863; re-enlisted as 1st Lieut. in 17th Regt., Co. "C," Feb. 24, 1864; killed in action June 17, 1864; buried in Riverside Cemetery.
Hadley, Charles L.	5th Regt., Co. "D." Enlisted Sept. 2, 1864; mustered out June 19, 1865.
Harper, Nelson	Enlisted in 2nd Baty. Lt. Arty. July 28, 1864; mustered out July 31, 1865.
Hill, Welcome	7th Regt., Co. "H." Enlisted Feb. 1, 1862; re-enlisted Feb. 16, 1864; mustered out Aug. 24, 1865.
Hogan, Charles P.	7th Regt., Co. "E." Enlisted Dec. 30, 1861; promoted Corp. Mar. 1, 1863; mustered out Aug. 30, 1864.
Howard, George C.	3rd Regt., Co. "E." Enlisted as Sgt. June 1, 1861; transferred to Co. "C"; promoted to 2nd Lieut. Sept. 22, 1862; resigned Feb. 14, 1863.
Hoyt, George H.	3rd Regt., Co. "H." Enlisted June 1, 1861; discharged for disability Nov. 26, 1862.
Hull, Zura J.	9th Regt., Co. "H." Enlisted June 2, 1862; died of disease Oct. 28, 1863; buried at Hampton, Va.
Jenne, Samuel F.	2nd Regt., Co. "F." Enlisted Aug. 26, 1863; transferred to Vet. Res. Corps Dec. 7, 1864; discharged Aug. 22, 1865.
Kelley, William	13th Regt., Co. "E." Enlisted Sept. 8, 1862; mustered out July 21, 1863.
Kenfield, Frank	13th Regt., Co. "E." Enlisted as 2nd Lieut. Sept. 8, 1862; promoted 1st Lieut. June 4, 1863; wounded July 3, 1863; mustered out July 21, 1863; re-enlisted as Capt. of Co. "C," 17th Regt.; wounded May 6, 1864; taken prisoner July 30, 1864; paroled Mar. 1, 1865; discharged May 15, 1865; buried at Pleasant View Cemetery.
Kimball, Joseph O.	8th Regt., Co. "A." Enlisted Dec. 9, 1861; killed in action May 27, 1863.
King, Christopher	5th Regt., Co. "D." Enlisted Sept. 2, 1861; discharged for disability Dec. 3, 1862.
Kiser, Harvey O.	8th Regt., Co. "A." Enlisted as Sgt. Oct. 3, 1861; discharged for promotion in the U. S. Colored Troops Sept. 14, 1863; 1st Lieut. 89th U. S. Colored Infantry; resigned Mar. 25, 1864.

Kusic, Richard	8th Regt., Co. "A." Enlisted Dec. 10, 1861; re-enlisted Jan. 5, 1864; mustered out June 28, 1865.
Ladeau, Frank	11th Regt., Co. "D." Enlisted Aug. 7, 1862; mustered out June 24, 1865.
Ladeau, John	11th Regt., Co. "D." Enlisted Aug. 7, 1862; wounded May 18, 1864; mustered out June 24, 1865; buried in Riverside Cemetery.
Ladeau, Joseph	11th Regt., Co. "D." Enlisted Dec. 1, 1863; transferred to Co. "C" June 24, 1865; mustered out Aug. 25, 1865.
Ladu, Peter, Jr.	9th Regt., Co. "H." Enlisted June 21, 1862; promoted Corp.; wounded June 4, 1863; died Feb. 1, 1865; buried at City Point, Va.
Lapoint, Henry	9th Regt., Co. "H." Enlisted Dec. 11, 1863; transferred to Co. "C" June 13, 1865; mustered out Dec. 1, 1865.
Laraway, James	17th Regt., Co. "C." Enlisted Jan. 5, 1864; wounded May 12, 1864; mustered out July 14, 1865.
Laraway, Philip	17th Regt., Co. "C." Enlisted Jan. 5, 1864; promoted Corp. July 1, 1865; mustered out July 14, 1865.
Lovely, Solomon	2nd Baty. Lt. Arty. Enlisted July 28, 1864; transferred to 1st Co. Hvy. Arty. Mar. 1, 1865; mustered out July 28, 1865.
Luce, Daniel A.	17th Regt., Co. "C." Enlisted Sept. 15, 1863; wounded May 6, 1864; wounded and taken prisoner Sept. 30, 1864; died at Richmond, Va., Dec. 9, 1864, of wounds.
Luce, Simon D.	5th Regt., Co. "D." Enlisted Aug. 14, 1861; transferred to Vet. Res. Corps Sept. 30, 1863; discharged Nov. 18, 1865; buried in Riverside Cemetery.
Mathews, Harrison	4th Regt., Co. "D." Enlisted Aug. 26, 1863; mustered out July 13, 1865.
Matthews, James M.	7th Regt., Co. "E." Enlisted Nov. 28, 1861; died of disease Nov. 14, 1862.
McClintock, William G.	17th Regt., Co. "C." Enlisted as Corp. Jan. 1, 1864; taken prisoner July 30, 1864; paroled Oct. 17, 1864; mustered out May 23, 1865; buried in Pleasant View Cemetery.
Meeher, Cyrus E.	3rd Regt., Co. "K." Enlisted Mar. 1, 1862; discharged for disability Oct. 4, 1862; promoted Corp.
Merrill, Samuel	11th Regt., Co. "D." Enlisted Aug. 9, 1862; transferred to Vet. Res. Corps Nov. 25, 1864; mustered out July 8, 1865.
Moulton, Napoleon B.	17th Regt., Co. "C." Enlisted Nov. 10, 1863; wounded May 12, 1864; transferred to Vet. Res. Corps Oct. 8, 1864; mustered out July, 1865.
Murphy, Eugene C.	7th Regt., Co. "K." Enlisted Feb. 3, 1865; taken prisoner Mar. 31, 1865; receipted for Apr. 21, 1865; mustered out May 18, 1865.

- Niles, Albert A. 9th Regt., Co. "H." Enlisted June 1, 1862; promoted Corp. Jan. 27, 1863; promoted Sgt. Feb. 1, 1864; mustered out June 22, 1865; buried in Pleasant View Cemetery.
- Niles, Porter S. 9th Regt., Co. "H." Enlisted June 20, 1862; died of disease Oct. 17, 1863; buried at Hampton, Va.
- Noe, Charles 3rd Regt., Co. "C." Enlisted Feb. 7, 1865; mustered out July 11, 1865; buried in Pleasant View Cemetery.
- Norton, William 8th Regt., Co. "A." Enlisted Dec. 10, 1861; died of disease Mar. 21, 1864; buried at Chalmette, La.
- Ober, Aaron S. 1st Regt. Cav., Co. "I." Enlisted Sept. 19, 1861; taken prisoner Sept. 5, 1862; paroled Sept. 13, 1862; taken prisoner again Apr. 1, 1863; paroled Apr. 7, 1863; wounded July 6, 1863; transferred to Vet. Res. Corps Mar. 29, 1864; discharged Nov. 19, 1864.
- Partlow, George W. 11th Regt., Co. "L." Enlisted Oct. 12, 1863; died of disease Aug. 21, 1864; buried in Riverside Cemetery.
- Peake, Delos M. 11th Regt., Co. "L." Enlisted May 5, 1863; transferred to Co. "C"; mustered out May 22, 1865; buried in Mountain View Cemetery.
- Peck, Orrin D. 13th Regt., Co. "E." Enlisted Sept. 8, 1862; mustered out July 21, 1863.
- Phelps, Buel 2nd Regt., Co. "G." Enlisted Sept. 14, 1861; discharged for disability Dec. 20, 1862; re-enlisted in 11th Regt., Co. "M," July 24, 1863; promoted Corp. Aug. 1, 1864; taken prisoner Oct. 19, 1864; paroled Feb. 17, 1865; transferred to Co. "D" June 24, 1865; mustered out July 7, 1865; buried in Riverside Cemetery.
- Powers, George R. 3rd Regt., Co. "E." Enlisted as Corp. June 1, 1861; died of disease Feb. 1, 1862; buried in Riverside Cemetery.
- Rand, Gilman S. 8th Regt., Co. "A." Enlisted as 2nd Lieut. Nov. 13, 1861; died of disease July 22, 1862; buried in Riverside Cemetery.
- Rand, Joseph A. 3rd Regt., Co. "E." Enlisted June 1, 1861; re-enlisted Dec. 31, 1863; promoted Corp. June 21, 1865; wounded May 10, 1864; mustered out July 11, 1865.
- Rider, Charles H. 11th Regt., Co. "D." Enlisted July 14, 1862; mustered out June 24, 1865.
- Roe, John 3rd Regt., Co. "D." Enlisted June 1, 1861; taken prisoner Apr. 16, 1862; paroled May 11, 1862; discharged May 22, 1862.
- Rollins, William 8th Regt., Co. "A." Enlisted Nov. 25, 1861; discharged for disability Mar. 22, 1862.
- Rowell, Harvey A. 11th Regt., Co. "D." Enlisted Aug. 9, 1862; mustered out June 24, 1865.

- Safford, Darius J. 11th Regt., Co. "D." Enlisted as 1st Lieut. Aug. 12, 1862; promoted Capt. Co. "L" July 11, 1863; promoted Maj. May 23, 1865; taken prisoner June 23, 1864; escaped; wounded Sept. 19, 1864; promoted Lieut. Col. July 10, 1865; mustered out Aug. 25, 1865; buried in Riverside Cemetery.
- Safford, Joseph P. 3rd Regt., Co. "E." Enlisted June 1, 1861; died of disease Sept. 15, 1862.
- Sanborn, Seth C. 13th Regt., Co. "E." Enlisted Sept. 8, 1862; wounded July 3, 1863; mustered out July 21, 1863; re-enlisted in 17th Regt., Co. "C," Dec. 25, 1863; mustered out July 17, 1865.
- Sawyer, Moses 3rd Regt., Co. "H." Enlisted June 1, 1861; died Sept. 11, 1862, while attached to Co. "F," 5th U. S. Arty.
- Sawyer, Thomas F. 3rd Regt., Co. "H." Enlisted June 1, 1861; died of disease Nov. 9, 1862.
- Scribner, Alonzo E. 5th Regt., Co. "D." Enlisted Aug. 12, 1861; re-enlisted Dec. 15, 1863; mustered out June 29, 1865.
- Scribner, Charles P. 5th Regt., Co. "D." Enlisted Aug. 13, 1861; re-enlisted Dec. 15, 1863; promoted Corp.; promoted Sgt. Jan. 1, 1865; mustered out June 29, 1865.
- Sheldon, Cornelius P. 11th Regt., Co. "L." Enlisted June 20, 1863; transferred to Co. "C" June 24, 1865; mustered out June 19, 1865.
- Shiatt, Francis 2nd Baty., Lt. Arty. Enlisted July 28, 1864; transferred to 1st Co., Hvy. Arty., July 28, 1864; mustered out July 28, 1865.
- Shippy, Gardner R. 3rd Regt., Co. "E." Enlisted Feb. 7, 1865; mustered out July 11, 1865; buried in Wheeler Cemetery.
- Sleeper, James W. 5th Regt., Co. "D." Enlisted Sept. 2, 1861; discharged for disability Feb. 6, 1863.
- Smith, Calvin W. H. 8th Regt., Co. "A." Enlisted Nov. 14, 1861; discharged for disability Feb. 21, 1863.
- Smith, Harvey L. 8th Regt., Co. "A." Enlisted as Corp. Sept. 26, 1861; discharged Nov. 25, 1862, for promotion in the U. S. C. T.; 2nd Lieut., 3rd La. Native Guards; resigned Mar., 1863.
- Smith, William H. 8th Regt., Co. "A." Enlisted Oct. 30, 1861; re-enlisted Jan. 5, 1864; mustered out June 28, 1865.
- St. John, Francis 2nd Baty., Lt. Arty. Enlisted Aug. 1, 1864; mustered out July 31, 1865.
- Stone, Edgar H. 3rd Regt., Co. "K." Enlisted Mar. 1, 1863; deserted Apr. 10, 1863.
- Stone, Ozro P. 11th Regt., Co. "L." Enlisted as Corp. May 1, 1863; died June 18, 1864, of wounds received June 1, 1864; buried in Alexandria, Va.

Story, Herbert H.	11th Regt., Co. "L." Enlisted June 24, 1863; transferred to Vet. Res. Corps Apr. 27, 1865; discharged Sept. 15, 1865.
Story, Irving L.	3rd Regt., Co. "E." Enlisted July 2, 1861; re-enlisted Dec. 21, 1863; mustered out July 17, 1865.
Stowe, Albert A.	8th Regt., Co. "A." Enlisted Nov. 13, 1861; re-enlisted Jan. 5, 1864; mustered out July 7, 1865.
Taylor, Henry C.	11th Regt., Co. "L." Enlisted June 1, 1863; taken prisoner June 23, 1864, and died at Andersonville, Ga., Aug. 23, 1864.
Terrill, Benjamin F.	13th Regt., Co. "E." Enlisted Sept. 8, 1862; mustered out July 21, 1863.
Tift, George H.	3rd Regt., Co. "E." Enlisted June 1, 1861; discharged for disability Sept. 28, 1861.
VanCor, Henry	2nd Regt., Co. "G." Enlisted Feb. 1, 1865; mustered out July 15, 1865.
Vincent, Noah W.	1st Regt. Cav., Co. "C." Enlisted Dec. 13, 1861; mustered out Dec. 13, 1864.
Warner, Leonard K.	3rd Regt., Co. "E." Enlisted July 2, 1861; re-enlisted Dec. 21, 1863; promoted Corp.; wounded May 18, 1864; discharged June 14, 1865, for wounds received June 3, 1864.
Wellsworth, Horace W.	17th Regt., Co. "E." Enlisted Mar. 25, 1864; killed in action July 30, 1864.
West, Henry E.	2nd U. S. Sharpshooters, Co. "E." Enlisted Oct. 28, 1861; discharged for disability Mar. 22, 1862.
Westover, William G.	8th Regt., Co. "A." Enlisted Nov. 14, 1861; discharged for disability Nov. 25, 1862; 1st Lieut., 3rd La. Native Guards, Nov., 1862; resigned Dec., 1863.
Wheeler, Charles	3rd Regt., Co. "C." Enlisted Feb. 8, 1865; mustered out July 11, 1865.
Wheeler, William C.	11th Regt., Co. "L." Enlisted May 27, 1863; transferred to Co. "I" July 13, 1863; discharged for disability Apr. 13, 1864.
Whipple, Morillo M.	11th Regt., Co. "L." Enlisted July 1, 1863; promoted Corp. Mar. 1, 1865; promoted Sgt. June 23, 1865; wounded June 1, 1864; transferred to Co. "C" June 24, 1865; mustered out Aug. 25, 1865.
Whipple, Moses T.	3rd Regt., Co. "E." Enlisted as Sgt. June 1, 1861; discharged for disability Jan. 25, 1864.
White, Amos	3rd Regt., Co. "E." Enlisted as Corporal June 1, 1861; promoted Sgt.; died June 4, 1864, of wounds received May 5, 1864; buried in Arlington, Va.
White, James C.	3rd Regt., Co. "K." Enlisted Aug. 19, 1863; deserted Sept. 24, 1863.
White, Peter	11th Regt., Co. "D." Enlisted Aug. 2, 1862; wounded June 23, 1864; mustered out June 24, 1865.

Whitman, Seth	3rd Regt., Co. "E." Enlisted Aug. 14, 1862; killed in action May 4, 1863.
Wilder, William F.	3rd Regt., Co. "E." Enlisted June 1, 1861; discharged for disability Dec. 31, 1862.
Wilkins, Austin	5th Regt., Co. "D." Enlisted as Sgt. Co. "D" Aug. 15, 1861; discharged Nov. 24, 1863, for wounds; buried in Pleasant View Cemetery.
Wilson, George J.	11th Regt., Co. "L." Enlisted Oct. 12, 1863; transferred to Co. "C" June 24, 1865; discharged Sept. 1, 1865; buried in Pleasant View Cemetery.
Wilson, Stephen R.	3rd Regt., Co. "E." Enlisted June 1, 1861; discharged for disability Oct. 12, 1861; re-enlisted 2nd Lieut. July 11, 1863; died July 6, 1864, from wounds received June 1, 1864; buried in Mountain View Cemetery.
Wilson, Warren J.	6th Regt., Co. "K." Enlisted July 20, 1863; mustered out June 26, 1865; buried in Mountain View Cemetery.
Wing, Charles	11th Regt., Co. "L." Enlisted May 8, 1863; taken prisoner June 23, 1864; paroled Dec. 6, 1864; transferred to Co. "C" June 24, 1865; mustered out Aug. 25, 1865.
Wood, Charles G.	8th Regt., Co. "A." Enlisted Oct. 30, 1861; discharged Feb. 17, 1863, for promotion to 1st Lieut. in 4th La. Native Guards; resigned June, 1865.
Woodbury, Herbert E.	3rd Regt., Co. "E." Enlisted Feb. 6, 1865; wounded Mar. 27, 1865; mustered out June 29, 1865.
Woolcutt, Ahial C.	13th Regt., Co. "E." Enlisted Sept. 8, 1862; promoted Corp. Mar. 1, 1863; wounded July 3, 1863; mustered out July 21, 1863; buried in Riverside Cemetery.
Woolcutt, Hiram C.	13th Regt., Co. "E." Enlisted as Corp. Sept. 8, 1862; died of disease Jan. 18, 1863.
Worthen, Samuel A.	13th Regt., Co. "E." Enlisted Sept. 8, 1862; mustered out July 21, 1863.

Morristown Soldiers in the World War

Amsden, Ernest A.	Inducted: Aug. 28, 1918, Hyde Park. Organization: 151st Dep. Brig., Camp Devens to disch. Discharged: Dec. 4, 1918, Camp Devens, Mass.
Amsden, Leon B.	Inducted: Feb. 19, 1918, Hyde Park. Discharged from the draft Feb. 23, 1918, by reason of physical disability.
Andrews, Foster I.	Inducted: Sept. 18, 1917, at Hyde Park. Organization: Baty. "C," 302nd Fld. Arty., to disch. Grades: Sgt., Nov. 1, 1917. Overseas: July 16, 1918 to Apr. 26, 1919. Discharged: Apr. 30, 1919, at Camp Devens.

- Badger, Harold C. Enlisted: May 4, 1917, at Ft. Slocum, N. Y.
Organization: 2nd Rec. Co. to July 1, 1917; Baty. "F,"
8th Fld. Arty., to disch.
Grades: Corp., June 4, 1918.
Overseas: Aug. 18, 1918 to disch.
Discharged: May 6, 1919.
- Bates, Arthur G. Inducted: Feb. 12, 1918, Hyde Park.
Organization: Co. "E," 59th Inf., to disch.
Grades: Corp., May 28, 1918.
Overseas: May 5, 1918 to June 29, 1919.
Slightly wounded in action July 22, 1918.
Discharged: July 1, 1919, at Camp Devens.
- Bates, Clarence A. Inducted: Oct. 15, 1918, at Potsdam, N. Y.
Organization: Stud. Army Train. Corps, Clarkson
College, Potsdam, N. Y., to disch.
Discharged: Dec. 4, 1918, Potsdam, N. Y.
- Bates, George L. Called into active service: Aug. 10, 1917.
Organization: Medical Corps, 313th San. Tr., to disch.
Prin. Sta.: Ft. Benj. Harrison, Ind.; Cp. Grant, Ill.
Grades: 1st Lieut., Med. Corps, Aug. 10, 1917; Capt.,
Nov. 6, 1917; Maj., Feb. 25, 1919.
Overseas: Aug. 17, 1918 to June 4, 1919.
Discharged: June 12, 1919, at Camp Devens.
- Battye, Harold J. Enlisted: June 4, 1917, Ft. Ethan Allen.
Organization: Co. "C," 1st Vt. Inf., to Aug. 23, 1917;
Co. "D," 102nd Mach. Gun Batn., to disch.
Overseas: Oct. 10, 1917 to Apr. 17, 1919.
Discharged: Apr. 29, 1919, at Camp Devens.
- Bedell, Olie A. Inducted: Oct. 15, 1918, Potsdam, N. Y.
Organization: Stud. Army Train. Corps, Clarkson
College, Potsdam, to disch.
Discharged: Dec. 4, 1918, Potsdam, N. Y.
- Best, J. Heber Enlisted: Apr. 9, 1917, Ft. Ethan Allen.
Organizations: Co. "K," 1st Vt. Inf.; Hq. Co., 57th
Pion. Inf., to discharge to accept commission.
Grade: 1st Sgt.
Commissions: 2nd Lieut. Inf., June 9, 1918; 1st Lieut.,
Sept. 20, 1918.
Organization: 57th Pion. Inf., 326th Inf. to disch.
Prin. Sta.: Cp. Wadsworth, S. C.; Cp. Merritt, N. J.;
A. E. F.
Overseas: Sept. 28, 1918 to May 29, 1919.
Discharged: June 20, 1919.
- Bidwell, James M. Inducted: Oct. 2, 1917, Hyde Park.
Discharged from the draft Oct. 7, 1917, Camp Devens;
no War Dept. record.
- Bidwell, Wilmer H. Inducted: Aug. 29, 1918, Hyde Park.
Organization: 152nd Dep. Brig., Camp Upton, N. Y.,
to disch.
Discharged: Dec. 3, 1918.

- Boardman, Dennis Inducted: Sept. 18, 1917, Hyde Park.
Organization: Baty. "C," 302nd Fld. Arty., to disch.
Overseas: July 16, 1918 to Apr. 26, 1919.
Discharged: Apr. 30, 1919, Camp Devens.
- Boardman, Winfield H. Enlisted: Jan. 6, 1918, Camp Devens.
Organizations: 3rd Offi. Train. Camp, Camp Devens, to Apr., 1918; Co. "H," 301st Inf., to disch. to accept commission.
Commission: 2nd Lieut. Inf., June 28, 1918; 1st Lieut. Feb. 14, 1919.
Organizations: Co. "E," 301st Inf., to Jan. 23, 1919; Co. "I," 159th Inf., to Feb. 7, 1919; 151st Dep. Brig. to disch.
Prin. Sta.: Camp Devens; France.
Overseas: July 6, 1918 to Apr. 5, 1919.
Discharged: May 6, 1919, Camp Devens.
- Bridge, Ellis C. Inducted: July 15, 1918, Hyde Park.
Organization: Rep. Unit 307, Motor Trans. Corps to disch.
Overseas: Oct. 20, 1918 to June 25, 1919.
Discharged: July 5, 1919.
- Brooks, Gordon A. Enlisted: Dec. 15, 1917, at Ft. Constitution, N. H.
Organization: 5th Co., Coast Arty. Corps, Ft. Stark, N. H., to Aug. 9, 1918; Hq. Co., 38th Arty. Brig. Coast Arty. Corps to disch.
Grades: Corp. June 30, 1918; Sgt. Dec. 5, 1918.
Overseas: Oct. 5, 1918 to Feb. 18, 1919.
Discharged: Mar. 11, 1919, Camp Devens.
- Burnham, Gideon S. Inducted: Feb. 8, 1918, Hyde Park.
Organization: Co. "E," 20th Engrs., to Dec. 4, 1918; 10th Co., 20th Engrs., to disch.
Grades: Corp. Sept. 12, 1918.
Overseas: Feb. 26, 1918 to June 1, 1919.
Discharged: June 11, 1919.
- Burroughs, Eugene W. Enlisted: June 20, 1916, St. Johnsbury.
Entered Fed. Serv. Apr. 5, 1917.
Organizations: Co. "D," 1st Vt. Inf., to Aug. 30, 1917; Co. "B," 102nd Mach. Gun Batn., to Oct. 29, 1918.
Grade: Mechanic, July 10, 1917.
Overseas: Sept. 23, 1917 to Oct. 29, 1918.
Died of wounds Oct. 29, 1918.
Buried in Mountain View Cemetery, Morristown.
- Call, Almon F. Inducted: Aug. 14, 1918, Hyde Park.
Organizations: Mech. Det., Tufts College, to Oct. 12, 1918; Coast Arty. Corps, Ft. Monroe, Va., to disch.
Discharged: Apr. 17, 1919, Camp Devens.
- Carera, James Inducted: July 22, 1918, Quincy, Mass.
Organizations: 151st Dep. Brig. to Sept. 27, 1918; Q.M. Corps, Camp Devens, to disch.
Discharged: Dec. 6, 1918.

- Chase, Howard S. Inducted: May 10, 1918, at Springfield, Mass.
Organization: Troop "B," 312th Cav., to disch.
Discharged: Nov. 18, 1918.
- Chevalier, Emile J. Inducted: May 24, 1918, Hyde Park.
Organizations: 151st Dep. Brig. to June 29, 1918;
San. Squad. 2, Med. Dept., to July, 1918; San. Squad.
50 to disch.
Overseas: July 4, 1918 to June 22, 1919.
Discharged: June 30, 1919, Camp Devens.
- Child, Frederick R. Inducted: May 16, 1918, Hyde Park.
Organizations: Mech. Det., Univ. of Vt., Burlington,
to Oct., 1918; Stud. Army Train. Corps, Univ. of
Vt., Burlington, to disch.
Discharged: June 25, 1918.
- Cleveland, Dennis E. Inducted: May 24, 1918, Hyde Park.
Organizations: 151st Dep. Brig. to June 15, 1918;
Co. "E," 302nd Inf., to Oct. 15, 1918; Co. "G,"
307th Inf., to disch.
Overseas: July 5, 1918 to Apr. 30, 1919.
Discharged: May 10, 1919, Camp Devens.
- Cleveland, Fred E. Inducted: May 2, 1918, Hyde Park.
Organizations: 18th Co. Coast Arty. Corps, Ft. With-
erell, R. I., to Aug. 28, 1918; Co. "A," 59th Am.
Train, to Dec. 5, 1918; 18th Co., Coast Arty. Corps,
Ft. Witherell, R. I., to disch.
Discharged: Dec. 21, 1918, Ft. Witherell, R. I.
- Drowne, I. Allard Enlisted: May 23, 1918, Ft. Revere, Mass.
Organizations: 17th Co., Boston Coast Arty. Corps,
to Sept. 2, 1918; Ft. Revere, Mass., Sept. Autumn
Replacement Draft, to Oct. 24, 1918; Baty. "B,"
54th Arty. Co., Coast Arty. Corps, to disch.
Grade: Corp., July 16, 1918.
Overseas: Sept. 23, 1918 to Mar. 6, 1919.
Discharged: Mar. 13, 1919.
- Drowne, Ralph E. Inducted: Oct. 23, 1918, Hyde Park.
Organization: Stud. Army Train. Corps, Univ. of Vt.
Discharged: Nov. 23, 1918, Burlington.
- Eaton, Everett T. Inducted: Oct. 23, 1918, Hyde Park.
Organization: Stud. Army Train. Corps, Univ. of Vt.
Discharged: Dec. 13, 1918, Burlington.
- Ellis, L. Raymond Enlisted: Apr. 14, 1917, Ft. Ethan Allen.
Organizations: Hq. Co., 1st Vt. Inf., to Jan. 18, 1919;
Hq. Co., 8th Inf., to disch.
Grades: 2/c Musician, June 29, 1917; Pvt., Dec. 11,
1918; 3/c Musician, Feb. 1, 1919.
Overseas: Sept. 29, 1918 to June 27, 1919.
Discharged: July 3, 1919, Mitchell Fld., N. Y.

- Emmons, Edward J. Enlisted: Apr. 19, 1917, Ft. Ethan Allen.
Organizations: Co. "D," 1st Vt. Inf. (Co. "B," 102nd Mach. Gun Batn.), to disch.
Overseas: Sept. 23, 1917 to Apr. 17, 1919.
Discharged: Apr. 29, 1919, Camp Devens.
- Fairbanks, Bliss A. Inducted: Oct. 23, 1918, Hyde Park.
Organization: Stud. Army Train. Corps, Univ. of Vt.
Discharged: Dec. 14, 1918, Burlington.
- Fisher, Harold H. Called into active service: Dec. 15, 1917.
Organizations: 306th Am. Train to Apr. 4, 1919;
1st Replace. Dept. to disch.
Prin. Sta.: Camp Jackson, S. C.; Camp Mills, N. Y.;
A. E. F.; Camp Upton, N. Y.
Grades: 1st Lieut., Dec. 15, 1917; Capt., May 31, 1918.
Overseas: Aug. 7, 1918 to May 6, 1919.
Discharged: May 27, 1919, Camp Upton, N. Y.
- Foss, Earl J. Inducted: May 16, 1918, Burlington.
Organizations: Mech. Det., Univ. of Vt., to July 13,
1918; 152nd Dep. Brig. to July 17, 1918; Co. "C,"
312th Am. Train to disch.
Grades: Corp., Oct. 4, 1918.
Overseas: July 27, 1918 to Mar. 5, 1919.
Discharged: Mar. 17, 1919.
- Freer, Hermon B. Inducted: Sept. 4, 1918, Davenport, Iowa.
Organizations: 163rd Dep. Brig. to Oct. 23, 1918; Hq.
Co., 87th Inf., to disch.
Discharged: Jan. 27, 1919, Camp Dodge, Iowa.
- Gamblin, Jay S. Enlisted: June 29, 1916, Ft. Ethan Allen.
Entered Fed. Serv. Apr. 2, 1917.
Organizations: Sup. Co., 1st Vt. Inf., to Oct. 7, 1918;
Co. "E," 49th Inf., to disch.
Grades: Wagoner, Aug. 18, 1916; Corp., June 9, 1918.
Overseas: Sept. 29, 1918 to Jan. 16, 1919.
Discharged: Feb. 21, 1919, Camp Devens.
- Gates, Whittier B. Enlisted: Apr. 27, 1917, Ft. Ethan Allen.
Organizations: Hq. Co., 1st Vt. Inf., to June 14, 1917;
Co. "H," 1st Vt. Inf.; Co. "F," 101st Am. Train, to
disch.
Grades: Sgt., Apr. 28, 1917; Sup. Sgt., Apr. 28, 1917;
Color Sgt., June 2, 1917; 1st Sgt., June 7, 1917.
Overseas: Oct. 3, 1917 to Apr. 23, 1919.
Discharged: May 29, 1919, Camp Devens.
- Godfrey, Erton E. Inducted: Aug. 28, 1918, Hyde Park.
Organization: 151st Dep. Brig. to disch.
Discharged: Dec. 4, 1918, Camp Devens.
- Greaves, Clifton M. Enlisted: June 30, 1917, Burlington.
Organization: 301st Aux. Rmt. Dep., Q.M. Corps,
to disch.
Grades: 1/c Pvt.; Corp., Aug. 27, 1918; Sgt., Nov. 1,
1918; 1/c Sgt., Mar. 1, 1919.
Discharged: May 15, 1919.

- Griswold, Percy L. Enlisted: June 30, 1917, Ft. Ethan Allen.
Organizations: Co. "C," 1st Vt. Inf. (Co. "B," 101st Mach. Gun. Batn.), to disch.
Grades: Wagoner, Aug. 27, 1917; Pvt., Apr. 1, 1918.
Overseas: Oct. 10, 1917 to Apr. 7, 1919.
Discharged: Apr. 29, 1919, Camp Devens.
- Hartley, Ralph M. Inducted: May 16, 1918, Burlington.
Organizations: Mech. Det., Univ. of Vt., to July 13, 1918; 152nd Dep. Brig. to July 17, 1918; Baty. "B," 336th Fld. Arty., to disch.
Grade: Wagoner.
Overseas: Aug. 27, 1918 to Mar. 5, 1919.
Discharged: Mar. 25, 1919.
- Hersey, George R. Enlisted: June 30, 1917, Burlington.
Organization: 304th Co., Motor Trans. Corps, to disch.
Grade: Corp., June 30, 1917.
Overseas: Dec. 4, 1917 to June 30, 1919.
Discharged: July 9, 1919, Camp Mills, N. Y.
- Hilliker, William H. Enlisted: Feb. 18, 1918, Camp Greene, N. C.
Organizations: Co. "E," 59th Inf., to Sept. 28, 1918; 360th Serv. Pk. Unit to disch.
Overseas: May 5, 1918 to Aug. 3, 1919.
Slightly wounded in action, July 20, 1918.
Discharged: Aug. 15, 1919, Camp Devens.
- Hines, Charles F. Inducted: Feb. 22, 1918, Camp Greene, N. C.
Organizations: Co. "G," 39th Inf., to Apr. 8, 1918; Co. "B," 12th Batn., U. S. Guards, to disch.
Discharged: Sept. 9, 1918, by reason of physical disability.
- Hutchinson, Wilkie S. Inducted: Aug. 5, 1918, Hyde Park.
Organizations: 325th Guard and Fire Co. to Nov. 18; 326th Guard and Fire Co. to disch.
Discharged: Sept. 10, 1919.
- Isham, Frank S. Inducted: July 29, 1918.
Discharged from the draft Aug. 22, 1918, by reason of physical disability.
- Jackson, Wayne E. Inducted: July 24, 1918, East Hartford, Conn.
Organization: 247th Amb. Co., 12th San. Troop.
Discharged: Jan. 21, 1919.
- Jenkins, Friend H. Inducted: Oct. 25, 1918, Hyde Park.
Organization: Stud. Army Train. Corps, Univ. of Vt.
Discharged: Dec. 11, 1918, Burlington.
- Jenkins, George R. Enlisted: Feb. 25, 1918, Camp Greene, N. C.
Organization: Co. "F," 39th Inf., to disch.
Overseas: May 10, 1918 to Dec. 31, 1918.
Discharged: Jan. 15, 1919.

Jenkins, Merrill L.

Enlisted: Jan. 17, 1916, Newport.
Entered Fed. Serv. Apr. 3, 1917.
Organizations: Co. "L," 1st Vt. Inf. (101st Am. Train), to disch.
Grades: 1/c Pvt., May 1, 1916; Wagoner, Apr. 1, 1918; Pvt., Nov. 4, 1918; Corp., Nov. 4, 1918.
Overseas: Oct. 3, 1917 to July 27, 1919.
Discharged: Aug. 1, 1919.

Jones, Walter D.

Inducted: July 15, 1918, Hyde Park.
Organizations: Mech. Det., Univ. of Vt., to Sept. 9, 1918; Cas. Co. "A," Tank Corps, to Dec. 21, 1918; 819th Co., Motor Trans. Corps, to disch.
Grades: 1/c Pvt., Dec. 22, 1918; Corp., June 30, 1919
Overseas: Oct. 27, 1918 to Aug. 9, 1919.
Discharged: Aug. 18, 1919, Camp Devens.

Kahn, Oscar

Inducted: Sept. 4, 1918, Hyde Park.
Discharged from draft Sept. 7, 1918, by reason of physical disability.
Inducted: Oct. 2, 1918, Hyde Park.
Organization: Inf., unassigned to disch.
Discharged: Dec. 9, 1918.

Keeler, Harold C.

Inducted: May 24, 1918, Hyde Park.
Organization: Baty. "E," 302nd Fld. Arty., to disch.
Overseas: July 15, 1918 to June 10, 1919.
Discharged: Sept. 6, 1919.

Kelley, Maurice L.

Enlisted: Dec. 15, 1917, Ft. Andrews, Mass.
Organization: Hq. Co., 2nd Batn., 55th Arty., Coast Arty. Corps, to disch.
Grades: 1/c Pvt., Jan. 1, 1918; Corp., Mar. 8, 1918; Radio Sgt.
Overseas: Mar. 25, 1918 to Jan. 22, 1919.
Discharged: Feb. 12, 1919.

Kinney, Terry

Enlisted: June 30, 1917, Ft. Ethan Allen.
Organizations: Co. "C," 1st Vt. Inf., to Aug. 23, 1917; 101st Mach. Gun Batn. to disch.
Overseas: Oct. 9, 1917 to Mar. 20, 1919.
Discharged: May 17, 1919.

Knapp, Herbert

Enlisted: June 30, 1917, Ft. Ethan Allen.
Organizations: Co. "C," 1st Vt. Inf., to Aug., 1917; 5th Co., 101st Am. Train, to Mar. 30, 1918; 3rd Co., 101st Am. Train, to Jan. 21, 1919; Co. "E," 101st Am. Train, to disch.
Overseas: Oct. 3, 1917 to Apr. 23, 1919.
Discharged: Apr. 29, 1919, Camp Devens.

Kramer, Karl B.

Inducted: July 15, 1918, Burlington.
Organizations: Mech. Det., Univ. of Vt., to Sept. 15, 1918; Tank Corps to Oct. 5, 1918.
Died of disease. Oct. 5, 1918, Camp Colt, Pa.
Buried at Riverside Cemetery, Morrisville.

- Laird, Perley E. Enlisted: June 30, 1917, Ft. Ethan Allen.
Organizations: Co. "D," 1st Vt. Inf., to Aug. 30, 1917;
Sup. Co., 102nd Inf., to Dec. 9, 1917; Co. "M," 102nd
Inf., to disch.
Overseas: Sept. 16, 1917 to Apr. 7, 1919.
Discharged: Apr. 29, 1919.
- Law, Linwood B. Inducted: Oct. 5, 1918, Middlebury.
Organization: Stud. Army Train. Corps., Middlebury
College, to disch.
Discharged: Dec. 12, 1918.
- Manthorn, Fred Enlisted: June 27, 1916, Ft. Ethan Allen.
Entered Fed. Serv. Apr. 2, 1917.
Organizations: Troop "C," 1st Vt. Cav., to July, 1916;
Sup. Co., 1st Vt. Inf. (Sup. Co., 49th Inf.), to disch.
Grade: Wagoner, Aug. 18, 1916.
Overseas: Sept. 29, 1918 to Jan. 21, 1919.
Discharged: Mar. 4, 1919.
- Mason, Earl R. Inducted: Sept. 3, 1918, St. Albans.
Organization: 151st Dep. Brig. to disch.
Discharged: Oct. 16, 1918, Camp Devens; surgeon's
certificate of disability.
- McDermott, Owen N. Inducted: Sept. 6, 1918.
Discharged from draft Sept. 8, 1918; surgeon's certifi-
cate of disability.
- Meacham, William M. Inducted: May 24, 1918, Hyde Park.
Organization: Hq. Co., 302nd Fld. Arty., to disch.
Overseas: July 16, 1918 to May 3, 1919.
Discharged: May 7, 1919, Camp Devens.
- Mercia, Ernest W. Enlisted: June 30, 1917, Ft. Ethan Allen.
Organizations: Co. "C," 1st Vt. Inf., to Aug. 27, 1917;
Co. "D," 101st Mach. Gun Batn.; Co. "D," 103rd
Mach. Gun Batn., to disch.
Overseas: Oct. 10, 1917 to Apr. 17, 1919.
Slightly wounded in action July 18, 1918.
Discharged: Apr. 29, 1919, Camp Devens.
- Merritt, Francis L. Inducted: July 15, 1918, Hyde Park.
Organizations: Mech. Det., Univ. of Vt., to Nov. 11,
1918; Cent. Officers Train. School, Camp Lee, Va.,
to disch.
Discharged: Nov. 23, 1918, Camp Lee, Va.
- Merritt, Mark S. Inducted: Oct. 26, 1918, Hyde Park.
Organization: Stud. Army Train. Corps, Univ. of Vt.
Discharged: Dec. 14, 1918.
- Moffatt, Donald H. Inducted: May 24, 1918, Hyde Park.
Organizations: 151st Dep. Brig., to June 15, 1918;
Co. "F," 302nd Inf., to Oct. 16, 1918; Co. "B,"
1st G. H. Q. Batn., Mil. Pol. Corps, to disch.
Overseas: July 4, 1918 to July 10, 1919.
Discharged: July 16, 1919.

- Montgomery, Daniel J. Inducted: Aug. 14, 1919, Hyde Park.
Organizations: Mech. Det., Tufts College, Medford, Mass., to Oct. 13, 1918; Cas. Det., Coast Arty. School, Ft. Monroe, Va., to disch.
Discharged: Dec. 18, 1918, Camp Upton, N. Y.
- Moore, Harold F. Inducted: Oct. 15, 1918, Potsdam, N. Y.
Organization: Stud. Army Train. Corps, Clarkson College, Potsdam, N. Y., to disch.
Discharged: Dec. 6, 1918, Potsdam, N. Y.
- Morey, Ralph B. Enlisted: June 30, 1917, Ft. Ethan Allen.
Organizations: Co. "C," 1st Vt. Inf., to Aug. 23, 1917; Co. "D," 103rd Mach. Gun Batn., to Nov. 25, 1918; 152nd Dep. Brig. to disch.
Overseas: Oct. 10, 1917 to Jan. 19, 1919.
Discharged: Jan. 30, 1919.
- Morrill, Aaron W. Enlisted: June 4, 1917, Ft. Ethan Allen.
Organizations: Co. "C," 1st Vt. Inf., to Aug. 20, 1917; Co. "C," 101st Mach. Gun Batn., to disch.
Grades: 1/c Pvt., July 1, 1917; Pvt., Oct. 3, 1917; Corp., Aug. 3, 1919.
Overseas: Oct. 10, 1917 to Aug. 23, 1919.
Slightly wounded in action Oct. 23, 1918.
Discharged: Aug. 28, 1919, Camp Devens.
- Morrill, Erle J. Enlisted: June 4, 1917.
Organizations: Co. "C," 1st Vt. Inf. (Co. "C," 103rd Inf.).
Overseas: Sept. 27, 1917 to Apr. 5, 1919.
Wounded in action July 30, 1918.
Discharged: Apr. 28, 1919, Camp Devens.
- Mould, Charles E. Inducted: Sept. 7, 1918, Hyde Park.
Organizations: 31st Ser. Co., Sig. Corps, College Park, Md., to Sept. 21, 1918; 3rd Ser. Co., Sig. Corps, Yale Univ., to disch.
Discharged: Dec. 11, 1918, New Haven, Conn.
- Mould, Willis P. Enlisted: May 11, 1917, Ft. Ethan Allen.
Organizations: Co. "C," 1st Vt. Inf., to Sept. 7, 1917; Co. "E," 101st Am. Train, to disch.
Grades: Sgt., May 26, 1917; Pvt., Sept. 10, 1917; Sup. Sgt., Sept. 18, 1917.
Overseas: Oct. 3, 1917 to Apr. 23, 1919.
Discharged: Apr. 29, 1919, Camp Devens.
- Niles, Logan A. Enlisted: Nov. 16, 1917, Westfield.
Organizations: Hq. Co., 1st Vt. Inf., to Dec. 26, 1917; Co. "C," 1st Vt. Inf., to Oct. 30, 1918; Co. "H," 330th Inf., to disch.
Discharged: Feb. 20, 1919.

Norton, LeRoy M.

Enlisted: June 27, 1916, Burlington.
Entered Fed. Serv. Apr. 3, 1917.
Organizations: Co. "C," 1st Vt. Inf., to July 5, 1918;
330th Inf., to Dec. 15, 1918; Co. "A," 54th Inf., to
Jan. 31, 1919; Co. "E," 53rd Inf., to disch.
Grades: Sgt., May 26, 1917; 1st Sgt., Nov. 9, 1917.
Overseas: Sept. 29, 1918 to June 12, 1919.
Discharged: June 19, 1919, Camp Devens.

Ober, Harold F.

Enlisted: June 30, 1917, Burlington.
Organization: 304th Co., Motor Trans. Corps, to
disch.
Grade: Sgt. Chauffeur, June 30, 1917.
Overseas: Dec. 4, 1917 to June 30, 1919.
Discharged: July 9, 1919, Camp Mills, N. Y.

Paine, Harry H.

Enlisted: Dec. 8, 1917, Ft. Slocum, N. Y.
Organizations: Q.M. Corps, Ft. Sam Houston, Tex.,
to Jan., 1918; 401st Co., Motor Trans. Corps, to
Oct. 7, 1918; 678th Co., Motor Trans. Corps, to
Feb. 4, 1919; 390th Co., Motor Trans. Corps,
Mar. 8, 1919; 304th Repl. Unit, Motor Trans.
Corps, to disch.
Discharged: June 3, 1919.

Parker, Alban J.

Inducted: Jan. 12, 1918, Hyde Park.
Organizations: Ordn. Train. School, Cp. Hancock,
Ga., to Apr. 23, 1918; Mach. Gun School, Cp. Han-
cock to June 27, 1918; Ordn. Train. Corps, Cp.
Hancock, to disch. to accept commission.
Appointed July 13, 1918.
Organization: Ordn. Dept. to disch.
Prin. Sta.: A. E. F., Cp. Devens; Washington, D. C.;
Detroit, Mich.
Grades: 2nd Lieut., Ordn., July 13, 1918.
Overseas: July 30, 1918 to Jan. 23, 1919.
Discharged: Oct. 25, 1919, Governors Island, N. Y.

Parker, Benjamin

Enlisted: June 18, 1917, Ft. Ethan Allen.
Organizations: Co. "C," 1st Vt. Inf., to Aug 23, 1917;
Co. "D," 103rd Mach. Gun Batn., to disch.
Overseas: Oct. 19, 1917 to Apr. 17, 1919.
Slightly wounded in action June 16, 1918.
Discharged: Apr. 29, 1919, Camp Devens.

Parker, Hugh H.

Enlisted: July 18, 1917, Ft. Ethan Allen.
Organization: Co. "E," 1st Vt. Inf. (Hq. Co., 103rd
Inf.), to disch.
Overseas: Sept. 25, 1917 to Apr. 5, 1919.
Discharged: Apr. 28, 1919, Camp Devens.

Patch, Harold C.

Inducted: Aug. 29, 1918, Hyde Park.
Organizations: 152nd Dep. Brig., to Oct. 4, 1918;
Co. "L," 124th Inf.; Co. "K," 330th Inf., to Jan. 10,
1919; Hq. Co., Dist. of Paris, to disch.
Overseas: Oct. 17, 1918 to June 16, 1919.
Discharged: June 21, 1919.

- Patnoe, Felix J. Inducted: Apr. 1, 1918, Hyde Park.
Organizations: Co. "K," 304th Inf., to Aug. 1, 1918;
Co. "L," 163rd Inf., to Aug. 7, 1918; Co. "H," 39th
Inf., to disch.
Grades: Corp., July 8, 1918; Pvt., Nov. 27, 1918.
Overseas: July 8, 1918 to Aug. 6, 1919.
- Powers, Horace H. Attended Train. Camp, Plattsburgh, N. Y., May 15,
1917 to Aug. 15, 1917.
Called into active service Aug. 15, 1917.
Organizations: Mach. Gun Co., 301st Inf., to Nov. 15,
1917; Coast Arty. Corps to termination of appoint-
ment.
Prin. Sta.: Cp. Devens; Ft. Monroe, Va.
Grades: 2nd Lieut., Inf., Aug. 15, 1917; 2nd Lieut.,
C. A. C. Reg. Army, Nov. 15, 1917; 1st Lieut.,
C. A. C., Feb. 27, 1918.
Appointment terminated Apr. 9, 1918, Ft. Monroe.
- Robinson, Lloyd C. Called into active service Sept. 18, 1918.
Organization: Det. Med. Dept., 151st Dep. Brig.
Prin. Sta.: Camp Devens.
Grade: 1st Lieut., D. C., Sept. 18, 1918.
Discharged: Jan. 25, 1919, Camp Devens.
- Ryder, Harold S. Inducted: Nov. 21, 1917, Hyde Park.
Organization: 303rd Rep. Unit, Motor Trans. Corps,
to disch.
Overseas: Jan. 17, 1918 to June 9, 1919.
Discharged: June 14, 1919.
- Sacks, Isaac H. Inducted: May 24, 1918, Hyde Park.
Organizations: Co. "E," 303rd Inf., to July 1, 1918;
Med. Dep., Base Hosp. 39, to disch.
Discharged: Mar. 8, 1919, Long Beach, N. Y.
- Shattuck, Edward H. Inducted: Aug. 5, 1918, Hyde Park.
Organization: Syracuse Rec. Camp, N. Y., to disch.
Discharged: Oct. 5, 1920, Staten Island, N. Y.
- Silloway, Carroll L. Enlisted: June 30, 1917, Ft. Ethan Allen.
Organizations: Co. "C," 1st Vt. Inf.; Co. "C," 103rd
Inf., to disch.
Grade: Corp., Sept. 21, 1917.
Overseas: Sept. 27, 1917 to Apr. 28, 1919.
Discharged: May 13, 1919.
- Silloway, Charles W. Inducted: Oct. 15, 1918, Potsdam, N. Y.
Organization: Stud. Army Train. Corps, Clarkson
College, Potsdam, N. Y.
Discharged: Dec. 6, 1918, Potsdam, N. Y.
- Slayton, William T. Commission: Capt., Med. Corps, Nov. 8, 1918.
Organization: 154th Dep. Brig.
Prin. Sta.: Camp Meade, Md.
Discharged: Dec. 23, 1918, Camp Meade.

- Smalley, Ray L. Inducted: Oct. 23, 1918, Hyde Park.
Organizations: Stud. Army Train. Corps, Univ. of Vt., to Oct. 31, 1918; Fld. Arty., Cent. Off. Train. School, Camp Taylor, Ky., to disch.
Discharged: Jan. 28, 1919, Camp Taylor, Ky.
- Stancliff, Ralph S. Inducted: Aug. 14, 1918, Hyde Park.
Organizations: Mech. Det., Tufts College, to Oct. 12, 1918; Cas. Det., Coast Arty. Sch., Ft. Monroe, to Nov. 25, 1918; Det. Coast Arty. School, Camp Eustis, Va., to Feb. 8, 1919; 672nd Motor Trans. Co. to disch.
Discharged: Apr. 14, 1919, Camp Eustis, Va.
- Stancliffe, Reginald E. Enlisted: Mar. 17, 1918, Ft. Slocum, N. Y.
Organizations: Hq. Co., 57th Pion. Inf., to May 30, 1918; Co. "G," 1st Pion. Inf., to disch.
Overseas: July 8, 1918 to July 7, 1919.
Discharged: July 14, 1919, Camp Devens.
- Stancliffe, Rufus W. Enlisted: Mar. 17, 1918, Ft. Slocum, N. Y.
Organizations: Hq. Co., 57th Pion. Inf., to May 30, 1918; 1st Pion. Inf. to Dec. 19, 1918; Co. "K," 318th Inf.
Overseas: July 9, 1918 to May 27, 1919.
Discharged: June 9, 1919, Camp Devens.
- Stewart, Alexander T. Inducted: July 29, 1918, Hyde Park.
Discharged from the draft Aug. 25, 1918, on surgeon's certificate of disability, Syracuse, N. Y.
- Stewart, Arthur C. Enlisted: Oct. 17, 1917, Ft. Slocum, N. Y.
Organization: Med. Dept. to disch.
Grades: 1/c Pvt., Dec. 28, 1917; Corp., July 8, 1918; Sgt., Mar. 7, 1919.
Discharged: Sept. 8, 1919, Camp Devens.
- Stewart, John E. Inducted: May 24, 1918, Hyde Park.
Organizations: Co. "F," 302nd Inf., to Oct. 20, 1918; Hq. Co., 319th Inf., to disch.
Overseas: July 5, 1918 to June 2, 1919.
Discharged: June 9, 1919, Camp Dix, N. J.
- Stewart, Max E. Inducted: Oct. 23, 1918, Hyde Park.
Organization: Stud. Army Train. Corps, Univ. of Vt.
Discharged: Dec. 14, 1918.
- Stockwell, A. Frank Attended Train. Cp., Cp. Taylor, Ky., Oct. 4, 1918 to Nov. 7, 1918.
Commissioned 1st Lieut. (Chaplain), Nov. 7, 1918.
Prin. Sta.: Gen. Hosp. 4, Ft. Porter, N. Y., to disch.
Discharged: Oct. 28, 1919.
- Stiles, Morton H. Inducted: Sept. 21, 1917, Elizabeth, N. J.
Organization: Co. "A," 311th Inf., to Nov. 1, 1919.
Grade: Sgt., Apr. 5, 1918.
Overseas: May 19, 1918 to Nov. 1, 1918.
Killed in action Nov. 1, 1918.
Place of burial: Grave 8, Row 9, Block B, Meuse, Argonne, Amer. Cemetery, Romagne-sous-Montfaucon, Meuse, France.

Sweet, Irving E.

Inducted: July 15, 1918, Hyde Park.

Organizations: Mech. Det., Univ. of Vt., to Sept. 13, 1918; Cas. Co., Tank Corps, to Sept. 17, 1918; Co. "A," 336th Batn., Tank Corps, to Dec. 20, 1918; 816th Motor Trans. Co. to disch.

Grade: Corp., July 1, 1919.

Discharged: Aug. 14, 1919.

Sweetser, Percy A.

Enlisted: June 2, 1917, Ft. Ethan Allen.

Organizations: Co. "C," 1st Vt. Inf., to Aug. 23, 1917; Co. "C," 102nd Mach. Gun Batn., to disch.

Grade: Bugler.

Overseas: Sept. 23, 1917 to Jan. 23, 1919.

Wounded in action Oct. 24, 1918.

Discharged: Feb. 20, 1919, Camp Devens.

Taylor, Clarence W.

Enlisted: June 4, 1917, Ft. Ethan Allen.

Organization: Co. "C," 1st Vt. Inf. (Co. "C," 103rd Inf.).

Overseas: Sept. 27, 1917 to Apr. 5, 1919.

Discharged: Apr. 28, 1919, Camp Devens.

Temporelli, Antonio

Inducted: Oct. 2, 1917, Hyde Park.

Organizations: Baty. "E," 302nd Fld. Arty., to Feb. 5, 1919; Hq. Troop, 2nd Army, to Apr. 21, 1919; Dep. Sup. Co. 40, Army Serv. Corps, to disch.

Overseas: July 16, 1918 to June 20, 1919.

Discharged: July 16, 1919, Camp Mills, N. Y.

Thomas, Bradley A.

Inducted: June 10, 1918, Akron, Ohio.

Organizations: Troop "A," 310th Cav., to Oct. 28, 1918; Baty. "A," 58th Fld. Arty., to Nov. 7, 1918; Fld. Arty. Cent. Offi. Train. School, Camp Taylor, Ky., to disch.

Grades: Sgt., July 1, 1918; Sup. Sgt., July 4, 1918.

Discharged: Dec. 2, 1918, Camp Taylor, Ky.

Thonet, George M.

Enlisted: June 28, 1917, Jefferson Bks., Mo.

Organization: Sup. Co., 2nd Cav., to disch.

Overseas: May 10, 1918 to June 29, 1919.

Grades: Clerk, Jan. 15, 1918; Mess Sgt., Oct. 14, 1918; Sgt., Mar. 8, 1919.

Discharged: July 8, 1919, Camp Devens.

Van Cor, Edwin W.

Inducted: Oct. 15, 1918, Hyde Park.

Discharged from the draft Nov. 23, 1918; surgeon's certificate of disability.

Ward, Ernest R.

Enlisted: June 30, 1917, Ft. Ethan Allen.

Organization: Co. "C," 1st Vt. Inf. (Co. "C," 103rd Inf.).

Overseas: Sept. 27, 1917 to July 20, 1918.

Killed in action July 20, 1918.

Place of burial: Pleasant View Cemetery.

- Ward, William M. Enlisted: June 30, 1917, Ft. Ethan Allen.
Organization: Co. "C," 1st Vt. Inf. (Co. "C," 103rd Inf.).
Overseas: Sept. 27, 1917 to Apr. 27, 1919.
Severely wounded in action July 20, 1918.
Discharged: May 13, 1919, Camp Devens.
- Warren, Raymond M. Inducted: Oct. 23, 1918, Hyde Park.
Organization: Stud. Army Train. Corps, Univ. of Vt.
Discharged: Dec. 11, 1918.
- Warren, Smith M. Inducted: Feb. 18, 1918, Camp Greene, N. C.
Organization: Co. "E," 59th Inf.
Overseas: May 5, 1918 to July 19, 1918.
Killed in action July 19, 1918.
Place of burial: Pleasant View Cemetery.
- Wedge, John W. Inducted: Aug. 5, 1918, Hyde Park.
Organization: 325th Guard and Fire Co.
Discharged: Sept. 10, 1919.
- Whippen, Charles W. Inducted: Sept. 18, 1917, Hyde Park.
Organizations: Baty. "C," 302nd Fld. Arty., to June 27, 1918; Cent. Off. Train. School, Camp Taylor, Ky., to disch. to accept commission.
Grade: Corp., Nov. 1, 1917.
Commission: 2nd Lieut., Fld. Arty., Aug. 17, 1918.
Organization: Co. "B," 4th Reg. Fld. Arty., Repl. Draft.
Prin. Sta.: Camp Jackson, S. C.; Ft. Sill, Okla.
- Whittemore, Robert D. Enlisted: June 4, 1917, Ft. Ethan Allen.
Organizations: Co. "C," 1st Vt. Inf., to Sept. 7, 1917; Mach. Gun Co., 103rd Inf., to disch.
Overseas: Sept. 27, 1917 to Mar. 19, 1919.
Slightly wounded in action Nov. 9, 1918.
Discharged: Apr. 4, 1919.
- Wodkewiz, Josef Inducted: May 24, 1918, Hyde Park.
Organizations: 151st Dep. Brig. to June 15, 1918; Co. "E," 303rd Inf., to Aug. 2, 1918; Co. "K," 162nd Inf., to Aug. 14, 1918; Co. "D," 28th Inf., to disch.
- Woodbury, Erwin L. Enlisted: June 2, 1917, Ft. Ethan Allen.
Organizations: Co. "C," 1st Vt. Inf., to Sept. 7, 1917; Co. "E," 101st Am. Train, to Sept. 14, 1918; Hq. Co., 103rd Fld. Arty., to disch.
Overseas: Oct. 2, 1917 to Apr. 10, 1919.
Discharged: Apr. 29, 1919, Camp Devens.
- Wright, Herbert E. Inducted: June 25, 1918, Hoboken, N. J.
Organization: Med. Dept., Fox Hills, N. Y., to Feb. 5, 1919.
Grade: Sgt., Nov. 2, 1918.
Died of disease Feb. 5, 1919, Staten Island, N. Y.
Place of burial: Essex Ctr.

Morristown Sailors in the World War

Allan, Everett L.

U. S. N.

Enlisted: Jan. 2, 1914, New York, N. Y.

Stations: *U.S.S. Nashville*, Apr. 6, 1917 to June 7, 1917; *U.S.S. Pennsylvania*, to June 11, 1917; *U.S.S. Utah*, to Jan. 1, 1918.Discharged: Jan. 1, 1918, *U.S.S. Utah*.

Re-enlisted: Feb. 26, 1918, Burlington.

Stations: Rec. Ship, Boston, to Mar. 15, 1918; *U.S.S. Shazemut*, to Nov. 11, 1918.

Grades: Seaman, 179 days; Coxswain, 350 days.

Discharged: Sept. 8, 1919, as 2/c Boatswain's Mate, *U.S.S. Prinz Friedrich Wilhelm*.

Best, William A.

U. S. N.

Appointed from Morrisville, June 20, 1917.

Stations: Under instr., Naval Pay Officers' School, Washington, D. C., July 31, 1917 to Sept. 29, 1917; Asst. Sup. Officer, Navy Yard, Philadelphia, Oct. 4, 1917 to Feb. 26, 1918; Sup. Officer, Rec. Ship, Liverpool, England, Mar. 16, 1918 to June 17, 1919.

Grades: Asst. Paymaster, Ens., June 20, 1917; Ens., June 20, 1917; Lieut., Mar. 30, 1920.

Campbell, Elmer D.

U. S. N.

Enlisted: July 29, 1918, Burlington.

Stations: Nav. Train. Sta., Newport, R. I., to Oct. 15, 1918; Rec. Ship, Boston, to Nov. 11, 1918.

Grades: App. Seaman, 78 days; 2/c Seaman, 27 days.

Discharged: Apr. 14, 1919, Hq., 1st Naval Dist., Boston.

Gilbert, Neil S.

U. S. N. R. F.

Enrolled: May 3, 1917, New Haven, Conn.

Active duty: Sept. 29, 1917.

Stations: Sect. Base No. 6, Bensonhurst, L. I., N. Y., to Nov. 3, 1917; Hq., 3rd Nav. Dist., N. Y., to Nov. 11, 1918.

Grades: 2/c Seaman, 455 days; 3/c Storekeeper, 102 days; inactive duty, July 7, 1919, as 2/c Storekeeper, *U.S.S. Santa Cecilia*, N. Y.

Kellogg, Perrin N.

U. S. N.

Enlisted: Mar. 3, 1917, Burlington.

Stations: Nav. Train. Sta., Newport, R. I., Apr. 6, 1917 to Apr. 16, 1917; *U.S.S. Arizona* to May 9, 1917; *U.S.S. Missouri* to May 25, 1917; *U.S.S. Arizona* to May 28, 1917; Rec. Ship, New York, N. Y., to June 6, 1917; *U.S.S. Birmingham* to Nov. 11, 1918.

Grades: App. Seaman, 10 days; 2/c Seaman, 39 days; 2/c Fireman, 494 days; 1/c Fireman, 41 days.

Discharged: Aug. 21, 1919, Dist. Detail Office, Boston.

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- Lander, Allan W. U. S. N.
Enlisted: Dec. 6, 1917, Burlington.
Stations: Naval Air Sta., Bay Shore, N. Y., to Feb. 6, 1918; Naval Air Sta., Pauillac, France, to Mar. 10, 1918; Naval Air Sta., Arcachon, France, to Nov. 11, 1918.
Grades: Lds. Qm. A., 57 days; 2/c Qm. A., 273 days; 1/c Qm. A., 10 days.
Discharged: July 26, 1919, Dist. Detail Office, Boston.
- Newcomb, Everett S. U. S. N. R. F.
Enrolled: Dec. 21, 1917, Pelham Bay Park, N. Y.
Active Duty: Mar. 21, 1918.
Station: Naval Train. Camp, Pelham Bay, N. Y., to Nov. 11, 1918.
Grades: 1/c Musician, 325 days.
Inactive duty Jan. 4, 1919, Nav. Train. Camp, Pelham Bay.
- Patnoe, Charles E. U. S. N.
Enlisted: June 21, 1917, Burlington.
Stations: Rec. Ship, New York, to July 5, 1917; *U.S.S. Connecticut* to July 21, 1917; *U.S.S. Illinois* to Aug. 31, 1917; Rec. Ship, New York, to Oct. 6, 1917; *U.S.S. Arcturus*, S. P. 593, to Nov. 11, 1918.
Grades: 3/c Fireman, 314 days; 2/c Fireman, 194 days.
Discharged: June 12, 1919, Rec. Ship, Boston.
- Screvens, George W. U. S. N.
Enlisted: May 1, 1917, Burlington.
Stations: Nav. Train. Sta., Newport, R. I., to July 26, 1917; *U.S.S. Vermont* to Nov. 11, 1918.
Grades: App. Seaman, 86 days; 2/c Seaman, 402 days; Seaman, 71 days.
Discharged: Oct. 9, 1919, Rec. Ship, New York.
- Stephen, Edward A. U. S. N.
Enlisted: Dec. 11, 1917, Burlington.
Stations: Nav. Train. Sta., Newport, R. I., to July 29, 1918; Nav. Train. Sta., Norfolk, Va., to Nov. 11, 1918.
Grades: 2/c Hosp. App., 202 days; 1/c Hosp. App., 123 days; 3/c Ph. M., 10 days.
Discharged: Sept. 9, 1919, as 2/c Ph. M., *U.S.S. Virginia*, Boston, Mass.
- Stone, Robert S. U. S. N.
Enlisted: Dec. 15, 1917, Burlington.
Stations: Nav. Train. Sta., Newport, R. I., to Apr. 27, 1918; *U.S.S. Louisville* to June 30, 1918; Rec. Ship, New York, to Nov. 3, 1918; Nav. Hosp., N. Y., to Nov. 8, 1918; Rec. Ship, N. Y., to Nov. 11, 1918.
Grade: 3/c Fireman, 331 days.
Discharged: July 1, 1919, Rec. Ship, Boston.

Sweetser, Minnie

U. S. N. R. F.

Enrolled: May 15, 1917, Boston, Mass.

Stations: Mach. Div., Navy Yard, Boston, to May 25, 1918; Hull Div., Navy Yard, Boston, to June 30, 1918; Dist. Detail Office, Boston, to July 1, 1918; Navy Yard, Boston, Mass., to Nov. 11, 1918.

Grades: 2/c Yeoman, 412 days; 1/c Yeoman, 133 days.

Discharged: Oct. 29, 1920, Hq. 3rd Naval Dist., New York.

Thayer, Harrison S.

U. S. N.

Enlisted: May 11, 1917, Washington, D. C.

Stations: Rctg. Sta., Washington, D. C., to May 12, 1917; Rec. Ship, New York, to Sept. 30, 1917; Rctg. Sta., Washington, to Oct. 20, 1917; *U.S.S. Michigan* to Apr. 26, 1918; *U.S.S. St. Louis* to May 6, 1918; *U.S.S. Konigen Der Nederlanden*, Canal Zone, to Nov. 11, 1918.

Grades: Lds. Yeoman, 38 days; 3/c Yeoman, 122 days; 2/c Yeoman, 75 days; 1/c Yeoman, 70 days; Aptd. Ens. (S. C.) Prov., Mar. 13, 1918; Lieut. (J. G.) (S. C.) Prov., July 1, 1918.

Inactive Duty: Aug. 11, 1919, *U.S.S. Konigen Der Nederland*.

Towne, Ballou L.

U. S. N. R. F.

Enrolled: Oct. 9, 1918, Burlington.

Active Duty: Oct. 23, 1918.

Station: Naval Unit, Univ. of Vt., to Nov. 11, 1918.

Grade: App. Seaman, 33 days.

Inactive Duty: Dec. 20, 1918, Naval Unit, Univ. of Vt.

Wells, Lee E.

U. S. N.

Enlisted: Feb. 27, 1917, Burlington.

Stations: Nav. Train. Sta., Newport, R. I., Apr. 6, 1917 to Apr. 15, 1917; *U.S.S. North Dakota* to May 2, 1917; *U.S.S. Solace* to May 23, 1917; Nav. Hosp., Washington, D. C., to June 15, 1917; Rec. Ship, Philadelphia, Pa., to June 19, 1917; *U.S.S. Von Steuben* to Aug. 12, 1917; Nav. Hosp., Philadelphia, to Aug. 29, 1917; *U.S.S. Von Steuben* to Nov. 11, 1918.

Grades: App. Seaman, 9 days; 2/c Seaman, 575 days.

Discharged: Oct. 28, 1919, as 3/c Ship's Cook, Rec. Ship, Boston.

Worshipful Masters of Mount Vernon Lodge

Thomas Taylor.....	Dec., 1812-Dec., 1814	
C. Huntington.....	1814	1815
Thomas Taylor.....	1815	1816
J. P. Hadley.....	1816	1817
Joseph Waterman.....	1817	1818
Abner Flanders.....	1818	1820
Joshua Sawyer.....	1820	1821

Joseph Sears	Dec., 1821-Dec., 1822	
Thomas Waterman.....	1822	1823
James Tinker.....	1823	1824
Joshua Sears	1824	1826
Charles Meigs.....	1826	1827
Joseph Sears	1827	1828
Johnathan Merrill.....	1828	1829
Abner Flanders.....	1829	1830
Joseph Sears	1830	1850
Francis Smalley	1850	1852
Lewis Wakefield.....	1852	1853
Francis Smalley	1853	1856
Charles H. Heath.....	1856	1858
A. J. Blanchard.....	1858	1861
S. M. Pennock.....	1861	1866
H. H. Powers	1866	1868
D. J. Safford.....	1868	1870
Philip K. Gleed.....	1870	1872
C. W. Fitch.....	1872	1874
C. M. Peck	1874	1876
Austin Wilkins	1876	1879
A. P. Smalley.....	1879	1881
F. H. Carner.....	1881	1883
Harrison B. George.....	1883	1884
George W. Doty.....	1884	1887
O. A. Edgerton.....	1887	1888
E. E. Foster.....	1888	1890
Carlos A. Gile.....	1890-Apr., 1893	
C. C. Rublee.....	Apr., 1893	1895
Smith B. Waite.....	1895	1896
George M. Powers.....	1896	1898
E. W. Webster.....	1898	1900
C. B. Greene	1900	1902
W. M. Clark.....	1902	1903
J. Arthur Robinson.....	1903	1904
Calvin A. Spiller.....	1904	1906
Fabius L. George.....	1906	1909
Charles H. Raymore.....	1909	1911
Willis H. Terrill	1911	1913
Andrew C. Sulham	1913	1915
J. Henry Atchinson.....	1915	1918
James H. Eaton.....	1918	1920
Morris B. White	1920	1922
Ernest W. Gates.....	1922	1923
Charles E. Mould.....	1923	1924
Herbert E. Farnham.....	1924	1925
Walter D. Jones.....	1925	1926
George G. Morse.....	1926	1927
Fred Timmerman.....	1927	1928
Roy B. Woods.....	1928	1929
Al N. Hall.....	1929	1931
Willard K. Sanders.....	1931	1933
Guy Kneeland	1934	

Index

Names in the Appendix are not included in the Index

A

Adams, Charles D., 104-105, 195
Advent Christian Church, 59
Airport, 128
Allen, Isaac, 74, 81, 82
American Legion, 183, 185, 219-220
American Legion Auxiliary, 220
American Observer, 178, 179, 234-236
Atlas Plywood Co., 264
Automobiles, 128

B

Bailey, Rev. George H., 57, 118, 190
Baker, A. C., 91, 101
Baldwin, Frederick, 167
Band, 95, 127, 181, 211, 229-233
Baptist Church, 50-52, 78
Bartlett, Rev. Lyman, 47-48, 84
Bates, Dr. C. W., 148, 174
Bates, Dr. George L., 174-175, 192, 193, 195, 220
Beebe, W. A., 106-107, 185, 192, 194
Benton, Almira, 103
Best, Rev. W. T., 54, 151, 155, 192
Billings, Mrs. Edna, 214
Bingham, Luther, 21, 30, 64
Black Betsy, 183, 188, 189
Blair, C. Francis, 115
Blanchard, A. J., 94, 95, 104, 134, 196
Boardman, Alfred, 27, 28, 56
Boardman, Charles W., 28, 122, 133
Boardman, Elisha, 13, 24, 27, 64, 65, 130, 243
Boardman family, 27, 28
Boardman, Milton H., 27, 56
Boardman, Milton H., 2nd, 28, 243, 286
Boardman, Ozias, 27, 32
Boardman, William, 24, 27, 28
Booth, Rev. I. P., 57, 84, 191
Boynton, L. B., 30, 188, 244
Brick Church, 42
Brigham, Abner, 24, 32
Brigham, Elisha E., 33, 41
Brigham, Lieut. Abner, 71, 131, 284
Brigham, Elisha E., 2nd, 33, 286
Brigham family, 32, 33
Brigham, Melville, 33, 34

Brown, Elder Thomas, 50, 131
Bundy, Dr. H. Clifford, 115
Burge, Rev. F. W., 62
Burke, Ashael M., 76, 164, 246
Burke, Joseph, 24, 131, 164
Burnett, Calvin, 56, 72, 75, 86, 88, 259
Burns, Lucian N., 108
Burroughs, Eugene, 146, 147
Bushee, Alice, 113-114
Byington, George, 102

C

Cady, Elisha, 66, 68
Cady, Orlo, 57, 67
Cadys Falls, 3, 27, 56, 61, 66-71, 79, 243, 251, 259, 261, 279
Cadys Falls Church, 71
Cadys Falls Schoolhouse, 70
Campbell, A. R., 128
Campbell, John M., 74, 84
Campmeeting, 185-187
Care of Poor, 285-286
Cemeteries, 280-283
Centennial block, 77, 172
Centennial Celebration, 189-191
Chaffee, Maude M., 109
Chaplin, Claude, 147
Charter of Morristown, 5-7
Cochran, George, 102
Cole, Asa, 24, 33, 285
Cole, Ebenezer, 24, 33, 42, 43
Cole family, 33, 34
Cole, George, 34, 75
Cole, Heman, 33, 122
Cole, John, 33, 44, 130, 281
Committee on Public Safety, 148
Congregational Church, 44-49, 77, 150, 152, 158, 224, 228, 288
Cooke, Chester, 29, 131
Cooke, Dennison, 29, 41, 131, 132, 284
Cooke family, 29-30
Cooke, Jonathan, 5, 9, 30, 75, 86, 131
Cooke, Samuel, 5, 9, 11, 29, 40, 41, 130, 281
Copley, A. H., 97-98, 128-129, 176, 233
Copley Hospital, 176-177, 256, 288
Crosby, Rev. W. P., 60

D

Daughters of the American Revolution, 219
 Dodge, Chester, 135, 218
 Doty, George W., 76, 144, 164, 180, 188, 189, 191, 216, 218, 247, 248, 251, 257, 282
 Dow, Lorenzo, 39-40
 Drowne, Rev. A. P., 59
 Dunham, Micajah, 24, 31
 Dustan, Dana M., 105
 Dwight, Rev. Henry O., 48
 Dwinell, Melvin, 101

E

Earle, Araunah A., 236-238
 Earle, George F., 218, 241
 Eastern Star, Order of, 214
 Eaton, James H., 213, 241
 Episcopal Mission, 62
 Evans, Rev. D. K., 57, 213

F

Fair, Lamoille Valley, 178-183
 Fairground, Old, 128, 180, 188
 Felcher, Horace, 43, 81
 Felcher, Lydia S. (Mrs. Darius), 71
 Ferrin, John, 35, 43, 75, 81
 Fire Department, 257-258
 Fisher, Harold H., 34, 115, 193
 Fisher, Lizzie (Mrs. H. J.), 34, 57
 Fisk, Henry C., 165-166, 238, 246, 263, 269
 Fitch, C. W., 76, 77, 164, 189, 257
 Fleetwood, Frederick G., 84, 98, 127, 148, 168, 191, 192, 225, 275-276
 Fleetwood, Lou S. (Mrs. F. G.), 155, 219
 Flood, 278-280
 Food Regulations in World War, 150-151
 Forbes, Merwin, 110
 French, Harlan P., 88, 111-112

G

Gates, Amasa O., 35, 76, 84, 127, 189, 230
 Gates, C. Leo, 35, 241
 Gates, Ernest W., 35, 63, 213, 241
 Gates family, 35-36
 Gates, Florence (Mrs. A. O.), 217
 Gates, George A., 103-104
 Gates, Nathan, 35, 67-68, 130, 259
 Gates, Sylvester L., 22, 35, 56, 81, 243, 244

Gates, William Preston, 142
 Geological history, 1-3
 George, Fabius T., 66, 86
 Gilbert, Daniel, 72, 76, 240-241
 Gile, C. A., 230-231
 Glacial period, 1-2
 Gleason, Robert, 72, 171
 Gleed, Charles S., 118, 162
 Gleed, J. Willis, 118, 162
 Gleed, Laura (Mrs. P. K.), 48, 116-117, 222, 224
 Gleed, Philip K., 84, 88, 92, 96, 100, 128, 144, 163-164, 168, 185, 188, 189, 246, 271, 275, 286
 Gleed, Thomas, 76, 102, 159, 161-162, 168, 236, 241, 268, 270
 Goddard, Dr. A. M., 175, 267
 Goddard, Dr. Philip, 175
 Golf course, 128
 Goodale (Goodell), Cyril, 24, 28, 40, 41, 42, 64, 288
 Goodale (Goodell), Nathaniel, 24, 28
 Goodell, C. Liberty, 111, 270
 Goodliffe, Rev. G. E., 98, 213
 Graded school building, 96
 Grand Army of the Republic, 166, 192, 209, 215-217
 Grange, 220-221
 Granite sheds, 262
 Grant of town, 4, 288
 Gray, Hollis, 115
 Greeley, Horace, 180-181
 Greene, Channing B., 230, 231, 263
 Greene, C. Porter, 231, 232, 233, 263
 Greene, Diadama (Mrs. Morris), 63, 224
 Gregory, Rev. Daniel, 59
 Greig, James, 109-110
 Grist mills, 65, 68, 71, 72
 Grout, Dr. Don D., 112
 Grout, George, 263
 Guyer, Lieut. Guy, 136-137

H

Hall, Dr. E. J., 76, 77, 118, 171-172, 282
 Hall, Rev. J. P., 51, 171
 Hardy, Rev. V. M., 48, 49, 84, 192, 195
 Harris, J. E., 238
 Hathaway, Fernando C., 103
 Haywards, 283
 Heath, Charles H., 84, 92, 102, 162, 193, 194, 196, 270
 Hendee, George W., 58, 76, 77, 83, 100, 124, 125, 165, 168, 183, 184, 185, 188, 189, 190, 246, 263, 266

TABLE I	
Summary of the results of the experiments on the effect of the concentration of the solution on the rate of the reaction	
Concentration of the solution (M)	Rate of the reaction (M/min)
0.1	0.001
0.2	0.002
0.3	0.003
0.4	0.004
0.5	0.005
0.6	0.006
0.7	0.007
0.8	0.008
0.9	0.009
1.0	0.010
1.1	0.011
1.2	0.012
1.3	0.013
1.4	0.014
1.5	0.015
1.6	0.016
1.7	0.017
1.8	0.018
1.9	0.019
2.0	0.020
2.1	0.021
2.2	0.022
2.3	0.023
2.4	0.024
2.5	0.025
2.6	0.026
2.7	0.027
2.8	0.028
2.9	0.029
3.0	0.030
3.1	0.031
3.2	0.032
3.3	0.033
3.4	0.034
3.5	0.035
3.6	0.036
3.7	0.037
3.8	0.038
3.9	0.039
4.0	0.040
4.1	0.041
4.2	0.042
4.3	0.043
4.4	0.044
4.5	0.045
4.6	0.046
4.7	0.047
4.8	0.048
4.9	0.049
5.0	0.050
5.1	0.051
5.2	0.052
5.3	0.053
5.4	0.054
5.5	0.055
5.6	0.056
5.7	0.057
5.8	0.058
5.9	0.059
6.0	0.060
6.1	0.061
6.2	0.062
6.3	0.063
6.4	0.064
6.5	0.065
6.6	0.066
6.7	0.067
6.8	0.068
6.9	0.069
7.0	0.070
7.1	0.071
7.2	0.072
7.3	0.073
7.4	0.074
7.5	0.075
7.6	0.076
7.7	0.077
7.8	0.078
7.9	0.079
8.0	0.080
8.1	0.081
8.2	0.082
8.3	0.083
8.4	0.084
8.5	0.085
8.6	0.086
8.7	0.087
8.8	0.088
8.9	0.089
9.0	0.090
9.1	0.091
9.2	0.092
9.3	0.093
9.4	0.094
9.5	0.095
9.6	0.096
9.7	0.097
9.8	0.098
9.9	0.099
10.0	0.100

Hendee, Rev. J. P., 58, 86, 87, 234, 268
 Hinsdale, Joseph, 5, 9, 12, 27
 Hogan, Charles P., 88, 166-167
 Hogreeves, 283
 Holbrook, Dr. Thomas J., 173
 Hosmer, Willis R., 108
 Hotels, 242-245
 Huggins, Samuel, 64
 Hulburd, Roger, 100, 113, 148, 155, 188, 194
 Hunt, Lyman C., 108
 Hurd, Aaron, 12, 24, 27

I

Ide, Mrs. Harriet, 151, 155
 Indian Joe, 3, 36-37, 72, 190
 Indian occupation, 3
 Influenza, 157-158
 Iron forge, 67

J

Jackson, Mrs. Ila Niles, 30, 192, 229
 Jennings, Rev. B. L., 115
 Joe's pond, 21, 38
 Johnstone, Dr. W. M., 175, 213
 Joslin (Gosslin), Samuel, 24, 79, 131
 Junior High School, 96, 108

K

Kelley, J. M., 148, 149, 151, 152, 231
 Kelley, Mrs. J. M., 220
 Kellogg, Rev. G. N., 48, 49
 Kelsey, Hiram, 57, 69
 Kenfield, Asaph, 27, 137
 Kenfield, Frank, 27, 136-139, 189, 191, 192, 216, 217, 246
 Keyser (Keiser), John, 24, 131
 Kimball, Robert, 65, 131, 196
 Kinney (Kinne), Daniel, 5, 12
 Kramer, Karl, 147

L

Laird, Perley, 146
 Lake Lamoille, 67, 173
 Lamoille Commandery, 212, 215
 Lamoille County, Organization of, 13-19
 Lamoille House, 244
 Lamoille Newsdealer, 123, 124, 134, 180, 236
 Lamoille river, 1, 20, 246, 262, 279, 281
 Lamoille Valley Fairground Co., 166, 181, 269

Lamoille Valley fairgrounds, 3, 149, 166
 Lamoille Valley Pulp Co., 262
 Lamoille Valley Railroad Co., 123
 Lamoille Veterans Association, 183
 LaPorte cemetery, 281, 282
 LaPorte district, 74
 LaPorte road, 38, 43, 120, 123, 157, 243, 285
 Lead, 21
 Lewis, Charles J., 165, 168, 215, 217, 218
 Liberty loans, 148, 152, 154, 155, 158
 Library, Morristown Centennial, 116-119, 150
 Little, Asa, 130
 Little, David, 285
 Little, James, 24, 130
 Long Trail, 20

M

Martin, Dr. Seth H., 175-176
 Mason, George, 72, 159
 Masonic order, 196-214
 Matthews family, 33
 Matthews, F. L., 76, 97
 Matthews, Leonard, 33, 240
 Maurice, M. P., 148, 156, 167, 168
 Mayo, Edward, 159, 240
 McFarlane, Rev. W. J., 54, 195
 McKillop, Malcolm, 102
 Meacham, W. M., 116
 Meigs, Charles, 65, 159, 195
 Merriam, Bert E., 114, 152
 Merriam, Carroll B., 114
 Merriam, E. B., 114, 263
 Merriam, Joshua, 18
 Methodist Episcopal Church, 52-54, 66, 166
 Mill village, 66
 Minerals, 21
 Montgomery, Giles, 47
 Montgomery, Emily Redington (Mrs. Giles), 44, 47, 118
 Moody, Mary, 157, 223
 Morris, Gouverneur, 8
 Morris, Lewis, 8
 Morristown, 1, 7, 9, 11, 13, 20, 24, 26, 38, 39, 41, 59, 62, 67, 68, 71, 73, 80, 84, 116, 125, 126, 128, 130, 131, 132, 136, 138, 145, 146, 147, 154, 157, 168, 169, 170, 176, 178, 179, 181, 195, 198, 226, 229, 234, 242, 278
 Morristown Cemetery Association, 283
 Morristown Corners, 65, 66, 79, 85, 120, 260

Morrisville, 60, 62, 68, 71-77, 79, 86, 88, 123, 124, 127, 128, 149, 155, 171, 184, 186, 207, 210, 226, 230, 234, 236, 240, 244, 247-258, 261, 279, 282, 288
 Morrisville Foundry Co., 263
 Morrisville Home Guards, 144, 156
 Morrisville House, 76, 77, 184, 240, 244, 258
 Morrisville Messenger, 54, 238-239
 Morse, G. A., 264
 Morse, Melvin, 152, 167
 Morse, Moses, 4, 5, 7, 9-12
 Morse, Samuel, 5, 9, 11
 Morton, Rev. George, 57
 Mould, F. M., 262
 Mould, Ruth Greene (Mrs. Willis), 116
 Mt. Vernon Lodge, History of, 196-214
 Munson, H. P., 48, 191, 246, 247, 251, 265
 Munson, Levi M., 148, 149, 154, 221, 265

N

News and Citizen, 127, 165, 238
 New England Order of Protection, 220
 Newspapers, 234-239
 Niles, Albert A., 29, 76, 95, 148, 166, 168, 183, 186, 192, 194, 216, 217
 Niles, Clara B. (Mrs. A. A.), 217
 Niles, Salmon, 29, 166, 181, 186
 Noble, Ralph E., 110
 North American Citizen, 234
 Norton, John, 5, 12
 Noyes, David P., 56, 69, 72, 196, 278
 Noyes, J. C., 96, 180, 241

O

Observatory, 263
 Oil mill, 64
 Olds, Comfort, 26-27, 64, 78, 281

P

Page, Carroll S., 68, 111
 Page, Charles R., 97, 266
 Parent-Teacher Association, 221
 Paul, Mrs. Emma, 61
 Pearlash, 64, 65, 122, 259
 Pennock, Samuel M., 57, 236
 Peoples Academy, 43, 86-110, 116, 193-195, 215, 283
 Peoples Academy Alumni Association, 99

Peoples Academy students, 110-116
 Pitkin, Ozias, 88, 100-101
 Pitkin, Paul, 109
 Pleasant View Cemetery, 3, 280, 282
 Plumley, Frank, 88, 112, 192
 Poland, Luke P., 88, 117, 159, 160-161, 168
 Population, 287
 Portland and Ogdensburg Railroad, 123, 186, 269
 Post offices, 65, 239-242
 Potash, 64, 65, 122, 259
 Potter, Mrs. Irving, 220
 Powers, Frederic, 43, 75, 81, 86, 88
 Powers, George M., 84, 88, 98, 100, 106, 126, 127, 148, 154, 155, 167, 168, 181, 188, 195, 228, 233, 247, 251, 276-277, 282
 Powers, Gertrude W. (Mrs. G. M.), 48, 195, 224, 228-229
 Powers, Dr. Horace, 86, 144, 170-171, 185, 236
 Powers, H. Henry, 7, 43, 57, 60, 84, 88, 96, 168, 180, 189, 190, 191, 192, 243, 270-273, 275
 Pratt, Eunice, 64, 71, 78
 Pulp mill, 262
 Pulpit Rock, 246-247
 Putnam, Dr. D. W., 86, 87, 102, 171

Q

Quimby school, 85

R

Railroads, 123-127, 288
 Rand, Miss Lou, 24, 28, 37
 Randall, Carroll, 244
 Randall Hotel, 77, 244
 Randolph road, 38, 120, 157, 286
 Raspe, Rev. Otto, 57
 Rawson, Rev. Nathan, 41
 Red Cross, 157-158, 193, 280
 Reed, J. O., 232, 233
 Revolutionary soldiers, 130
 Reynolds, R. G., 107, 194
 Riverside cemetery, 280, 282
 Roads, First, 120-122
 Robinson, E. S., 48, 230, 242
 Robinson, J. A., 230
 Robinson, J. Charles, 76, 161, 241
 Robinson, L. C., 219
 Robinson, Helen (Mrs. L. C.), 220
 Robinson, Rev. Septimius, 40, 43-45, 86, 87, 88, 92
 Robinson, Wm. A., 44, 49, 118, 189, 190
 Rockwell, Rev. Daniel, 41-42, 43, 64

Roman Catholic Church, 60, 273
 Rood, Giles, 65
 Rood, Samuel, 24, 259
 Roosevelt, Theodore, 182
 Rotary Club, 127, 221
 Rublee, Dr. C. C., 76, 172-173, 188, 246
 Ruff, A. W., 107
 Ryder Brook, 21, 66
 Ryder, Truman C., 36, 68

S

Safford, Anna, 33, 71
 Safford, Darius J., 118, 139-142, 188, 210
 Safford, Jedediah, 39, 71-72, 75, 94, 282
 Safford, John, 24, 39, 71-72, 259
 Safford, Joseph, 130, 282
 Sanborn, A. J., 103
 Sanborn, Benj. H., 88, 112-113, 118, 188
 Sanders, D. A., 229, 230, 231, 233
 Sanders, Willard K., 196, 213, 232, 233, 247
 Sargent, W. M., 155, 156, 172
 Saw mills, 30, 65, 67, 68, 71, 259, 261
 Sawyer, Joshua, 67
 Schools, District, 78-84
 Schools, Town system of, 84
 Sears, Joseph, 65, 132, 205, 207, 239, 243
 Sears, J. Thacher, 107-108
 Seaver, E. K., 67
 Seaver, John, 180
 Selective Service Law, 148
 Shaw, Benoni, 31, 132
 Shaw, Boardman O., 31, 273
 Shaw, Crispus, 24, 31, 40, 42, 64, 79, 130, 132, 281
 Shaw, Ebenezer, 32, 55, 259, 282
 Shaw, Edwin, 32, 61
 Shaw family, 31-32
 Shaw, Leslie M., 188, 190, 273-274
 Simpson, John, 111
 Simpson, Mary J., 108, 111, 156, 194
 Singing schools, 226
 Slayton, Augusta (Mrs. H. A.), 63, 224
 Slayton, Geo. J., 76, 123, 191
 Slayton, H. A., 48, 63, 72, 192, 247, 251
 Slayton, J. C. F., 112, 117
 Slayton, Dr. W. T., 148, 173-174
 Slocum, C. H., 84, 95, 165, 247, 251, 263, 282
 Small family, 73-74
 Small, Fred. M., 73, 148

Small, Luther, 73, 132
 Small, William, 73
 Smith, A. B., 118, 124, 286
 Smith, Clement, 220-221
 Snow fall, 21-22
 Soldiers' monument, 132, 183, 216
 Soldiers' reunion, 183, 191-192, 216
 Somerby, Joseph, 76, 234-236
 Sons of Union Veterans, 218-219
 Sons of Union Veterans Auxiliary, 219
 Spanish-American War, 145
 Spaulding, Barzilla, 130, 132
 Spiller, C. A., 31, 212, 213
 Spiritualist Society, 61, 71
 "Spunky Lamoille," 18
 Squirrel hunt, 188-189
 Stafford, C. H. A., 98, 177, 191, 212, 262
 Stafford, C. H. A., and Sons, 264, 267
 St. Clare, Rev. C. C., 152
 St. Johnsbury and Lake Champlain Railroad, 125, 186, 269
 Stiles, Morton P., 147
 Stockwell, Rev. Frank A., 57, 152
 Stone, Mason S., 88, 100, 106, 152, 195
 Sweetser, Percy, 146, 220

T

Tanning industry, 32, 65, 72, 77, 165, 262-263, 279
 Telephone, 127-128
 Tenney bridge, 32, 164, 279-280
 Tenney, Rev. H. M., 49, 95
 Tenney, Dr. W. A., 113
 Terrill family, 67, 70
 Terrill, M. W., 70, 76, 190
 Terrill, Moses, 70, 132
 Terrill, Newton, 70, 186
 Thayer, L. P., 238-239
 Thomas family, 74
 Thomas, Fred B., 115
 Thompson, Dr. Eugene, 113
 Thompson, Lillian Fisk, 115
 Tinker, Almerion, 171
 Tinker, Dr. James, 41, 65, 169-170, 239
 Tinker, Maria Boardman, 28, 194
 Tinker, Dr. Ralph, 40, 64, 169, 196
 Tithing men, 283
 Town, Edmund, 69, 243
 Town family, 67, 69
 Town farm, 285-286
 Town, George, 69, 79
 Town House, 27, 64, 65, 66
 Town, Ida L. (Mrs. Wm.), 36

Town, Samuel, 65, 69, 70, 132
 Town, William, 69, 257
 Tracy, Thomas, 76, 86, 87, 95
 Trotting horses, 266-267
 Tyndall, Dr. Hugh, 115

U

Union Savings Bank and Trust Co.,
 77
 United Farmers' Co-operative
 Creamery, 264-265
 Universalist Church, 52, 54-58, 258
 Utton, John, 266
 Utton, Thomas, 266

V

Valleau, Dr. A. J., 175
 Van Meter, Mrs. James, 217-218
 Vendue, 13, 284
 Vermont Citizen, 186, 236
 Vermont House, 244, 258
 Vermont Tanning Corp., 263
 Vermont Volunteer Militia, 149
 Vermont Weekly Tribune, 184, 236
 Vilas, Levi B., 167, 240

W

Waite, H., & Sons, 265
 Walker, Jacob, 24, 37, 51, 64, 79, 243,
 259, 281, 288
 Walker, William, 24-25
 Wallace Bros., 262
 Wallace, Mrs. Annie, 217
 Wallace, Rev. J. H., 53
 War Convention, 150
 War of 1812, 131-132

War Savings Stamps, 155
 Ward, Ernest, 147
 Warning out, 284
 Warren, Charles C., 128, 165, 263
 Warren Leather Co., 128, 263
 Water and Light Department, 247-
 256, 257
 Waterman, Araunah, 69, 197
 Waterman, Charles, 113
 Waterman, George, 70, 93, 165, 194,
 236
 Waterman, Oscar, 181, 183
 Waterman, Vernon W., 67, 69, 124,
 165, 242
 Webster, Edward W., 257, 262
 Webster, Wingate, 43, 75, 81, 82
 Weld, Moses, 130, 227, 281
 West, A. G., 58, 59, 244-245
 West, John, 66, 87, 88, 180
 Wheeler cemetery, 280-281
 Wheelock, Rev. Edwin, 88, 92, 190,
 193
 Whipple, Prof. Wilbur, 48, 190, 227-
 228, 229
 Whiteface peak, 20
 Whitney, A. F., 54, 186, 246
 Willard, Samuel, 159-160, 240, 282
 Williams, Rev. A. A., 59
 Wilson, Mrs. Florence, 219
 Wilson, Hollis S., 105, 167
 Wilson Memorial Service, 195
 Woman's Club, 117, 119, 176, 185,
 221-225
 Woman's Relief Corps, 213, 217-218
 Woodbury, U. A., 100, 111, 135, 190,
 192, 211
 Woodward, Dr. G. E., 174
 World War, 145-158
 Worthington, Mass., 29
 Wright, Herbert, 147

1. 2. 3. 4. 5. 6. 7. 8. 9. 10. 11. 12. 13. 14. 15. 16. 17. 18. 19. 20. 21. 22. 23. 24. 25. 26. 27. 28. 29. 30. 31. 32. 33. 34. 35. 36. 37. 38. 39. 40. 41. 42. 43. 44. 45. 46. 47. 48. 49. 50. 51. 52. 53. 54. 55. 56. 57. 58. 59. 60. 61. 62. 63. 64. 65. 66. 67. 68. 69. 70. 71. 72. 73. 74. 75. 76. 77. 78. 79. 80. 81. 82. 83. 84. 85. 86. 87. 88. 89. 90. 91. 92. 93. 94. 95. 96. 97. 98. 99. 100. 101. 102. 103. 104. 105. 106. 107. 108. 109. 110. 111. 112. 113. 114. 115. 116. 117. 118. 119. 120. 121. 122. 123. 124. 125. 126. 127. 128. 129. 130. 131. 132. 133. 134. 135. 136. 137. 138. 139. 140. 141. 142. 143. 144. 145. 146. 147. 148. 149. 150. 151. 152. 153. 154. 155. 156. 157. 158. 159. 160. 161. 162. 163. 164. 165. 166. 167. 168. 169. 170. 171. 172. 173. 174. 175. 176. 177. 178. 179. 180. 181. 182. 183. 184. 185. 186. 187. 188. 189. 190. 191. 192. 193. 194. 195. 196. 197. 198. 199. 200. 201. 202. 203. 204. 205. 206. 207. 208. 209. 210. 211. 212. 213. 214. 215. 216. 217. 218. 219. 220. 221. 222. 223. 224. 225. 226. 227. 228. 229. 230. 231. 232. 233. 234. 235. 236. 237. 238. 239. 240. 241. 242. 243. 244. 245. 246. 247. 248. 249. 250. 251. 252. 253. 254. 255. 256. 257. 258. 259. 260. 261. 262. 263. 264. 265. 266. 267. 268. 269. 270. 271. 272. 273. 274. 275. 276. 277. 278. 279. 280. 281. 282. 283. 284. 285. 286. 287. 288. 289. 290. 291. 292. 293. 294. 295. 296. 297. 298. 299. 300. 301. 302. 303. 304. 305. 306. 307. 308. 309. 310. 311. 312. 313. 314. 315. 316. 317. 318. 319. 320. 321. 322. 323. 324. 325. 326. 327. 328. 329. 330. 331. 332. 333. 334. 335. 336. 337. 338. 339. 340. 341. 342. 343. 344. 345. 346. 347. 348. 349. 350. 351. 352. 353. 354. 355. 356. 357. 358. 359. 360. 361. 362. 363. 364. 365. 366. 367. 368. 369. 370. 371. 372. 373. 374. 375. 376. 377. 378. 379. 380. 381. 382. 383. 384. 385. 386. 387. 388. 389. 390. 391. 392. 393. 394. 395. 396. 397. 398. 399. 400. 401. 402. 403. 404. 405. 406. 407. 408. 409. 410. 411. 412. 413. 414. 415. 416. 417. 418. 419. 420. 421. 422. 423. 424. 425. 426. 427. 428. 429. 430. 431. 432. 433. 434. 435. 436. 437. 438. 439. 440. 441. 442. 443. 444. 445. 446. 447. 448. 449. 450. 451. 452. 453. 454. 455. 456. 457. 458. 459. 460. 461. 462. 463. 464. 465. 466. 467. 468. 469. 470. 471. 472. 473. 474. 475. 476. 477. 478. 479. 480. 481. 482. 483. 484. 485. 486. 487. 488. 489. 490. 491. 492. 493. 494. 495. 496. 497. 498. 499. 500. 501. 502. 503. 504. 505. 506. 507. 508. 509. 510. 511. 512. 513. 514. 515. 516. 517. 518. 519. 520. 521. 522. 523. 524. 525. 526. 527. 528. 529. 530. 531. 532. 533. 534. 535. 536. 537. 538. 539. 540. 541. 542. 543. 544. 545. 546. 547. 548. 549. 550. 551. 552. 553. 554. 555. 556. 557. 558. 559. 560. 561. 562. 563. 564. 565. 566. 567. 568. 569. 570. 571. 572. 573. 574. 575. 576. 577. 578. 579. 580. 581. 582. 583. 584. 585. 586. 587. 588. 589. 590. 591. 592. 593. 594. 595. 596. 597. 598. 599. 600. 601. 602. 603. 604. 605. 606. 607. 608. 609. 610. 611. 612. 613. 614. 615. 616. 617. 618. 619. 620. 621. 622. 623. 624. 625. 626. 627. 628. 629. 630. 631. 632. 633. 634. 635. 636. 637. 638. 639. 640. 641. 642. 643. 644. 645. 646. 647. 648. 649. 650. 651. 652. 653. 654. 655. 656. 657. 658. 659. 660. 661. 662. 663. 664. 665. 666. 667. 668. 669. 670. 671. 672. 673. 674. 675. 676. 677. 678. 679. 680. 681. 682. 683. 684. 685. 686. 687. 688. 689. 690. 691. 692. 693. 694. 695. 696. 697. 698. 699. 700. 701. 702. 703. 704. 705. 706. 707. 708. 709. 710. 711. 712. 713. 714. 715. 716. 717. 718. 719. 720. 721. 722. 723. 724. 725. 726. 727. 728. 729. 730. 731. 732. 733. 734. 735. 736. 737. 738. 739. 740. 741. 742. 743. 744. 745. 746. 747. 748. 749. 750. 751. 752. 753. 754. 755. 756. 757. 758. 759. 760. 761. 762. 763. 764. 765. 766. 767. 768. 769. 770. 771. 772. 773. 774. 775. 776. 777. 778. 779. 780. 781. 782. 783. 784. 785. 786. 787. 788. 789. 790. 791. 792. 793. 794. 795. 796. 797. 798. 799. 800. 801. 802. 803. 804. 805. 806. 807. 808. 809. 810. 811. 812. 813. 814. 815. 816. 817. 818. 819. 820. 821. 822. 823. 824. 825. 826. 827. 828. 829. 830. 831. 832. 833. 834. 835. 836. 837. 838. 839. 840. 841. 842. 843. 844. 845. 846. 847. 848. 849. 850. 851. 852. 853. 854. 855. 856. 857. 858. 859. 860. 861. 862. 863. 864. 865. 866. 867. 868. 869. 870. 871. 872. 873. 874. 875. 876. 877. 878. 879. 880. 881. 882. 883. 884. 885. 886. 887. 888. 889. 890. 891. 892. 893. 894. 895. 896. 897. 898. 899. 900. 901. 902. 903. 904. 905. 906. 907. 908. 909. 910. 911. 912. 913. 914. 915. 916. 917. 918. 919. 920. 921. 922. 923. 924. 925. 926. 927. 928. 929. 930. 931. 932. 933. 934. 935. 936. 937. 938. 939. 940. 941. 942. 943. 944. 945. 946. 947. 948. 949. 950. 951. 952. 953. 954. 955. 956. 957. 958. 959. 960. 961. 962. 963. 964. 965. 966. 967. 968. 969. 970. 971. 972. 973. 974. 975. 976. 977. 978. 979. 980. 981. 982. 983. 984. 985. 986. 987. 988. 989. 990. 991. 992. 993. 994. 995. 996. 997. 998. 999. 1000. 1001. 1002. 1003. 1004. 1005. 1006. 1007. 1008. 1009. 1010. 1011. 1012. 1013. 1014. 1015. 1016. 1017. 1018. 1019. 1020. 1021. 1022. 1023. 1024. 1025. 1026. 1027. 1028. 1029. 1030. 1031. 1032. 1033. 1034. 1035. 1036. 1037. 1038. 1039. 1040. 1041. 1042. 1043. 1044. 1045. 1046. 1047. 1048. 1049. 1050. 1051. 1052. 1053. 1054. 1055. 1056. 1057. 1058. 1059. 1060. 1061. 1062. 1063. 1064. 1065. 1066. 1067. 1068. 1069. 1070. 1071. 1072. 1073. 1074. 1075. 1076. 1077. 1078. 1079. 1080. 1081. 1082. 1083. 1084. 1085. 1086. 1087. 1088. 1089. 1090. 1091. 1092. 1093. 1094. 1095. 1096. 1097. 1098. 1099. 1100. 1101. 1102. 1103. 1104. 1105. 1106. 1107. 1108. 1109. 1110. 1111. 1112. 1113. 1114. 1115. 1116. 1117. 1118. 1119. 1120. 1121. 1122. 1123. 1124. 1125. 1126. 1127. 1128. 1129. 1130. 1131. 1132. 1133. 1134. 1135. 1136. 1137. 1138. 1139. 1140. 1141. 1142. 1143. 1144. 1145. 1146. 1147. 1148. 1149. 1150. 1151. 1152. 1153. 1154. 1155. 1156. 1157. 1158. 1159. 1160. 1161. 1162. 1163. 1164. 1165. 1166. 1167. 1168. 1169. 1170. 1171. 1172. 1173. 1174. 1175. 1176. 1177. 1178. 1179. 1180. 1181. 1182. 1183. 1184. 1185. 1186. 1187. 1188. 1189. 1190. 1191. 1192. 1193. 1194. 1195. 1196. 1197. 1198. 1199. 1200. 1201. 1202. 1203. 1204. 1205. 1206. 1207. 1208. 1209. 1210. 1211. 1212. 1213. 1214. 1215. 1216. 1217. 1218. 1219. 1220. 1221. 1222. 1223. 1224. 1225. 1226. 1227. 1228. 1229. 1230. 1231. 1232. 1233. 1234. 1235. 1236. 1237. 1238. 1239. 1240. 1241. 1242. 1243. 1244. 1245. 1246. 1247. 1248. 1249. 1250. 1251. 1252. 1253. 1254. 1255. 1256. 1257. 1258. 1259. 1260. 1261. 1262. 1263. 1264. 1265. 1266. 1267. 1268. 1269. 1270. 1271. 1272. 1273. 1274. 1275. 1276. 1277. 1278. 1279. 1280. 1281. 1282. 1283. 1284. 1285. 1286. 1287. 1288. 1289. 1290. 1291. 1292. 1293. 1294. 1295. 1296. 1297. 1298. 1299. 1300. 1301. 1302. 1303. 1304. 1305. 1306. 1307. 1308. 1309. 1310. 1311. 1312. 1313. 1314. 1315. 1316. 1317. 1318. 1319. 1320. 1321. 1322. 1323. 1324. 1325. 1326. 1327. 1328. 1329. 1330. 1331. 1332. 1333. 1334. 1335. 1336. 1337. 1338. 1339. 1340. 1341. 1342. 1343. 1344. 1345. 1346. 1347. 1348. 1349. 1350. 1351. 1352. 1353. 1354. 1355. 1356. 1357. 1358. 1359. 1360. 1361. 1362. 1363. 1364. 1365. 1366. 1367. 1368. 1369. 1370. 1371. 1372. 1373. 1374. 1375. 1376. 1377. 1378. 1379. 1380. 1381. 1382. 1383. 1384. 1385. 1386. 1387. 1388. 1389. 1390. 1391. 1392. 1393. 1394. 1395. 1396. 1397. 1398. 1399. 1400. 1401. 1402. 1403. 1404. 1405. 1406. 1407. 1408. 1409. 1410. 1411. 1412. 1413. 1414. 1415. 1416. 1417. 1418. 1419. 1420. 1421. 1422. 1423. 1424. 1425. 1426. 1427. 1428. 1429. 1430. 1431. 1432. 1433. 1434. 1435. 1436. 1437. 1438. 1439. 1440. 1441. 1442. 1443. 1444. 1445. 1446. 1447. 1448. 1449. 1450. 1451. 1452. 1453. 1454. 1455. 1456. 1457. 1458. 1459. 1460. 1461. 1462. 1463. 1464. 1465. 1466. 1467. 1468. 1469. 1470. 1471. 1472. 1473. 1474. 1475. 1476. 1477. 1478. 1479. 1480. 1481. 1482. 1483. 1484. 1485. 1486. 1487. 1488. 1489. 1490. 1491. 1492. 1493. 1494. 1495. 1496. 1497. 1498. 1499. 1500. 1501. 1502. 1503. 1504. 1505. 1506. 1507. 1508. 1509. 1510. 1511. 1512. 1513. 1514. 1515. 1516. 1517. 1518. 1519. 1520. 1521. 1522. 1523. 1524. 1525. 1526. 1527. 1528. 1529. 1530. 1531. 1532. 1533. 1534. 1535. 1536. 1537. 1538. 1539. 1540. 1541. 1542. 1543. 1544. 1545. 1546. 1547. 1548. 1549. 1550. 1551. 1552. 1553. 1554. 1555. 1556. 1557. 1558. 1559. 1560. 1561. 1562. 1563. 1564. 1565. 1566. 1567. 1568. 1569. 1570. 1571. 1572. 1573. 1574. 1575. 1576. 1577. 1578. 1579. 1580. 1581. 1582. 1583. 1584. 1585. 1586. 1587. 1588. 1589. 1590. 1591. 1592. 1593. 1594. 1595. 1596. 1597. 1598. 1599. 1600. 1601. 1602. 1603. 1604. 1605. 1606. 1607. 1608. 1609. 1610. 1611. 1612. 1613. 1614. 1615. 1616. 1617. 1618. 1619. 1620. 1621. 1622. 1623. 1624. 1625. 1626. 1627. 1628. 1629. 1630. 1631. 1632. 1633. 1634. 1635. 1636. 1637. 1638. 1639. 1640. 1641. 1642. 1643. 1644. 1645. 1646. 1647. 1648. 1649. 1650. 1651. 1652. 1653. 1654. 1655. 1656. 1657. 1658. 1659. 1660. 1661. 1662. 1663. 1664. 1665. 1666. 1667. 1668. 1669. 1670. 1671. 1672. 1673. 1674. 1675. 1676. 1677. 1678. 1679. 1680. 1681. 1682. 1683. 1684. 1685. 1686. 1687. 1688. 1689. 1690. 1691. 1692. 1693. 1694. 1695. 1696. 1697. 1698. 1699. 1700. 1701. 1702. 1703. 1704. 1705. 1706. 1707. 1708. 1709. 1710. 1711. 1712. 1713. 1714. 1715. 1716. 1717. 1718. 1719. 1720. 1721. 1722. 1723. 1724. 1725. 1726. 1727. 1728. 1729. 1730. 1731. 1732. 1733. 1734. 1735. 1736. 1737. 1738. 1739. 1740. 1741. 1742. 1743. 1744. 1745. 1746. 1747. 1748. 1749. 1750. 1751. 1752. 1753. 1754. 1755. 1756. 1757. 1758. 1759. 1760. 1761. 1762. 1763. 1764. 1765. 1766. 1767. 1768. 1769. 1770. 1771. 1772. 1773. 1774. 1775. 1776. 1777. 1778. 1779. 1780. 1781. 1782. 1783. 1784. 1785. 1786. 1787. 1788. 1789. 1790. 1791. 1792. 1793. 1794. 1795. 1796. 1797. 1798. 1799. 1800. 1801. 1802. 1803. 1804. 1805. 1806. 1807. 1808. 1809. 1810. 1811. 1812. 1813. 1814. 1815. 1816. 1817. 1818. 1819. 1820. 1821. 1822. 1823. 1824. 1825. 1826. 1827. 1828. 1829. 1830. 1831. 1832. 1833. 1834. 1835. 1836. 1837. 1838. 1839. 1840. 1841. 1842. 1843. 1844. 1845. 1846. 1847. 1848. 1849. 1850. 1851. 1852. 1853. 1854. 1855. 1856. 1857. 1858. 1859. 1860. 1861. 1862. 1863. 1864. 1865. 1866. 1867. 1868. 1869. 1870. 1871. 1872. 1873. 1874. 1875. 1876. 1877. 1878. 1879. 1880. 1881. 1882. 1883. 1884. 1885. 1886. 1887. 1888. 1889. 1890. 1891. 1892. 1893. 1894. 1895. 1896. 1897. 1898. 1899. 1900. 1901. 1902. 1903. 1904. 1905. 1906. 1907. 1908. 1909. 1910. 1911. 1912. 1913. 1914. 1915. 1916. 1917. 1918. 1919. 1920. 1921. 1922. 1923. 1924. 1925. 1926. 1927. 1928. 1929. 1930. 1931. 1932. 1933. 1934. 1935. 1936. 1937. 1938. 1939. 1940. 1941. 1942. 1943. 1944. 1945. 1946. 1947. 1948. 1949. 1950. 1951. 1952. 1953. 1954. 1955. 1956. 1957. 1958. 1959. 1960. 1961. 1962. 1963. 1964. 1965. 1966. 1967. 1968. 1969. 1970. 1971. 1972. 1973. 1974. 1975. 1976. 1977. 1978. 1979. 1980. 1981. 1982. 1983. 1984. 1985. 1986. 1987. 1988. 1989. 1990. 1991. 1992. 1993. 1994. 1995. 1996. 1997. 1998. 1999. 2000. 2001. 2002. 2003. 2004. 2005. 2006. 2007. 2008. 2009. 2010. 2011. 2012. 2013. 2014. 2015. 2016. 2017. 2018. 2019. 2020. 2021. 2022. 2023. 2024. 2025. 2026. 2027. 2028. 2029. 2030. 2031. 2032. 2033. 2034. 2035. 2036. 2037. 2038. 2039. 2040. 2041. 2042. 2043. 2044. 2045. 2046. 2047. 2048. 2049. 2050. 2051. 2052. 2053. 2054. 2055. 2056. 2057. 2058. 2059. 2060. 2061. 2062. 2063. 2064. 2065. 2066. 2067. 2068. 2069. 2070. 2071. 2072. 2073. 2074. 2075. 2076. 2077. 2078. 2079. 2080. 2081. 2082. 2083. 2084. 2085. 2086. 2087. 2088. 2089. 2090. 2091. 2092. 2093. 2094. 2095. 2096. 2097. 2098. 2099. 2100. 2101. 2102. 2103. 2104. 2105. 2106. 2107. 2108. 2109. 2110. 2111. 2112. 2113. 2114. 2115. 2116. 2117. 2118. 2119. 2120. 2121. 2122. 2123. 2124. 2125. 2126. 2127. 2128. 2129. 2130. 2131. 2132. 2133. 2134. 2135. 2136. 2137. 2138. 2139. 2140. 2141. 2142. 2143. 2144. 2145. 2146. 2147. 2148. 2149. 2150. 2151. 2152. 2153. 2154. 2155. 2156. 2157. 2158. 2159. 2160. 2161. 2162. 2163. 2164. 2165. 2166. 2167. 2168. 2169. 2170. 2171. 2172. 2173. 2174. 2175. 2176. 2177. 2178. 2179. 2180. 2181. 2182. 2183. 2184. 2185. 2186. 2187. 2188. 2189. 2190. 2191. 2192. 2193. 2194. 2195. 2196. 2197. 2198. 2199. 2200. 2201. 2202. 2203. 2204. 2205. 2206. 2207. 2208. 2209. 2210. 2211. 2212. 2213. 2214. 2215. 2216. 2217. 2218. 2219. 2220. 2221. 2222. 2223. 2224. 2225. 2226. 2227. 2228. 2229. 2230.

